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The
Key

to the
City
of
Houston

THE KEY TO THE CITY OF HOUSTON

MRS. HENRY FALL, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

MRS. MABEL F. SMITH, ILLUSTRATIONS

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DECEMBER, 1908

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The Key to the City of Houston

Volume I

DECEMBER, 1908

Number 1

OBJECT AND PURPOSE OF THE KEY

By MRS. HENRY FALL, *Editor-in-Chief*

It is with some degree of pleasure that the City Federation of Clubs present today the aggregate of their first efforts at magazine work.

It was during the summer months that Mrs. H. N. Jones, then president of the City Federation of Clubs, conceived the idea of editing a souvenir magazine. The time intervening has been employed by the members in the various departments of this magazine work, according as they were assigned by her. Severe illness made it impossible for Mrs. Jones to continue the work, a most lamentable fact, for, with her hand at the helm to guide and direct her policies, success would have been assured. But, in September, resigning as president of the City Federation, the office fell to the vice president, Mrs. Henry Fall, and with it the responsibility of carrying to completion the magazine, and it may not be inopportune to remark that the work fell into the hands of the veriest tyro, making the achievement only resultant of fair success. Of this, however, the reader must judge, making due and charitable allowance in such judgment of the inexperience and inefficiency of those who have essayed the task of executing the plan.

It has been our purpose to furnish you with "The Key to Houston," whereby you may have glimpses of the manufactures and various industries. A peep at her deep water facilities and splendid educational advantages, with a history of the many churches and Christian organizations, making this souvenir magazine worthy of its name.

The purpose in view is the accumulation of a fund to be expended in the purchase of a lot, and the erection thereon of a building to be used as a place of assemblage for not only club

women, but for all women's organizations—those bodies of associated effort, which in every community are contributing so much to the moral, social and material advancement of the people. That our aspirations are tending towards success, the liberal patronage shown in our columns give hopeful augury.

Those who have assisted in the work of bringing this souvenir magazine to such success as it may be deemed to have attained should receive the thanks of the few directly in charge of supervising its contents. From the time in which the contract was signed that made this magazine a possibility, the State Printing Company and the Texas Engraving and Electrotpe Company have given their cordial support and unwavering kindness, patience and generosity. To those not members of the clubs who have contributed to these columns, we extend heartfelt thanks. We were assured of their ability when we sought their assistance. That some of the manuscript has been shortened and some left out for lack of space, is one of the most unpleasant necessities of our work. The splendid response of the advertisers has compelled us to cut and condense each department.

We hope that the situation will be accepted and the fact cause rejoicing. Those whose kind words have cheered us on to victory when encouragement was most needed, we will never forget. Much of our success is due to the untiring efforts of friends and advertisers, and to those, and to all those who have helped our enterprise, the club women will join us in grateful acknowledgement. If our friends appreciate our efforts, it is to them we owe the tribute of success.

EARLY REMINISCENCES OF HOUSTON

By MRS. ADELE BRISCOE LOOSCAN

The ground upon which Houston stands is truly historic. In the first place, it was included in the two leagues granted by the Mexican government to John Austin, who was among the first to perceive the injustice with which Mexico treated her foreign born citizens. He was a companion of General Long's, and with him in the City of Mexico when he met his death there in 1821. After Austin returned to Texas it is said that he went from settlement to settlement, inciting the people to rebellion. It was from Austin's widow, afterwards Mrs. Parrot, that those enterprising New Yorkers, A. C. and J. K. Allen, purchased the land upon which they laid out the city, in August, 1836.

Then the government rested in President Burleson and his cabinet, and during the spring and summer had been a kind of perambulating body, having moved from San Felipe to Washington, thence to Harrisburg, thence to Velasco, and thence to Columbia. When congress assembled in the last named place, in October, it was decided to locate the seat of government at Houston, which had been appropriately named for the newly inaugurated president.

The capitol building was to be erected at the expense of the Allens, and Houston became the rendezvous for all who had business with the government officials.

Texas was by this time attracting the attention of the whole world. The heroism of those who had triumphantly thrown off the yoke of Mexico reminded the world of the knightly deeds of the medieval ages, and made them think that the land must be fair, and well worth preserving, since so many noble men had perished in its defense.

Before the completion of the capitol, General Houston had his office in a small log house on Franklin street. His residence, a clapboard house of two rooms, none but those who knew Houston in its infancy can recognize in the dilapidated house adjoining the jail, on Caroline street, the former home of the most illustrious president of Texas. I have often heard from

the lips of a young relative, an account of his introduction to this house and its host. He called early in the morning, and the General had not yet risen, but as little ceremony was observed in those days, the visitor without delay was ushered into his presence. The furniture consisted of a plain bed, a table and some chairs. In a corner of the room a pile of empty champagne bottles testified that the previous evening had not been spent in solitary meditation on grave affairs of state. Although the General was not in a position to display his unusual grace of manner, yet he, by his affable words and forcible reasoning, succeeded in convincing the young man of his skill in diplomacy.

It was during the first year of General Houston's administration that Mr. Crawford, the agent of England, arrived. Crawford street is named in his honor. With him came the great French naturalist, Audubon, seeking in this unexplored region new varieties of birds. The one absorbed in the object of his visit and the other engaged in noticing the birds, failed to note down their impressions of the men they met. Mr. Roemer, an eminent German scientist, in his work entitled "Texas," a few years later freely expressed his surprise at meeting "such cultivated people amid such rough surroundings," and draws a most flattering comparison between these cultured men, who could thus sacrifice all the comforts of life to the attainment of an object, and their English cousins, whose number of indispensable creature comforts is so large.

As an instance of the good feeling prevailing amongst the Houston ladies of that day, it is related that an eminent visitor had been invited to dine with General Houston at the house of a certain lady. Another lady heard of the dinner party, but did not learn where it was to be. She happened to have a very fine turkey, then a rare luxury, and was determined that it should form the "piece de resistance" of the state dinner. Impelled by this neighborly and patriotic spirit, the dressed gobbler was sent from house to house

until the right one was found. Needless to say, the acceptable gift was gratefully received. Indeed, the feeling of public spirit was so predominant among the ladies that it became a common jest that all the families were able to use the same kitchen, without danger of conflicting interests arising, causing clashes among the domestics and the dishes.

In these early days, as lumber was scarce, most of it being brought from Maine, the houses were very small. It was the custom to repair, after dinner, to the piazza. If General Houston were present, he invariably drew from his pocket a piece of soft wood, and as he talked, would carve deftly with his pocket knife, crosses, knives, silk winders, etc., which were presented to the ladies of the party as soon as finished. Many of these souvenirs of a time when almost a spirit of kinship pervaded the society of Houston, are still preserved in the families of early Houstonians.

In the hotel owned by Major B. F. Smith, situated on the site of the Hutchins House, was given the first dramatic performance in Houston, "The Dumb Girl of Genoa." That the performance did not please the audience was shown in a most characteristic way. One of the actors, Carlos, being tried and convicted of having "killed the play," was condemned to be hung in effigy from the limb of a tall pine tree that grew in front of the hotel. As the town grew, a building was erected, especially for theatrical performances, on the spot now occupied by Henke & Pillot, on Milam. As early as 1838 a company came over from New Orleans and, under the management of Henry Corri, presented the "School for Scandal." From the strictures of the press, however, the presentation was far from favorably received, and, upon hearing that one of the actors had been bitten by a mad dog, the "Morning Star" commented that "it was feared that the news was too good to be true."

FIRST ANNIVERSARY, BATTLE SAN JACINTO

The battle of San Jacinto, fought on the 21st of April, 1836, by which the independence of Texas was established, was one of the grandest events in the history of nations. It has been classed by historians among the decisive battles of the world, for it was followed by the creation

of a new nation on the ruins of a declining civilization. "Song nor story never told of field more glorious in heroic actions and far reaching blessings to our country."

Following the impulse so common to humanity, as the 21st of April drew near, with the memory of San Jacinto still fresh in their minds, and appreciating the benefits resulting from it, the patriotic citizens of Texas resolved that this first anniversary should be celebrated at the capital of the republic.

The city of Houston was at that time a mere name, or, at best, a camp in the woods, while tents and temporary structures of clapboards and pine poles were scattered along the banks of the bayou. The substantial log house of the pioneer was rare, the intention of the builders being to replace what the needs of the hour demanded by buildings fitted to adorn the capital of a great republic. The site of the capital had been selected, but the materials for its construction had not arrived from Maine. There was, however, a large two-story building, half finished, on the site of House's bank. The use of this property was tendered for the occasion by its owners, Kelsey & Hubbard. Men worked day and night that it might have at least the chief requisites of a dancing hall, floor, walls and roof. As there was no time nor materials for the ceiling, a canopy of green pine boughs was laid on the beams to hide the effect of skeleton timbers and the great space between floor and high pointed roof. Chandeliers were suspended from the beams, and they resembled the glittering ornaments of this day only in the use for which they were intended. They were made of wood and suspended at regular intervals, each pendant composed of cross pieces with sockets to hold the sperm candles. They shed but a feeble radiance, but, alas, a plentiful spattering of sperm on the dancers below. The floor, being twenty-five feet wide and seventy-five feet long, could accommodate several cotillions, and, although the citizens of Houston were few, the ample space was required for the numerous visitors from Brazoria, Columbia, Harrisburg and all the adjacent country.

Parties of ladies and gentlemen came fifty or sixty miles on horseback, accompanied by servants and wards, who had charge of the elegant costumes for this important occasion. From

Harrisburg they came in large row boats, that mode of conveyance being preferable to a ride through the thick undergrowth, for at that time there was but a bridle path between the two places.

General Mosely Baker, one of Houston's first citizens, was living with his wife and child in a small house built of clapboards. The house consisted of one large room, designed to serve as parlor, bedroom and dining room, and a small shed room in the rear. The floor, or rather, lack of floor, in the larger apartment was concealed by a carpet, which gave an air of comfort contrasting strongly with the surroundings. As the time for going to the hall drew near, which was as soon as convenient after dark, several persons assembled at General Baker's for the purpose of going together. There were General Houston, Frank R. Lubbock and his wife, John Birdsell and Mary Jane Harris, the surviving widow of A. Briscoe. General Houston was Mrs. Baker's escort, General Baker having gone to see that some lady friends were provided for. When this party approached the ball room, where dancing had already begun, the music, which was rendered by a violin, bass viol and fife, immediately struck up, "Hail to the Chief." The dancers withdrew to each side of the hall, and the whole party, General Houston and Mrs. Baker leading, marched to the upper end of the room. Having here laid aside wraps and exchanged black slippers for white ones, for there was no dressing room, they were ready to join in the dance, which was soon resumed. A new cotillon was formed by the party who had just entered, with the addition of another couple whose names are not preserved, and Jacob Conger, who took the place of Mr. Birdsell, who did not dance. General Houston and Mrs. Baker were partners, Mrs. Lubbock and Mr. Conger, and General Frank Lubbock and Miss Harris. Then were the solemn figures of the stately cotillon executed with care and precision, the grave balancing steps, the *dos a dos* and others, to test the nimbleness and grace of the dancers. General Houston had just returned from New Orleans, where he had been for the purpose of having his wound treated. Being the president-elect, he was, of course, the hero of the day. His dress on this occasion was unique and somewhat striking, his ruffled shirt,

scarlet cassimere waistcoat and suit of black silk velvet, corded with gold, was admirably adapted to set off his fine, tall figure. His boots, with short red tops, were laced and folded down in such a way as to reach but little above the ankles, and finished at the heels with silver spurs. The spurs were of course quite a useless adornment, but they were in those days so commonly worn as to seem almost a part of the boots. The weakness of General Houston's ankle, resulting from the wound, was his reason for substituting boots for slippers, then worn by gentlemen for dancing. Mrs. Baker's dress of white satin, with a black lace overdress, corresponded in elegance with that of her escort, and the dresses of most of the other ladies were likewise rich and tasteful. Some were of white mull, with satin trimmings; others were dressed in white and colored satins, but naturally, in so large an assembly, gathered from so many different places, there was great variety in the quality of the costumes. All wore their dresses short, cut low in the neck, and with short sleeves, and all wore ornaments of flowers or feathers in their hair. Some of the flowers, of Mexican workmanship, being particularly noticeable on account of their beauty and rarity.

Only one event occurred to mar the happiness of the evening. While all were dancing merrily, the sad news arrived that the brother of the Misses Cooper, who were on the floor at the time, had been killed by the Indians, at some point on the Colorado river. Although the young ladies were comparative strangers, earnest expressions of sympathy were heard on all sides, and the pleasure of themselves and their intimate friends was destroyed.

At about midnight the signal for supper was given, and the entire party marched to the hotel owned by Major B. F. Smith, built near the center of the block where the Commercial bank now stands. This building then consisted of two large rooms, built of pine poles, laid up like a log house, and a long shed in the rear, extending the whole length of the two rooms. Under this shed, quite innocent of floor or carpet, the supper was spread. The tempting turkeys, venison, cakes, etc., displayed in rich profusion, the excellent coffee and sparkling wines, invited all to partake freely. Soon the witty toast and hearty laugh

went round. The menu card, with its enticing suggestions to pampered appetites, was not needed, nor was the costly souvenir of later day entertainments. Most truly did good digestion wait on appetite, and memory stored away in her cupboard more ludicrous incidents and more witty sayings than could be gathered together from a score of elegant modern soirees.

Returning to the ball room, dancing was resumed with renewed zest, until the energies of the musicians began to flag, and the prompter failed to "call out the figures" with his accustomed gusto, when the cotillon gave place to the time honored Virginia reel, and by the time each couple had enjoyed the privilege of "going down the middle," daylight began to dawn. Parting

salutations were exchanged and the merry throng of dancers separated, most of them never to meet again.

Ere long the memory of the ball on the first anniversary of San Jacinto was laid away among the mementoes of the past, only being drawn from its obscurity on each recurring anniversary, it continues to retain its freshness, even after fifty years have flown. Of all that merry company who participated in that festival, none are known to be living now except ex-Governor Lubbock, Mrs. Wynns, Mrs. M. J. Briscoe (Miss Mary Jane Harris) and Mrs. Fanny Darden.

Texas, February, 1887.

These have now all passed away.—Editor.

EARLY REMINISCENCES OF HOUSTON

By MRS. T. R. FRANKLIN

I am indebted to Mrs. Adele Briscoe Looscan for the preceding article, which contains the experiences and recollections of her mother, Mrs. Mary J. Briscoe, and which antedate mine by several years.

My first recollection is of the wolves, howling around the fence whenever hogs were killed. Chills run down my spine even now when I think of how we children would cuddle down under the bed clothes, only comforted by the tight shut doors, and that father's shotgun stood in the corner, and that "father could shoot anything."

But gradually the wolves, the wildcats, the hoot owls and the Indians stole away. A new order arose. Houses grew many and larger. Flower gardens were made and shade trees were planted; now and then oyster shell and broken brickbat sidewalks were made, and widely commented upon as strong evidence of the city's progress to better things.

The old-fashioned white top wagons, with their many yoke of oxen, and their shrewd drivers, were a pronounced feature of Houston in those far off days. These wagons were the only means of communication with the interior, for it was many years before Mr. Paul Bremond drove the first spike of the H. & T. C. railroad, or the G. H. & H. was begun. The wagoners

were a fine set of men. Great courage and fortitude were theirs, to brave the uncertain temperature of our Texas winters, with their sudden northers; courage and fortitude to find their way through nearly trackless prairies and dense forests, made dangerous by lurking beasts and stealthy Indians. Even after the comfortless, toilsome march was ended, they had to become chary and shrewd to get the best prices for their produce, mostly cotton, for they had no daily reports from all the business centers of the world, to guide them. Even after the sales were made, and unaccustomed silver jingled in their pockets, other dangers beset them. The lure of bright bar rooms, the roll of dice, and all of the fascinations of what was to them a big town. But they were made of stern stuff, those early pioneers, and generally got away after a parting drink with their merchant, who, in exchange for their produce, had sold them their goods—calico for the wife and babies, the little store of flour, sugar and coffee, and tobacco for the pipe. Possibly a bottle of whiskey for snake bite.

These wagoners were often witty at the expense of the town folks. Apropos of their wit, I recall a funny story. One of them was taking a parting drink (which was whiskey drawn from a barrel into a tin cup). Just as he was about to

drink it, an old gentleman standing by said, warningly: "Don't drink that, my friend; it is warranted to kill dogs." The wagoner paid no attention to the warning, but drained his cup.



FIRST CAPITAL OF TEXAS

Then, turning to the old gentleman, replied, with a twinkle in his eye: "Well, you see, it doesn't hurt me, but you had better not try it."

There were other quaint characters about Houston, besides the wagoners. Notably Uncle Billy, who was a source of great amusement, and amusements were rare in those days. Uncle Billy lived about a mile out of town, and whenever he came in, brought his fiddle with him, and played for "the boys" in front of the old Houston House, where the Houston Bank and Trust Company now stands. He would play and play, tune after tune, until he would tire, and had to be plied with drink until he was rested. Then he would begin to tell funny stories, until he would become thirsty, and his thirst had to be quenched in an ever flowing bowl, until, after many potations, tales and tunes, he would have to be put to bed by the friendly boys. But the day came for Uncle Billy when he "got religion," and he left his fiddle at home and told no more tales, for he said, "fiddling led to drinking, and telling tales led to lying," for he "just natcherly had to put a 'pint' on them tales."

Old Crazy Ben was also a queer character, who was supposed to be foreign, and one of Lafitte's pirates. He also was addicted to drink. At times he would disappear for days, even weeks, returning, it was said, with strange gold pieces and many of them. No one could follow him to the hiding place of his treasure, for he was very wary, for if he ever saw any one fol-

lowing his little skiff, in which he took his secret journeys, he had an ever ready pole with which to play the innocent fisherman, or tied up his boat and landed to gather berries and wild grapes. His ill gotten treasure was supposed to be buried near Harrisburg, but he died and gave no signs. Lately a singular instance gives color to this belief.

One dark night, some months ago, lights were seen flitting about in the woods near Harrisburg, and the lights finally settled in one place. It was supposed that campers were arranging their camp for the night. Next morning there were no evidences of a camp and, upon investigation, something mysterious had happened. A large hole had been dug upon the site of the supposed camp, from which a chest of considerable size had been taken. Traces of iron rust were found, and an old torn paper, giving explicit directions for finding the place. Was it Crazy Ben's long buried treasure? Was the blood-stained gold to go forth again on its mission of weal or woe?

But, for the most part, the earlier settlers of Houston were men and women of fine metal—brave, strong, religious, patriotic. Mr. Roemer, a German scientist, found there a cultured people. Why not? They were representatives of the best families in the United States and European centers. Where could be found a man of broader culture and deeper learning and courteous bearing, than the revered Dr. Ashbel Smith? The women deserve especial mention. I remember with warm admiration the gentle



OLD CAPITAL OF TEXAS, HOUSTON

women who used to bring their sewing and spend long, interesting days with my mother. The sewing consisted generally of fine linen shirt fronts, to be stitched, or dainty ruffles to be "rolled and

whipped." Earnest discussions of religious topics would arise, sometimes arguments, but never was anything said to offend. They seemed to always have in mind the Master's admonition, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." They would wax enthusiastic over patriotic themes, and eminent writers and poets of the day were admired and intelligently discussed. And music always formed some part of the day's doing.

These women have "writ themselves large in Houston's history," and to their influence, active to the present day, is due the fact that immorality

in social life is less tolerated here than in any city I have ever known.

These early pioneers have gone to their well earned reward, and their works live after them. No longer carriages bog in our streets. We have the whistle of the locomotive for the hoot of the screech owl; the hum of industry for the hiss and rattle of the snake. The bayou where Crazy Ben's canoe took its lonely way will soon bring the ships of all nations to our wharves. The development and prosperity of the Houston of today is but the fruition of the hope and the ceaseless endeavors of these early pioneers.

THE SOCIAL LIFE OF HOUSTON

By MARGARET HADLEY FOSTER

The two greatest charms of Houston are the people and the trees. Of the trees let others speak; it is of the people, their characteristics, customs, social clubs, etc., that I have been asked to write. This should be with me a labor of love, for Houston is my birthplace, and her people are my people.

In my opinion, the strongest characteristic of Houstonians is their hospitality. How often, at conventions or meetings, of a mercantile, political or patriotic nature, have I heard strangers wonder at the cordial and generous treatment they have received in Houston, and it has happened within my own knowledge, that this reception has attracted to our city a number of most desirable people, who were glad to become members of a social life rendered so attractive by kindly and courteous hospitality. I remember with pleasure hearing Mrs. George B. Cortelyou speak of the very favorable impression left on the minds of all who were with President McKinley by their short stay in Houston, en route for California. She said that Mr. McKinley often referred to it, and that she could never forget the cordial and charming courtesy the party had received here.

How many strangers have come to Houston, appalled by the prospect of living in a place that

seemed to them wanting in every desirable quality for a home, who have learned to love our city with a lasting and tender affection! One of these, who was, after about eight years here, obliged by force of circumstances that seemed to others of a very fortunate nature, to go from Houston to New York city, said to me a few years afterwards: "I would rather sell peanuts in Houston than live in New York on a thousand dollars a day!"

Why? The answer is in the cordiality, hospitality and kindly charm of the people.

Another distinct and admirable feature of Houston's social life, and one to be highly prized, is the excellent character of her young men—those who are known as "society men." I challenge the world to show a town of its size where a young girl, who is a lady, is shown more courtesy, and, if she be at all attractive, more attention, or where she has a more delightful life, or visit, than in Houston. Our young men are thoughtful, attentive and generous to a very unusual degree, and nowhere is a young girl more thoroughly a queen regnant than in the Bayou City.

Houston has grown so big in the last eight years that it has lost much of the sweetness and homelikeness that once so characterized it.

Where there was once one social circle within its borders, there are now many. New people constantly coming in, join themselves to one or other of these cliques, by letter of introduction, neighborhood intercourse, church association or what not, as in other cities. One constantly hears the old Houstonians saying:

"There are so many new people that I can't keep up with them. And such nice people, too. It seems a pity not to know them all."

That, of course, is impossible; but gradually each new family adjusts itself to its surroundings, and in a very short time its members are pleased to speak of themselves as "old Houstonians."

In her growth Houston has almost, if not entirely, given up one sweet old custom, and in so doing has made a mistake—one that could easily be rectified, however, if only the right people would take hold of it in the right way. I refer to the practice of being "at home" on New Year's Day. In old times it was the pleasant custom for every, or almost every, married woman to be at home on that day, while her husband went the rounds of the other homes, with other men. Of course, there were refreshments everywhere, and it has been said in objection that often too much wine was drunk, as wine was served at almost every house, but my experience has been that a gentleman can usually be trusted to remember that he is a gentleman, and that there is little danger of this sort to be feared from the men of Houston.

A few years ago this old custom was revived to a certain extent, but in a way that seemed to lose the charm of it, and that way has now almost entirely lapsed. It first began by a few women of the *haute volée* deciding to be at home on New Year's Day, and asking others to be with them, and this grew until it got to be that only four or five houses would be open, and that at each of them there would be a tremendous receiving party, with as much expense and trouble in decorating the rooms as at the most formal reception. In this way the true spirit of the custom was smothered, leaving a beautiful body, to be sure, but one in which was no response whatever to the cheer and the kindly object of the custom, that of beginning the new year with a renewal of friendship.

Nowhere in our country, I am sure, are handsome or more agreeable social functions than in Houston. They are characterized by beauty of decoration and a kindly informality, even while observing the most dignified conventionalities, that give them a charm rarely met with elsewhere. Of course, our people have succumbed more or less entirely to the rage for card playing, but it is a noticeable fact that there is comparatively no playing for money. Only here and there you find a few who break this rule, and there is not one card club where it is done. I mean, of course, one club of which ladies are members. In fact, Houston has the proud distinction of having one card club, the Wednesday Morning Whist Club, where there are no dues, no fines, no prizes. This club, organized in 1894, is composed of women who are not only of the highest social standing, but who are good players. Strictly conservative, they have refused to change the dignified game of whist for its more lively successor and near relative, bridge, that has captured the rest of card-playing Houstonians, and is now played everywhere.

Mrs. B. F. Weems was elected president of this club at its first meeting, and has filled the position ever since, evidently to the entire satisfaction of the members. Indeed, it is often called "Mrs. Weems' Wednesday Morning."

The Third Ward Euchre Club has just reached its majority, having been organized in October, 1887, the oldest and perhaps most dignified card club in the state. The first meeting was held at the home of the late Mrs. Peter N. Gray, and that fact alone would vouch for the club's respectability and freedom from low aims. In this club the aim was solely social intercourse and innocent amusement, and this aim has been upheld most strictly. No matter how wealthy the host, nor how elegant the home, the refreshments are limited to one course, and the four prizes are never allowed to exceed in value the sum of six dollars, the amount of dues paid in. Mr. W. B. Chew was the first president of this club, being followed by Mr. McGaroch, who was in turn succeeded by Dr. J. H. Blake, who held the office until 1895. Mr. W. C. Crane was then elected, and, with the exception of two years, when the office was filled by Mr. Howard F. Smith for one term, and Mr. H. W. Garrow for

another, he has held the position, and it is to Mr. Crane's firm but just ruling the club feels that its virility is due. Its membership is limited to twelve couples; its meetings are always in the evening, and, while the personnel has naturally changed somewhat, there are still many that go week after week during the season, who have always belonged to it. In consequence of this, the meetings are more like family reunions than those of a card club.

The Study Whist Club was organized twelve years ago, when duplicate whist was the rage,

ing Whist, has been beguiled from its allegiance to whist by the more lively game of bridge, but its name is still retained, and its reputation for high standing and harmony is so well established that there are always applicants waiting for any vacancy that may occur.

Other clubs have come and gone, but these three, the Third Ward Euchre, the Wednesday Morning and the Study Whist, still live, object lessons in the matter of leadership, proving also the possibility of harmony, even around the card table.



GROUP OF PLAYERS, WHIST TOURNAMENT, RESIDENCE OF MRS. INGRAM SEWARD

and has kept the even tenor of its way ever since, a source of much pleasure, both to the members and their friends. Here again there has been but one president, Mrs. H. F. Ring, whose gentle sway has done much to keep the club alive. The membership is limited to twelve—three tables—and, while there are no prizes, the scores of the members are strictly kept, so that, at the close of the season, she who has the highest is given a souvenir pin to commemorate that fact. This club, unlike its neighbor, the Wednesday Morn-

I think it well, before leaving the subject of cards, to mention an interesting feature of the past three social seasons. Mrs. O. T. Holt, one of the most prominent and widely loved women ever known in the social life of Houston, having attended a whist tournament in St. Louis, took it into her handsome head to see what could be done in that line in Houston, so, with her usual energy and width of view, she issued through the daily press an invitation to whist players to take part in a tournament at the residence of her

sister-in-law, Mrs. Ingham Seward, which was to last for four days, three of which were to show who were to play in the "finals" for the trophies. This invitation was promptly accepted by players, good, bad and indifferent, and Mrs. Seward's rooms, as well as the porch around them, were filled with tables, around which compass whist was played. The work of keeping scores was extremely difficult, not to speak of seeing that the players were cordially received and agreeably refreshed, but with Mrs. Holt this seemed to be a trifle, and she showed sweetness, discretion and good generalship throughout. Next year it was repeated, with whist still the chosen game, but in the third tournament bridge was substituted, again triumphant over the older game.

From card to dancing club is an easy transition, and here, too, Houston has the oldest organization of the kind in the state, the Z. Z. Club. Forty years ago a few young men met in the store of Henry Sampson, Jr., and there, by the light of tallow candles stuck here and there on a counter, they formed a dancing club. There was one drawback in the fact that only two of the members, Rufus Cage and Henry Sampson, Jr., who, by the by, were the youngest of the crowd, could dance the round dances that were becoming so very popular, and were fated to entirely put out of countenance the old square dance which the good people of Houston had before that found so enjoyable. However, neither the youthfulness nor the inexperience of the members stood as an insupportable obstacle in the path of these hardy pioneers. Houston must have a dancing club, and there must be round dances; the members must learn to foot them with the best. With this lofty purpose in view, it was with burning hearts that they read, in an account of the meeting given next day in a local paper, that, owing to the immature age of the members of the club, catnip tea had been served for refreshments! The thrust was a bitter one, and it was urged that it was the duty of the biggest man in the club, Mr. George Bringhurst, to whip the editor, but this belligerent attitude was abandoned, and the wisdom thus shown has characterized the club through all these years. Harmony and happiness have been their watchwords, and surely they have contributed more largely

to the pleasure of the young people of Houston than any other organization so far.

Mr. Bringhurst was chosen the first president and the club began its happy life. It was devoted entirely to pleasure, but has honored itself very highly by breaches of this observance from time to time. Its crown of achievement has been studded with many a jewel, and it has always been a potent factor in the social life, not only of Houston, but of the state. It has been for many years the custom of the Z. Z.s to compliment the debutantes by opening the season with a cotillon in their honor, and to be presented to the world on this occasion became so desirable that people from all over the state sought a share in it for their daughters. This grew to such an extent that the club was forced to limit the number to those who lived in Houston. To this "debutante's german" an additional honor has been added of late years, begun by the present president, Mr. Presley K. Ewing, in the form of a "debutante's reception," which he gives them at his own home. So each year a group of the young girls of Houston make their formal bow to the world under the special auspices of the Z. Z. Club, as represented by their president, who is always assisted by his wife, the officers of the club and such friends as Mr. and Mrs. Ewing are pleased to honor. This was Mr. Ewing's own innovation, and it is his pleasure to have always a handsome setting for the group of girls, in which he is ably and happily seconded by his wife.

Besides the "debutante's german," it is the custom of the Z. Z. Club to give a "society ball" during the Christmas holidays, a german just before and another just after Lent, thus contributing four handsome functions to the winter season.

I would like to recall one beautiful turning aside of this club from the usual routine of reception, cotillon and ball, that left an indelible impression on my mind. It was in the sweet Yuletide of 1902 that it was announced that on the day after the society ball a Christmas dinner would be given by the club to the orphan children of the city. To this end the Bayland Orphan Home, the Faith Home and the Free Kindergarten were requested to give to a committee, appointed for the purpose, the names and ages of

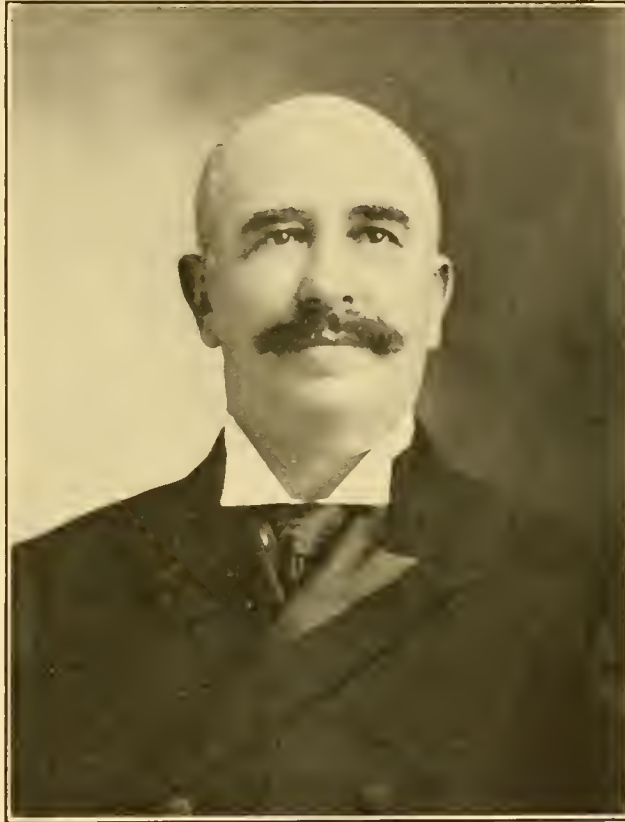
the little ones who were in their care, to invite them to dinner, and also to ask each child what special gift they would like to find on the Christmas tree that would be ready for them. It was a beautiful sight when the children gathered in the ball room, whose handsome decorations had been left for their pleasure, enhanced by the presence, in the center of the room, of a splendid big tree, hung with all the bright paraphernalia of candles, fruit and sparkling garland, as well as toys of all sorts and description. Here the president, Mr. Ewing, was the happy host, giving out to each one, not only what they specially desired, but another gift and a box of candy. The light that shone in those happy child eyes was enough to brighten many a dark day for those who had planned and carried out the beautiful idea. A fine dinner followed, with turkey and pie and ice cream and fruit—in fact, all that goes to make up a “sho-nuff” Christmas dinner, and, as I turned away from the room, I said in my heart, “God bless those who have thought of His little ones.”

The best of the Jewish element, as well as some of the wealthiest and most influential men in our city, are represented in the Concordia club, which is handsomely housed on Texas avenue, near the business center of Houston. This club, organized August 23, 1901, has a membership of 110 men, who know how to enjoy club life, and are generous in sharing that enjoyment with others. They have a pretty fashion of giving up their club to the less favored sex on one day of the week, Thursday, and in this it would seem

good to me that the other clubs should follow their example. They make it a point to have twelve social affairs during the year, two of them being very handsome balls. They have adopted the fashion of giving the first of the season (in November), in special honor of the debutantes, introducing them to the world, and the second is given on the eve of New Year's Day. For these two grand occasions no expense nor trouble is spared to make them brilliant successes, and it would be hard to find a ball room where richer jewels or handsomer gowns can be seen.

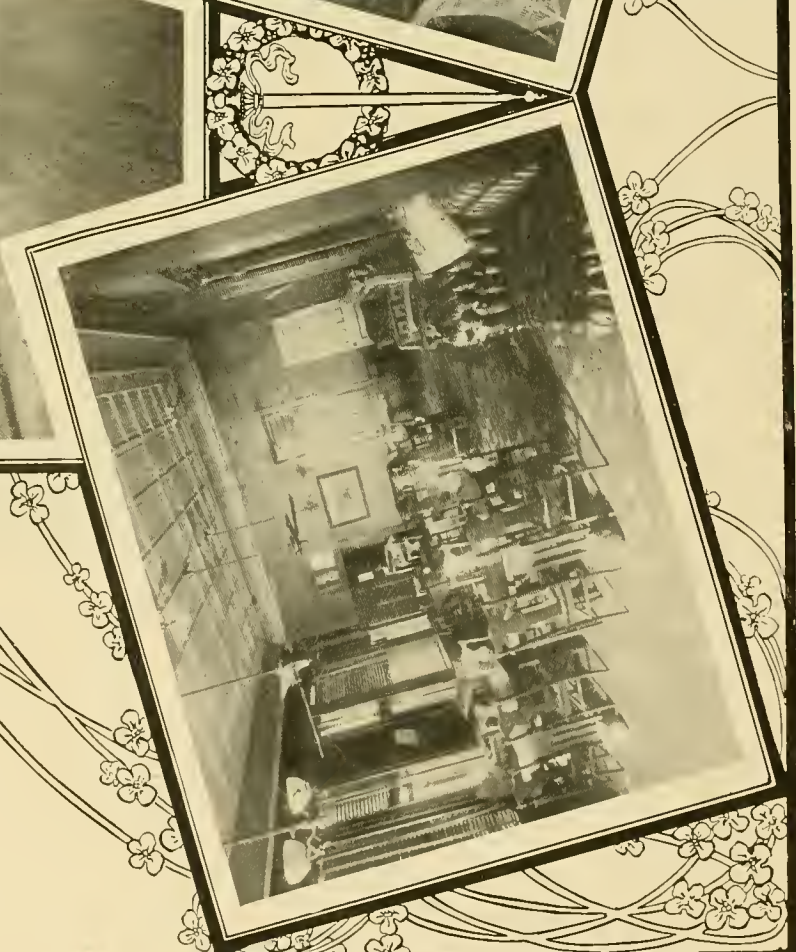
The club house is admirably arranged and furnished, having card rooms, reception rooms, ball room—in fact, all that is required to make a luxurious setting for any social function, as well as exceedingly comfortable quarters for the men who seek its restful environment. Mr. C. T. Richmond was the first president, followed by Mr. Arthur Lipper, Mr. Jules Hirsch, Mr. A. M. Morris and Mr. J. Kahn, who have each served a term.

The greater the civilization of a people, the more eagerly they turn to those pleasures that bring them in close contact with



MR. J. KAHN,
President Concordia Club.

nature, so a Country Club has become necessary to complete the equipment of a city. In this Houston is fortunate in having a club of men who make golf one of the special aims of its existence, and who are in every way prepared to give that game a pleasant setting, adding other enjoyments of outdoor life for people who are not specially fond of golf. The club has been in existence for several years, under the title of “The Houston Golf Club,” with a cozy and artistic cottage



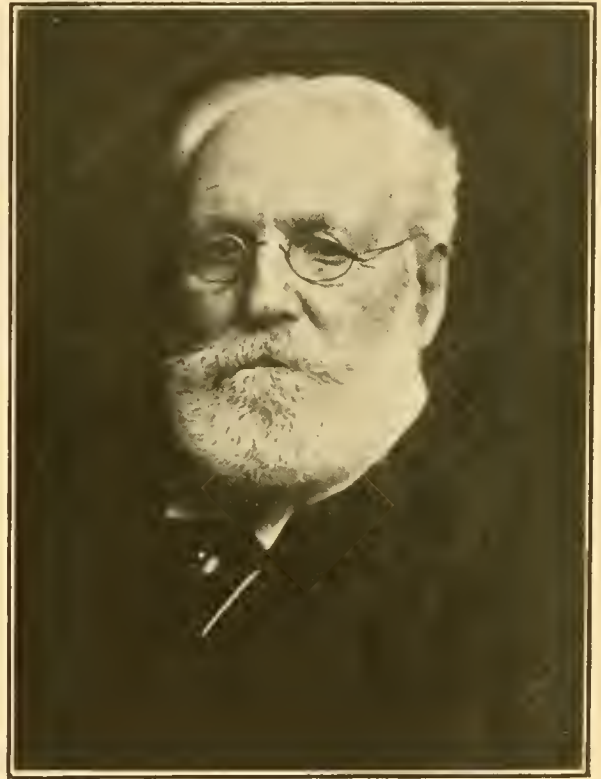
home, very attractively located, having an admirable golf link, tennis court, etc., but it has outgrown this stage, and has changed its name to "The Country Club," and purchased a large tract of land on the interurban Houston and Harrisburg railway, where they are putting up a handsome club house, and intend to have an equipment in every way worthy of themselves and of Houston. The membership is limited to five hundred, and very nearly that many names are now on the roll. Their first home was the scene of many a charming social function, for the mem-

E. B. Parker, vice president, and Mr. C. D. Golding, secretary.

The Thalian is comparatively an infant among the clubs, but a most sturdy and robust infant, amply able to walk alone and to look after itself in every way. It was organized October 9, 1901. Major John F. Dickson was chosen president, and the following composed the first board of trustees: Major Dickson, W. B. Botts, T. C. Ford, F. C. Jones, W. T. Hunt, H. D. Lea, Wilmer Waldo, N. G. Kittrell, Jr., and George S. Westerfield. Thus officered, the club began



H. M. GARWOOD,
President of Thalian Club.



MAJOR JOHN F. DICKSON,
First President Thalian Club.

bers' wives had the privilege of using the pretty little bungalow for their card parties, luncheons, etc. Besides, it was the custom, during the season, to serve a cup of tea on Saturday afternoons to the players, strangers and such ladies as they were pleased to invite. In the new home these customs will be continued, and the Country Club will more than justify the reputation of their predecessor. Under the recent reorganization, Mr. William M. Rice was chosen president; Mr.

its career, the first thing to be done being to provide itself with a home. With this in view, a lot was purchased on the corner of Rusk avenue and San Jacinto street, a most desirable location. Plans were chosen for a building, which was erected without loss of time, and they were soon installed in a home which is most decidedly an ornament to the city. The club is composed of the very flower of Houston; men who are not only members of her best social life, but are the

backbone and strength of the city. In planning their building, they gave due thought for the comfort of their future guests, and, in fact, in all its appointments, their club house is admirably arranged. On the basement floor are three bowling alleys, a billiard hall, barber shop, wine and ice room, kitchen, bath rooms and boiler room. On the second floor are smoking room, reading room, parlor, dining room, cloak room, secretary's and steward's rooms. The third floor is one large ball room, the handsomest in the city, where there are many informal dances through the season, and always one handsome ball on New Year's Eve. This is one of the swellest functions of the season, and everything is done to make it a perfect success. In the second floor the various rooms are filled with tables, where those of sedate years and tastes have their games of cards, with very handsome prizes to stimulate them, while overhead, in the ball room, are gathered the very best among the younger set of the city. Altogether a strong, fine club, with the distinction of being the only one in the city that owns its own home. Major Dickson has served three terms as president; Mr. R. S. Lovett, now a resident of New York, served two; Mr. Frank Andrews, Mr. J. S. Rice, Mr. Sinclair Taliaferro, each has served one year, and Mr. H. M. Garwood now occupies the chair. The present board of trustees is composed of Mr. Garwood, E. L. Neville, W. A. Sherman, A. W. Pollard, K. E.

Womack, Herbert Godwin, T. P. Wier, C. P. Shearn, Jr., Sinclair Taliaferro, John W. Lewis and H. L. Porter.

And now, just one word for those who make Houston's social life what it is—the women of the city, the wives and mothers. They are in every way worthy of much praise, and to them is Houston deeply indebted. They know how to receive and to be received; they are intelligent, active in good works, ready to turn aside from ball, reception, card party, etc., to help in some charity or to lend a hand in beautifying the city, and they certainly know how to dress. I think it would be difficult to find a city where the women are equal to ours. I am sure you could not find their superiors.

The men, as a rule, are too much absorbed in business, professional or otherwise, to do much in the way of promoting social intercourse, but when dragged out by their more energetic wives, they seem entirely capable, not only of enjoying it, but adding to its attractiveness. I have been told by a gentleman, who had made a point of looking into the matter, that there are more university men in Houston in proportion to its population than any other city in the United States; so, if they do not enhance the social life of Houston, it is simply because they are indifferent thereto, and it has been despite this indifference that that life has become what it is—the chiefest charm of Houston.



LITERARY AND CIVIC CLUBS OF HOUSTON

By MRS. I. S. MEYER

The work accomplished by the club woman of today is becoming a mighty factor in the development of our present civilization.



MRS. I. S. MEYER,
First Vice-President City Literary Club.

Hers has always been the hand behind the throne, but not until recently has she been able to come boldly before the world and suggest and even demand certain reforms.

It is through her close, observing eye and fertile brain that so much has been accomplished in civics, the betterment of our public schools, library work, better laws, kindergartens—in fact, there has not been a single line of work wherein mankind could not be made better or happier, in which the club woman has not either accomplished or is striving to have done.

It is with pride that we note that our Houston club ladies are not behind in this onward march, to higher, better living.

In reviewing the work done by the various clubs we see that, while each is organized for self culture, it is not for that alone; for as she ascends the mountain side of culture and learning, her vision becomes broader and wider and she can better see the needs of those around her.

As a result of the larger outlook of our Houston women, we have a strong city federation, composed of the various clubs of the city. Each club has its own special line of philanthropic work, but all are working with perfect unanimity and harmony together, for the one object, to make this a better and more beautiful world in which to live.

That you may be able to know more of the work done by the various clubs of Houston, the following reports are presented.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CITY FEDERATION OF HOUSTON CLUBS

By H. N. JONES

Our federation is now composed of seven broad-gauged, energetic clubs, namely: The Ladies' Reading Club, the Woman's Club, the Shakespeare Club, the Houston Heights Literary Club, the Current Literature Club, the Civic Club, and the Pen Women. The membership of these clubs consists of cultured women, patriotic in sentiment, proud of their city and thoroughly alive to its interests.

The need which called this organization into life was the securing of a site for our Carnegie

library. Our Woman's Club, ever alert for the welfare of our people, was the first to voice our need for a public library. Two of their members, Mrs. W. E. Kendall and Miss Mamie Gearing, were appointed to write to Carnegie asking his aid. His reply offering \$50,000 if a site and maintenance be guaranteed, filled all with enthusiasm. Mrs. H. F. Ring, then president of the Ladies' Club, was asked to call a meeting of all the clubs to discuss this proposition. At this meeting our city federation was organized in the fall of 1899.



MRS. EDWARD ARNIN,
Presiding Officer, 4th District
Texas Federation of
Woman's Clubs



MRS. J. W. NEAL
Treasurer City Federation



MRS. JONES,
Former President



MRS. McKINNEY,
Member Board on Publication



MRS. D. D. CORLEY,
Recording Secretary City Federation

Our city council was induced to appropriate a maintenance fund; this accomplished, a site was secured and paid for. When the building was completed, the library board offered the assembly room for the use of the clubs. This was beautifully furnished by the federation and is yet used by all our federated clubs.

A circulating library was then established; books and magazines were contributed by citizens, selected and packed by the federation and distributed to outlying districts. This work met with hearty appreciation and was productive of much good. Later the Ladies' Reading Club asked for the work as a part of their traveling library and this was turned over to them.

The federation then turned its attention to bringing good attractions to Houston, and under its auspices the public has had many literary and artistic treats. Among them, Mr. Louis Spencer Daniel, Bertha Kuntz Baker, Prof. S. H. Clark, Mr. Troupe, and they assisted the Art League in bringing Lorado Taft. Last September the federation mothered the organization of the Houston Lecture Association, an organization representing twenty different institutions, thus broadening interest and dividing the burden. Their one object is the bringing of educational lecturers and they will, no doubt, be a great factor in the future educational interests of Houston.

In 1904 our federation had the honor and pleasure of entertaining the seventh session of the state federation. We have had five presi-

dents, Mrs. M. Looscan serving one year, Mrs. H. F. Ring three years, Mrs. F. F. Dexter and Mrs. E. B. Cushing, Mrs. R. M. Hall three years, and the present incumbent, Mrs. H. N. Jones, elected last May for the second term.

Last year, besides our work with the lecture association, we gave a reception to and assisted in entertaining the Teachers' Association, which met in our city. We entertained with two open meetings, when the individual work of the clubs and needs of the community were the subjects of discussion.

The Art League was given our moral support, encouragement and some small material aid. Flowers were sent to Shut-in Sunshiners. Throughout all the year a sincere effort was made to bind more securely the sympathetic relations of our clubs.

We are now at work on a souvenir magazine which will be a picture of the church, social and educational life of Houston today. Much interest is being aroused in a clubhouse and Houston will, no doubt, in the near future, boast a woman's clubhouse.

In giving a resume of the work of our federation, it is enough to say that we have ever been faithful to the object of our organization, namely: "To promote harmonious relations among our clubs, and by concert of action to labor for the general good of our members and the community at large."

THE WOMAN'S CLUB OF HOUSTON.

By MRS. F. W. VAUGHAN

To record a history of the Woman's Club during the almost fifteen years of its existence would be to interweave the history of Houston and also of scores of her most noble women; women from without her borders who have contributed brilliant effort and undying zeal; women reared under the folds of the bonny blue flag, following its guiding star, ever; acknowledging defeat, never. Organized primarily for self culture, by Mrs. George McDonnell, on the 8th of December,

1893, the broad, altruistic spirit developed until realizing the grand principle of right living "that as we help each other we are in like measure benefited," we responded in 1897 to an invitation from Waco to organize a State Federation of Women's Clubs, the value of which has been inestimable in individual ones putting in touch and broad sympathy with the other and the grand whole. Realizing the strength of unity, this in turn joined the National Federation in 1902,



MRS. GEORGE McDONNELL,
Organizer and First Vice-President.

sending delegates wherever they have been bidden, from the boundary of the Northern pines to the sunlit waters of the Golden Gate.

The beautiful building which shelters us today—the loved home of the Houston club woman—we are proud to claim as a cherished offspring, for is not the personal letter of the philanthropist granting us his most gracious gift, one of our most treasured possessions? At this time a City Federation of Women's Clubs was formed for the purpose of devising ways and means for meeting conditions imposed with the grant. With a great effort \$500 was raised as this club's offering. A standing charity offering was maintained and many burdens lightened by its timely aid. Funds have been sent to sufferers from the Jacksonville fire, Galveston flood, Martinique earthquake, to the home militia during the Spanish-American war, \$60 to the State Federation scholarship fund, and a recent contribution of loan books to the Carnegie library, and many private calls have been responded to. None have called in vain.

In 1901 we expanded into a department club for the purpose of establishing free kindergartens. Starting the first session in an humble way, the second found us with our own building and expensive equipment, maintaining a train-

ing class for kindergarten teachers under a corps of competent and well paid teachers. These graduated with public honors two years later, and today fill positions of trust and honor—an ever-present reminder of the unselfish love of these women for God's less fortunate ones. Later, a co-operative kindergarten was opened and successfully operated. The maintenance of these institutions required large sums of money and untold labor for those who bore the burden, but it was cheerfully taken up. Several successful bazaars were held, banks installed in public places, a large charity ball and several lesser social functions were given. A large associate membership and the proceeds from a handsome building used as a co-operative home and rented as studios, furnished financial aid. Within the last year all this was abandoned in order to concentrate all efforts towards public school kindergarten work, and to this end donated all properties and interests to the industrial and settle-



MRS. KING,
President Women's Club.

ment workers with our good will and moral support.

With the completion of the Charlotte M. Allen school, a room was offered us for the use of a kindergarten. We accepted the room and established the first kindergarten in a public school in this city. This awakened the interest of the Parent-Teachers' Association, who have this year assumed the responsibility of maintaining the kindergarten.

While reviewing philanthropy, the intellectual side must not be ignored. We have studied successfully, foreign and domestic history, art, literature, and of our incomparable state of the Lone Star. We have given to the public many enjoyable lectures from artistic and literary lights, all

accruing to the public welfare. This year we will not take up any active outside work, but have planned to spend our time studying King Lear, with the guidance of our first president, Mrs. George McDonnell. We feel that we have earned this privilege and pleasure.

During the past sixteen years the following ladies have served as president: Mrs. George A. McDonnell, Mrs. W. E. Kendall, Mrs. Z. F. Lillard, Miss Mamie Gearing and Mrs. L. B. King, who is now serving her fourth term, with Mrs. Vastine C. Lunn, vice president, Mrs. Carter Walker second vice president, Miss Emily Stude secretary, Mrs. George Paullis corresponding secretary, and Miss Katherine Melinger, treasurer.

LADIES' READING CLUB.

By ADELE B. LOOSCAN

Among the treasures of the Ladies' Reading Club is a small, blue covered book of less than half a dozen pages, entitled "Constitution and By-Laws of the Ladies' Reading Club of Houston, Texas." It bears date 1885. On the last pages is a picture of two pyramids, the Sphynx and a group of palm trees, which tell the tale of their first course of study.

From the minutes of the first meeting I copy the following notes: "On the afternoon of Thursday, February 26, 1885, several ladies assembled at the residence of Mrs. Briscoe, Crawford street, for the purpose of organizing a society having for its object pleasure and improvement."

The movement was inaugurated by Mesdames Looscan and Lombardi, and was designed to supply a want long felt, namely, a common ground on which ladies having a literary taste might meet.

The ladies present at this first meeting were: Mesdames Looscan, Lombardi, Hill, Perl, Haight, Stone and Briscoe, and Misses Allen and Wagley. Much interest was manifested, and an evidently earnest desire to make the organization a success.

The name of the Ladies' History Class was

adopted and Mrs. Looscan appointed president pro tempore, with Miss Wagley as secretary.

During the first six weeks of its existence and prior to the adoption of a constitution, the study of that ancient, mysterious, romantic country, Egypt, had been steadily and systematically pursued. The interest of the civilized world was at the time centered upon Egypt and London, and the tragic fate of the gallant Gordon excited universal sympathy, so that the intercourse of the club with the ancient mother of European culture was enlivened by stories of latter day heroism which rivaled those of ancient times.

In a few weeks the membership had increased sufficiently to make it seem advisable that the club should be more regularly organized. A constitution and by-laws were, therefore, drawn up and adopted at the first meeting in April. They were printed in book form as already described.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. M. Looscan; first vice president, Mrs. C. Lombardi; second vice president, Mrs. E. P. Hill; secretary, Miss A. E. Wagley; treasurer, Mrs. M. J. Briscoe.

The name was changed from the Ladies' History Class to the Ladies' Reading Club, and a plan made for the future work of the club.

The following is a list of names of members of the club during its first year: Mesdames C. Lombardi, M. Looscan, E. P. Hill, M. J. Briscoe, M. G. Howe, M. Perl, T. R. Franklin, F. H. Albert, Misses A. E. Wagley, Willa Lloyd, T. May Cage, Mesdames M. E. Cagne, E. B. Usher, Ella H. Stewart, George Goldthwaite, R. E. C. Wilson, L. J. Polk, W. J. Smith, Margaret H. Foster, Kate L. Terrell, S. K. McIlhenny, J. A. Huston, P. H. Goodwyn.

From the first the organization records were carefully kept, and when, at the end of the first year, written reports of all the officers were made in due form, Major M. Looscan was so gratified at the success of the club that he gave the members a surprise. Upon a pretext that he wanted to show them to a brother lawyer, whose wife was also made a member, he procured the list of officers and members and schemes of exercises from date of organization, April, 1885, together with committees for 1885 and 1886, and had them printed in a pamphlet of thirty-four pages, which he presented to the club with his compliments. With such encouragement the club continued for many years to publish at the end of the year a full report of work accomplished, until and including 1898, when the organization of other clubs throughout the state made the adoption of the year book, with outlines of proposed study, the popular exponent of club work.

For the first ten years the club met in the parlors of Mrs. M. G. Howe; afterwards in rented rooms, then at the parish house of Christ church, and finally in the Lyceum library room after that institution had been moved to a convenient place in the Mason block on Main street. Since the opening of the Houston Lyceum and Carnegie Library, meetings have been and are being held on the upper floor in the hall designed for club meetings.

It is a matter of pride with the Ladies' Reading Club that the first organized effort to have the Lyceum library moved from the old market

house to more accessible and agreeable quarters came from an appeal made by its president in her annual report in 1895. Subsequently she, as chairman of a committee, drafted a petition, secured the signatures of the other club women to it, and presented the same to the officers of the Lyceum. The petition was favorably acted upon by them, and January, 1898, found the library so located that it became of use to the public, besides saving it from the disastrous conflagration which soon afterward consumed the market house and city hall. To secure the removal of the books and opening of the library in the Mason block, on Main street, the Ladies' Reading Club pledged its every member to the payment of \$3 per year membership dues, and the further payment of \$5 per month by the club

toward the rent of the library rooms. Thenceforth one of these rooms became the meeting place of the club. The next step, and this was toward making the library free to all the citizens of Houston, was taken in January, 1899, when the Ladies' Reading Club provided an entertainment and invited the city fathers to attend. On this occasion the necessity for municipal action in order to enlarge the usefulness of the institution, was so ably presented to the mayor and aldermen by the vice-

president, Mrs. W. B. Slosson, and others, that as a result of the meeting the city agreed to appropriate \$200 per month for the support of a public library, provided that \$150 of this amount should be spent for books.

This much accomplished (and the public showed a keen appreciation of the privileges granted them by a greatly increased demand for reading matter), the Ladies' Reading Club was discussing the feasibility of getting the other clubs to unite with them in an appeal to Mr. Carnegie for assistance in providing a library building, when the good news came that the Woman's Club had already made this worthy request, with what happy result is well known.

Following the favorable reply of Mr. Carnegie,



ADELE B. LOOSCAN,
First President Ladies' Reading Club.

making his donation contingent upon the provision of a building site and certain obligations by the city authorities, Mrs. H. F. Ring, then president of the Ladies' Reading Club, called a meeting of all the literary clubs in the city to unite in devising ways and means for the accomplishment of this object. It was then decided to form a permanent organization to be called the City Federation of Clubs. Officers were elected, committees appointed, and at the end of one year through this organization an amount was raised sufficient to purchase the present site of the Houston Lyceum and Carnegie Library. In view of the services of Mrs. Ring, she has ever since been retained as one of the board of trustees of the library, and the City Federation has become an important factor in providing lectures and other entertainments of an elevating character for the public.

When the club women of Texas determined to organize a state federation, Mrs. C. A. McKinney, then president of the Ladies' Reading Club, represented her club at the first meeting, held at Waco. Two former presidents have been honored with the office of vice-president of the State federation; several of its members have filled important chairmanships.

The club has each year sent delegates to the annual meeting of the state federation, to the meeting of the district of which it is a member, and to the biennial of the National Federation.

In attempting to give a resume of the work of the Ladies' Reading Club it is enough to say that during a period of twenty-three years they have been faithful to the objects of their organization,

namely, intellectual and social culture. Conceiving that the establishment of a public library would tend greatly to the advancement of intellectual culture, they adopted library work as peculiarly theirs, and their influence has been widened by the organization of traveling libraries, which, under the chairmanship of Mrs. William Christian, are meeting a hearty welcome in the country districts. They have used their influence in behalf of every measure intended for the general advancement of educational interests in the state. They have assisted in bring-

ing celebrated lecturers to the city, and on several occasions, unaided by other clubs, have provided lecturers of world-wide fame. This was notably the case in the instance of the course of lectures by the celebrated Mrs. Rorer, which were given while Mrs. P. K. Ewing was president of the club.

At about this time it was determined to broaden the influence of the club by admitting a number of associate members, not to exceed ten, who, by paying more than the regular dues, might be excused from contributing to the regular

literary exercises, but in all other respects, except the privilege of holding office, be active members.

The membership of the club is fifty, exclusive of associate and honorary members. The yearly dues of active members are \$4.

The following ladies have been president: Mrs. M. Looscan, Mrs. C. Lombardi, Mrs. M. E. Cage, Mrs. C. A. McKinney, Mrs. H. F. Ring, Mrs. P. K. Ewing, Mrs. R. M. Hall, Mrs. W. A. De La Matyr, Mrs. William Christian and Mrs. B. A. Randolph.



MRS. B. A. RANDOLPH,
President Ladies' Reading Club.

A list of those who have filled the important office of recording secretary is as follows: Miss Annie E. Wagley, Mrs. P. H. Goodwyn, Miss Fannie G. Vincent, Mrs. G. F. Arnold, Mrs. W. B. Slosson, Mrs. H. F. MacGregor, Mrs. C. R. Cummings, Mrs. P. K. Ewing, Mrs. C. F. Bentel, Miss Emilia Celestine Bujac, Mrs. G. A. Taft, Miss Laura Yocum, Mrs. A. L. Metcalf, Mrs. J. P. Carroll and Mrs. March Culmore.

The course of study for the present year is Mexico.

Being broad-minded, cultured women, the members are patriotic in sentiment, proud of their state and thoroughly alive to the interests of the city. They have contributed to different funds for patriotic objects presented to them by authorized parties, and certain days in their club calendar are always reserved for Texas subjects. The club colors are green and pink; the club flower the Texas star.



THE LADIES' SHAKESPEARE CLUB.

By CORA CAMPBELL

On November 29, 1890, the Ladies' Shakespeare Club was organized, with Mesdames E. Raphael, I. G. Gerson, I. Blandin, Blanche Booker and Misses C. S. Redwood, Lydia Adkisson and Mary Light as charter members, and for eighteen years it has pursued the even tenor of its way. As its name indicates, this club exists for purely literary purposes, and though its members are, as individuals, interested in the various progressive movements of the day, as a club they have steadfastly held to their original intention and no outside interest has been permitted to interfere with their course of study. The creed of the club has but two articles: First, that Shakespeare's plays were written by himself, and not by Bacon; second, that Shakespeare is of all English literature the crown and chief adornment.

Mrs. Blandin, as its first president, led the club in its study of that exquisite idyl, "As You Like It." Many of the master's other works have been studied since then, but the charm of this first play still lingers like a haunting fragrance in the memory of the club.

For several years the Shakespeare Club led a

nomadic life, finding temporary abiding place in the rooms of the Houston Commercial College, the old Lyceum library, the parlors of various churches, and the homes of hospitable members. On the completion of Carnegie library this club, together with all others belonging to the City Federation, made its home in the beautiful club room of the library, where it has remained ever since.

With the passing years the personnel of the club has changed somewhat, but the old club spirit still remains. Two much loved members have been removed by death, some have gone to distant places, and others have dropped out of our circle for various reasons, but new faces have entered among us and the lost ones are held in our memory.

It is interesting to recall the various phases of study that have marked the club's progress. At one time we undertook correspondence work with the University of Chicago, and in this connection many beautiful passages were memorized which have been ever since a source of pleasure to their possessors. A course in Sherman's Analytics gave the work a psychological

turn. The study of Henry VI and kindred plays developed the spirit of historical research, while certain of the romantic plays opened the way for study along the lines of dramatic construction. Several times this club has brought Professor Clark of the University of Chicago to Houston to lecture on Shakespeare and related

subjects, to the pleasure and profit of all who were fortunate enough to hear him.

The club is now engaged in the study of "Troilus and Cressida." The officers are Mrs. J. D. Duckett, president; Miss Cora Campbell, vice president; Miss Hester Mitchell, secretary.

THE STUDY SHAKESPEARE CLASS.

By MRS. S. L. GOHLMAN

The Study Shakespeare Class, under its able and efficient leader, Mrs. Alma McDonnell, has been, in the four years of its existence, a great benefit to the ladies who have availed themselves of the opportunity of making a careful study of the greatest of English poets.

This is strictly a study class, from every standpoint, and has no official organization, each member considering it a privilege as well as a duty, to make the very best progress possible. "Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners." Then if we fail, our frailty is the cause, not we, for such as we are made of, such we be.

Mrs. McDonnell's reputation as a Shakespearean scholar, and her ability as a teacher, have long been recognized, and the thoroughly artistic manner in which she "makes use of that good wisdom whereof she is fraught," in interpreting the different personalities and making them live

again (as it were), is an inspiration to any soul, and would instantly "persuade us what we are."

In the four years' time we have read the plays as follows: Henry VIII, Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth, King Lear, Cymbeline, Julius Caesar, Antony and Cleopatra, Richard III, Winter's Tale, Romeo and Juliet, The Tempest, and Coriolanus, averaging three plays a year.

Each member is fined ten cents for absence, and at the end of the term this money is used for charity.

The class motto is: "Let us give light, but let us not be light." The class flower is red carnations (meaning distinction), and our chief object is to polish the mind, for "'tis the mind that makes the body rich."

Nothing is so contagious as enthusiasm, hence the students of the Study Shakespeare Class are so interested and enthusiastic that they fail to see the "briars in this working-day world."

Mrs E. C. Gray First & Fourth President.

THE HOUSTON PEN WOMEN.

By MRS. ARTHUR J. SCHUREMAN

The smallest club in Houston is the "Houston Pen Women," that is, counting numbers, but this small band is known and called by our men "The Gray Matter Club," so what they lack in numbers they make up in brains.

One day in the year 1906, a bright woman sat thinking of all the good things that a real, bona fide press woman could do; and then was born the idea of a strictly pen woman's club.

The next instant she was at the telephone,

talking to another woman who had many original ideas like herself.

A meeting was called for the 23d of March: just one week after the thought came to the originator.

Of course, there must be the club color, flower and motto.

There was very little discussion on this question, for when the four leaf clover was proposed for the flower, all said yes, and, that decided, the

club color, white and green, white for purity, green for immortality.

With the four leaf clover for the flower, the motto was already chosen. Naming each leaf, we have love, truth, loyalty, progress.

How appropriate all these for a club made up of progressive women, using their talent for the lasting good of humanity.

There is something sweet in the superstition that the four leaf clover will bring us good luck, and drive out demons; for is it not better to fight evil with a flower than with fire?

"Do good to those that hate you." Wrong is never overcome by wrong, so if we would win others from evil, let our pens trace noble and uplifting thoughts. Just a glance at the clover fills our hearts with inspiration.

This sweet little plant was used by the ancient Greeks at their festival for crowns, which were placed upon the heads of favored ones. Later it was used as a badge of honor; then as a token of the divine presence.

And, coming down to the present time, it is the emblem of a band of women to show that they are using their pens on the side of truth and right.

The Houston Pen Women are affiliated with the State Federation and are always among the first in all their undertakings. It could well be said of them, "They must proclaim (with their pens) the glory and sublimity of righteousness, and furnish the world with specimens."

THE HOUSTON HEIGHTS LITERARY CLUB.

By MRS. FRED F. DEXTER

"Seek wisdom and strive to do good," has been the inspiration and the watchword of the Houston Heights Literary Club since its organization in 1900, for the purpose of intellectual improvement, social culture and local charity.



MRS. W. G. LOVE,
President.

The club has lived and grown and flourished under the administration of four presidents—Mrs. C. R. Cummings, the founder of the club; Mrs. C. A. McKinney, Mrs. Fred F. Dexter and Mrs. W. G. Love, the present incumbent, until now, in its eighth year, it has a full and active membership of forty women, who are earnest and sincere in their desire to realize a higher ideal of life and its purposes.

Knowing that association with other clubs is needful for the proper growth and expansion of an organization, the Houston Heights Literary Club very early joined the Houston Federation of Clubs, and later, wishing to broaden its scope still further, it became a member of the State Federation. When the district federations were formed, this wide awake club became a member of the fourth district—the second largest district in the state.

A few years ago this club became interested in the work of public education, so much so that it has undertaken the work of establishing and maintaining a good reference library for the use of the schools. This has been a very successful movement, as is testified by the large number of books already in the library, and by the appreciation shown by the schools and the public.

This club has touched on many subjects in its course of study, taking Johnson's advice to "let observation with extensive view, survey mankind from China to Peru." The year just past completed the study of American history, literature and art, and the year book for 1908-09 promises a most delightful year in English literature.

The social side of our club has not been neglected, there being dates set aside in the year book for three large and brilliant receptions, one to the City Federation, one by the president to the club, and the celebration of the annual Club Day, and these events are looked forward to with much pleasure by the husbands and friends of the club.

But our intellectual attainments and our social advantages do not blind us to the fact that there are those in the world less fortunate than ourselves, and we find time to spend some thought and loving help upon the poor and needy at our door.

Thus, with its four-fold purpose of self-improvement, social culture, educational work and local charity, the Houston Heights Literary Club



MRS. FRED F. DEXTER.
Who Has Lately Entered the Lecture Field.

claims a place among the strong clubs of the fourth district—a live club with a live interest in its work and in its members.

HISTORY OF THE HOUSTON CIVIC CLUB.

By MRS. MARCH CULMORE

On the afternoon of November 11, 1901, after due notice given, about fifty ladies assembled in the old Odd Fellows hall to organize a club along civic lines.

Mrs. Margaret Hadley Foster called the meeting to order and was elected as temporary chairman. The report of the committee on constitution and by-laws, consisting of Miss Mamie Gearing and Mrs. B. A. Randolph, who had been asked to come prepared to act in this capacity, was ready, and after being duly discussed and amended, was unanimously adopted. The ladies present signed as charter members. Mrs. Margaret Hadley Foster signing first, in recognition of her enthusiasm and energy in starting this movement.

Permanent organization finally resulted in choosing Mrs. T. R. Franklin as president, which

position she has ever since filled with much credit to herself and satisfaction to all.

The club entered at once upon an active career of educating public sentiment in favor of a cleaner and more beautiful Houston.

The city had long needed just such a club, and when its object was known its membership grew very rapidly.

It was soon divided into six separate divisions, and ruled over by a wise directory consisting of seventeen members, all of the officers and six delegates, one from each division.

Each division has a vice president and other officers needed to carry on its own district work.

One of the very first works done was the establishment and maintenance of a playground by the second division.

At the time of the opening of this playground it was the only one in the state, and Mrs. Harry

Nelson Jones was the mother of this work. Besides keeping up this playground, which, through the generosity of the late ex-Governor Frank Lubbock, was loaned to the civic club, this division has raised \$600 towards buying a permanent playground. The greater part of this sum was raised while our dearly loved vice president, Mrs. W. W. Glass, was in office in the second division.

Just a few days before this goes to press, our devoted worker was called to enter the golden gate, to a "City Beautiful," indeed, where there are no cleaning up days. She died in "harness," and with the knowledge that those willing civic workers who so faithfully watched over her bedside will not cease in their efforts until a permanent playground has been acquired.

The first division has tried to convert the old Tenth street cemetery into a public park. It has been fenced and the directory board of the Civic Club voted the sum of \$200 for improvements, and Mrs. Mabel Smith appointed to supervise the expenditure of this sum.

This division will not rest until the few graves to be seen are redeemed from neglect, and the forty-two Confederate soldiers, who died from yellow fever and were here interred, appropriately marked.

A playground will be fitted up in a corner where no graves have ever been, and a park opened to the public.

The fifth division have bought and paid for a park of their very own. Just a few willing workers, a mere handful of women, have done the seeming impossible.

Sam Houston Park, through the good influ-

ence of the Civic Club, has one of the best equipped playgrounds in the entire South.

This "delight to the children of Houston" was put up under the personal supervision of Commissioner James Marmion.

Flowers have been planted in boxes and gardens in every school in the city, and while at first the school board objected to a "lot of women interfering," as they expressed it, they soon saw the good accomplished, and Superintendent Horn asked that the Civic Club co-operate with him in this beautiful work.

Two barren spots have been made beautiful

to the eye and restful to the weary pedestrian, by the planting of trees and grass, and benches placed conveniently around. On the plot known as Brashear Point, named after Mayor Sam Brashear, a hydrant, with a drinking cup attached, has been placed temporarily, to be later replaced with a fountain. This plot of ground was redeemed from neglect by the fourth division, under the leadership of Mrs. Mabel F. Smith.

Last year one of the biggest Fourth of July celebrations ever held in Houston took place at Sam Hous-

ton park under the auspices of the Houston Civic Club. On that day the children of Houston were presented with a lovely Brownie fountain. Here again is seen the genius of Mrs. Mabel F. Smith, for it is due to her untiring efforts and was a gift of the fourth division. The statue is a cast of United States bronze, made in Philadelphia after a model which was given by the famous Italian sculptor, L. Amaties, who designed the Rosenberg statue at Galveston.

Two noted lecturers have been brought to



MRS. T. R. FRANKLIN,
President.



MRS. MARCH CULMORE,
Recording Secretary.

and hundreds of dollars made. For three years this money was paid out to give the citizens of Houston free music at the park, and now, the past summer, the city fathers saw the necessity of these concerts and find they can spare enough from the city funds to have free music in the park three evenings a week, all during the long summer months, and our efforts have not been in vain.

With the assistance of the city's garbage carts they have had cleaning up days, when every particle of trash was hauled away and burned.

On one occasion the ladies themselves paraded the streets to let it be known when the cleaning up days would begin, and prizes were offered for the cleanest block.

The grounds around Carnegie library have been beautifully planted with palms and ferns, and protected in winter, by this club.

Houston by this club, namely, Professor Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association, and Mr. Howard Evarts Weed. Both lectures were given free to the citizens of Houston.

Three years ago, when the yellow fever was raging in Louisiana, the Civic Club distributed hundreds of gallons of oil to pour on ditches to keep down the hated mosquito, and thus prevent the spreading of the yellow fever germ.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the newspapers of Houston. They are always ready to give as much space as may be needed. Last year, on September 2, the Houston Post devoted two whole pages to civic work and civic workers. The Houston Post most kindly gave the club a column in the Sunday paper for civic news alone. This column was called the "City Beautiful," and edited by Mrs. William Christian, vice president of the Houston Civic Club. This column was printed every Sunday, until last summer, when, its mission being complete, it was given up, with permission to use whenever needed.

One of the big things this club has done is to establish free music in Sam Houston park. Oh, how they worked with this end in view. All manner of things were gotten up to make money,



MRS. E. F. GRINSTEAD,
Vice-President Fourth Ward Division.

I could go on naming things accomplished without end, but these are some of them, of which we feel justly proud.

Beginning with a small number of women, we now have four hundred earnest women, which form the Houston Civic Club, recognized as a power for good throughout the state, and hopes to con-

tinue doing its duty until the city is so clean and beautiful there will be no need of a Civic Club.

The present officers are: Mrs. T. R. Franklin, president; Mrs. William Christian, vice president; Mrs. March Culmore, recording secretary; Mrs. Robert Dancy, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Hinds Kirkland, treasurer.



CHILDREN'S DRINKING FOUNTAIN,
Erected by Fourth Ward Division H. C. C.

SHORT HISTORY OF CURRENT LITERATURE CLUB.

By MRS. J. T. LOCKMAN



MRS. J. C. MEANS,
Chairman Advisory Board C. L. C.

study. Broader subjects were on the program. The current novels got so trashy that we discarded them with disgust. Then the Carnegie library was built and our meetings were changed from the homes to the club room. To the regret of all, the social features were eliminated to a great extent. By degrees we have approached a standard that we feel cannot be criticised by any club, no matter how ambitious. We belong to state and city federations and donate to all worthy enterprises. We pay a monthly sum to the Carnegie library; we give our pro rata to a free scholarship fund; we do our part towards bringing high class talent to our city; we send our delegates and representatives to the conventions of women's clubs, and they are always a pride and credit to not only our club, but to the city.

Our active membership at present is forty members. Our honorary and associate member-

In the year 1899, Mrs. Si Packard conceived the idea of forming a club of congenial women for the purpose of reading and keeping up with the books of the day. About twenty members were at once admitted as charter members. Mrs. Packard was unanimously elected president, which office she most ably held for four consecutive years. At the end of that time, by Mrs. Packard's own request, another president was elected.

At first only the novels of the day were read and discussed. Meetings were held at the different homes and books were carried from place to place by the librarian. It was lots of work, but also lots of fun. After the study hour was over, the hostess of each meeting always had a social feature prepared for us, something so bright and cheery that the memory of our "good old times" lingers lovingly with all charter members. No one ever dreamed they could stay away from a meeting. Alas! how different now, when any little pretext is an excuse for absence.

Time went on; old members dropped out or moved away; new members came to join the ranks. Each year saw changes in our line of



MRS. B. F. BONNER
President Current Literature Club.

ship about twenty-five. Our line of study for 1908 and 1909 is above the average. It embraces art, foreign travel, foreign countries and their histories, music, and always the current events and magazines.

Our aim and object is to learn some new thing every meeting.

Our president is beloved by the entire membership, and all work hand in hand for each other's benefit. No friction of any character disturbs the happy, friendly greeting of members to each other on Wednesday mornings. No gossip is tolerated in the club, and no mem-

ber ever loses a chance to make another member feel good and satisfied with herself.

Altogether, it is a club that will bring out and develop all the good in one's character and certainly gives a great deal of happiness, which is, after all, the greatest thing in life.

The present officers: President, Mrs. B. F. Bonner; first vice president, Mrs. I. S. Myer; second vice president, Mrs. H. B. Fall; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George P. Macatee; recording secretary, Mrs. John T. Lockman; parliamentarian, Mrs. R. E. Luhn; librarian, Mrs. T. H. Lawrence; critic, Mrs. J. W. Neal; treasurer, Mrs. W. L. Coleman.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB.

By MRS. HARRY TYNER

Late in the summer of 1904, a coterie of friends had been enjoying select readings from Shakespeare, rendered by a gifted member of their circle.

Conceiving the idea of organizing a Shakespeare club, a meeting was called for that purpose, October 1, Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. A. G. Howell. Fourteen ladies responded. Nominations for officers were in order, and resulted in electing for president, Mrs. J. W. Lockett; vice president, Mrs. J. W. Carter; recording secretary, Mrs. Harry Tyner. The membership was limited to twenty-one. The use of Rolf's edition of Shakespeare was favored by the majority, and also Fleming's "How to Study Shakespeare."

The study of the tragedy of Othello, the Moor, was decided upon. The lesson for the initial meeting, first scene of first act. The history of the play, by Mrs. Howell. Why Shakespeare wrote the play, by Mrs. Carter.

As the members were residents of the South End part of the city, and the club meetings were to be held exclusively in that locality, "South

End Shakespeare Club" was deemed the most appropriate appellation.

The first year, fortnightly meetings were held, and extended through the summer without intermission. Good work was done, and great interest was manifested by the attendance of a good average. Othello was begun October 1, finished June 6.

The delightful comedy of Twelfth Night was begun, and finished in time to take up Julius Caesar for the winter's work.

After the first year, the usual club rules were adopted, meeting every week and study from October to June. In point of time this is the youngest literary club in the city. Not federated yet. Eight of Shakespeare's plays, tragedies and comedies alternated, have been very thoroughly considered.

The four years have been full of interest, and even enthusiasm, and fraught with much pleasure. The fifth year has begun auspiciously, with a full membership. Hamlet, the Prince of Denmark, is the study for the season.

THE MOTHERS' CLUBS

By MRS. B. A. RANDOLPH

THE MOTHERS' CLUB OF AUSTIN SCHOOL.

By H. L. BENNETT

We take real pleasure in submitting to you for your consideration the following resume of the work accomplished at the Austin school by the Mothers' Club. We also append a few remarks concerning plans for future endeavor.

Our club was organized February 21, 1908, at which time the faculty of the school gave the mothers a reception. Mrs. S. C. Red was elected president, Mrs. H. L. Bennett secretary, and Dr. Holland treasurer.

One hundred and ten mothers were enrolled as members and about twenty have been active in carrying on the work since organization.

The first work undertaken by the club was to furnish hot lunches for the children at noon. This was begun on March 18, 1908, and was continued till the close of school on the 29th of last May. This work has been very successful and has given satisfaction to all concerned. At first vendors of various and sundry articles came to the school and attempted to continue to sell to the children, but pressure of the faculty in showing the children the advantage of buying from the mothers instead of unreliable vendors, together with the excellent menu each day, soon had the effect of driving the vendors away through lack of patronage. The lunches have continued to be uniformly popular among the children and faculty and the patrons of the school have given a generous support.

Before we were able to open the lunch room, we were compelled to build a kitchen and fit it with the necessary apparatus for preparing hot food. We found a suitable place in the basement and have a gas range and all the equipments of a modern kitchen.

The dishes supplied were the best quality of white enamel ware. We have twelve dozen spoons, fourteen dozen mugs, three dozen cups and saucers, twelve dozen 5-inch bowls and

three dozen 4-inch bowls. The equipment of the kitchen and the dishes cost \$184.75.

We employ two white cooks and everything about the kitchen is kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition. The kitchen is painted white and we can in truth call it the White Kitchen in every sense of the term.

The income from the lunches each day has averaged \$12.

Some profit has been accumulated, and this, the membership fees and the sum earned at the picture entertainment, have enabled us to pay every bill, and we are now, and were at the close of school, entirely free of indebtedness of any kind and have more than fifty dollars in the treasury.

It is only justice to say that our success in this department has been due in a large measure to the earnest and faithful work of the purchasing agent, Mrs. Byrnes.

A short time after the organization of the club, we had an entertainment at the Dawson Pagoda and cleared \$156. We donated \$100 of this to the Art League to pay for the picture frames. At the close of school we gave the children a trolley ride and picnic at City Park. This was a very enjoyable affair to the children, and the mothers sold ice cream, cake and punch at the park and cleared by this means about \$30.

Our organization is of short duration and we have "just begun to work." We have in contemplation several lines of work which we believe will result in much good for the Austin school. The following are a few things we have in view for future effort:

1. To equip a manual training and domestic science department.
2. To beautify the grounds and fill the school yard.

3. To ask for street crossings leading to the school.

4. To care for school building and grounds during vacations.

5. To cultivate a school spirit among the patrons and near neighbors of the school.

In closing this report we wish to call the attention of the Federation to a feature which we believe might work to the advantage of the schools in general and especially to those in the outskirts of the city. We think it would be of much benefit to install in each school a stationery department. Now, it is a great inconvenience to the children to have to leave the

school grounds to purchase minor school supplies, such as tablets, pencils, erasers, etc.

It is not conducive to discipline or good order to have to allow the children to leave the school grounds and go to the corner groceries in the neighborhood of the building hunting school supplies. Very often they are not able to find what they want and the price and quality are nearly always altogether out of proportion. This would be of immense help to the faculty in the control of the school, for then there would be no excuse or reason for any child to leave the school premises during school hours.

THE MOTHERS' CLUB OF FANNIN SCHOOL.

By MISS GENEVIEVE JOHNSON AND C. A. JAMESON

The Mothers' Club of Fannin school is the outgrowth of a demand for clean, wholesome lunches for the children.

For a number of years hawkers and vendors swarmed about the school and sold tamales, chili, ice cream, etc. Much of this food was unwholesome, and some of it dangerous, hence the teaching force of the school sought in some way to substitute good, wholesome food for the kind the children were buying from the street vendors.

Finally the principal called a meeting of the mothers of the district and laid the matter before them. They rose to the situation and organized "The Fannin School Mothers' Club," the oldest organization of the kind in the city.

The club was organized primarily to supply hygienic lunches to such children as wished to buy. Their success has been remarkable, and the club has undertaken and carried out a number of enterprises that have extended the usefulness of the school and made it a greater social influence in the district.

Through the generosity of the business men of this city, the sum of money obtained from dues was augmented, until the ladies were enabled to thoroughly equip a kitchen at the cost of \$500, and place an excellent cook and two assistants in charge.

Hot lunches have been served for sixteen months. The average weekly receipts have been

fifty dollars; the average expenses, thirty dollars. During last term an electric motor, costing ninety dollars, was installed, to turn the ice cream freezers.

During the summer of 1907 the mothers, liberally assisted by others friendly to the cause, raised twelve hundred dollars for the equipment of manual training and domestic science. Through their unselfish and untiring efforts, Fannin school has manual training and domestic science departments, whose equipment is unsurpassed, so far as we know, in any ward school in the United States. During the session of 1907-08 the club paid for all supplies used in these departments.

Being brought into close touch with the daily life of the school, the mothers came to understand the needs of the children, and have added many comforts and conveniences.

The club furnished the material for two arbors, each forty feet long, twelve feet wide and twelve feet high. The work of planning, building and painting was done by the principal, assisted by the larger boys and the janitors. These arbors, covered with vines, afford delightful resting places during the heat of the day.

The ladies encouraged the beautifying of the grounds by furnishing good soil for the flower beds and by protecting the front beds by a strong iron railing.

During the summer of 1908 the club had erected on the school grounds a fine open air gymnasium. The work was done according to the plans of the principal, and under his close personal supervision.

In September of the present year the mothers purchased a fine piano for the school. This piano will enable the children, as they march into and out of the building, to appreciate more fully the excellent music recommended by the public school music committee. It will also be of great assistance to the Fannin school orchestra and the glee club.

The club has contributed toward the framing of the fine pictures so generously given the school by the Public School Art League. They intend to finish framing the pictures this autumn.

With the memory of their own hard work in raising the money to equip the manual training and domestic science departments fresh in their minds, the club was glad to contribute fifty dollars toward the fund to establish similar departments in two other schools.

The income from the kitchen is not sufficient to make all the desired improvements, therefore it has been decided to have a bazaar, annually.

The first was held on the school grounds May 5, 1908. About two hundred dollars was cleared. The next, a doll bazaar, will be held during the early part of December, 1908. Much of the work for the doll bazaar is already well under way.

The social side has not been entirely neglected, and in the minds of the teachers of Fannin the memory of the delicious luncheon given them by the Mothers' Club at Christmas time pleasantly lingers. They also appreciate their generous hospitality with which they entertained the State Teachers' Association in December, 1907.

The work of the club, measured from any standpoint, has been a success. The membership of the club and the faculty of the school have unitedly striven to make the work a success.

The outlook for the future is full of promise. The club can point with pardonable pride to what has been accomplished and look forward with pleasant anticipation for the future. As long as there's a "Gideon's band" of faithful workers, the work will go on. Those of the club who have made sacrifices in the past have set an example that can and will be worthily followed when the present workers are compelled to lay down their burdens to rest.

THE PARENTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE CHARLOTTE M. ALLEN SCHOOL.

By LILA BAUGH

The Association has been organized a year, and has its regular officers and board of directors. Mrs. Baltis Allen is president, and Mrs. J. M. Rockwell treasurer.

The amount required to run the kindergarten through the year is \$1,000, and the ladies expect to raise the remaining \$565 during this school year. We expect to take up a course of study in our Association this year, but the subject has not been definitely decided upon.

A detailed account of the work done by the Parents' Association of the Charlotte M. Allen School is as follows:

Domestic science and manual training equipment	\$1,100
Equipment of kitchen for noonday lunches	150
Money received and expended for lunches	900
Aqua Pura furnished to the school.....	135
Supplies furnished for domestic science classes	108
Flowers for the front lawn.....	25
Ferns for interior of school	9
Fund raised for framing pictures.....	85
Fund for kindergarten	435
Total.....	\$2,947

THE MOTHERS' CLUB OF TAYLOR SCHOOL.

By MRS. A. D. BUCKINGHAM

The club was organized in January, 1908, with about fifteen members, for the purpose of serving hot lunches to the children at the noon hour.

The officers were elected as follows: Mrs. E. A. Holland, president; Mrs. Frank Andrews, vice president; Mrs. A. D. Buckingham, secretary; Mrs. S. H. Dixon, corresponding secretary and press reporter; Mrs. G. W. Scheultz, treasurer.

In March the club undertook to place domestic science and manual training in Taylor school, agreeing to raise \$1,000. There were ten captains appointed, with a team of nine ladies to

assist each captain, each team promising to raise \$100.

The club gave a picnic at the City Park in June, from which they realized about \$400.

The club now has a membership of fifty-one. They held their last meeting in July and after the treasurer's report was read, they found they would be able to place domestic science and manual training in the school. In September the club held a reception in the new rooms and invited the public to inspect the same. They are now working to place a gymnasium on the play grounds.



Little Men *and* Women
and Representative Homes
of Houston



For Children

Oh, little bit of a baby girl,
And little bit of a baby boy,
With tousled windblown hair a-curl,
With eyes alight with the baby joy,
The world, and all in the world that's good,
Was made for you—all made for you—
The hill and valley and plain and wood,
The fleecy clouds and the heavens blue.

The daisies nod so your hands may reach,
And oceans and oceans of meadowsweet,
As wide and far as the eye may reach,
Are coaxing the pressure of little feet;
But better than daisy or violet,
Or meadow-blossom all wet with dew,
The mother-cheek to your cheek is set—
The mother-loving was made for you.

—Judd Mortimer Lewis.



MARION HOLT SEWARD



LENNIE ESTELLE AND LUCY CATHERINE HUNT—Twins



HENRY HAVELOCK DICKSON, JR.



JOSEPHINE MORROW



W. D. SHARP, JR., AND DUDLEY CRAWFORD SHARP



STELLA ALEXANDRIA PEDEN



MARION, LOIS AND KATE LYNCH



BESSIE PARKER DUNN

*Seaton Child of
Mrs. W. W. W.*



BYRD KNOX AND SARAH WALLIS



MARY PAULINE FORDTRAN



FRANCES CLUETT DESEL



KEYWORTH BOYS



ROBERT BAKER, BOULDS BURNETT AND JOHN RAYMOND CARSON



L. A. DAFFAN GILMER



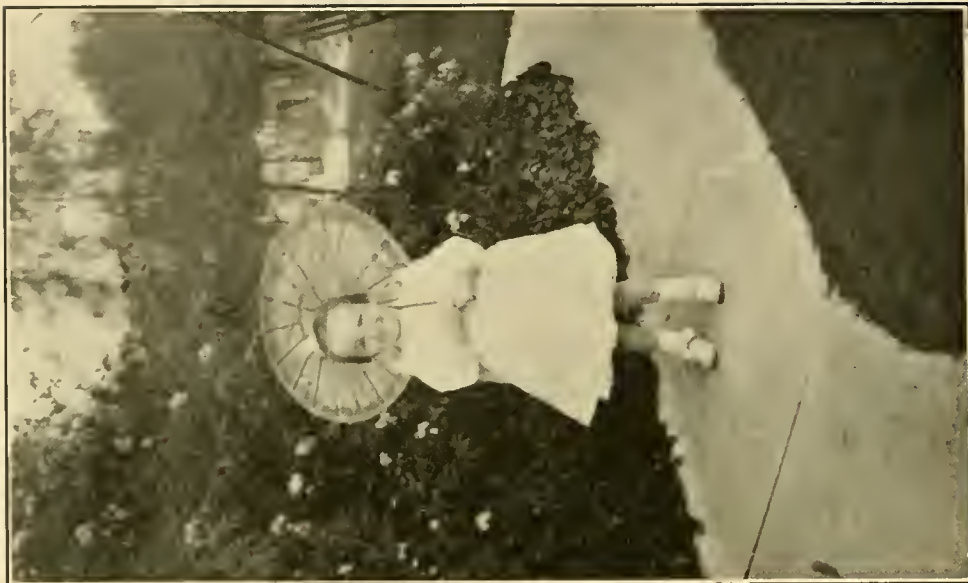
LEWIS AND BEN THOMPSON



EDWARD HOUSE ANDREWS



VIRGINIA REBECCA CHEW



RUTH BAKER



ELLEN BURNETT ROSS



JAMES ROSS HUDSON



RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. J. O. ROSS



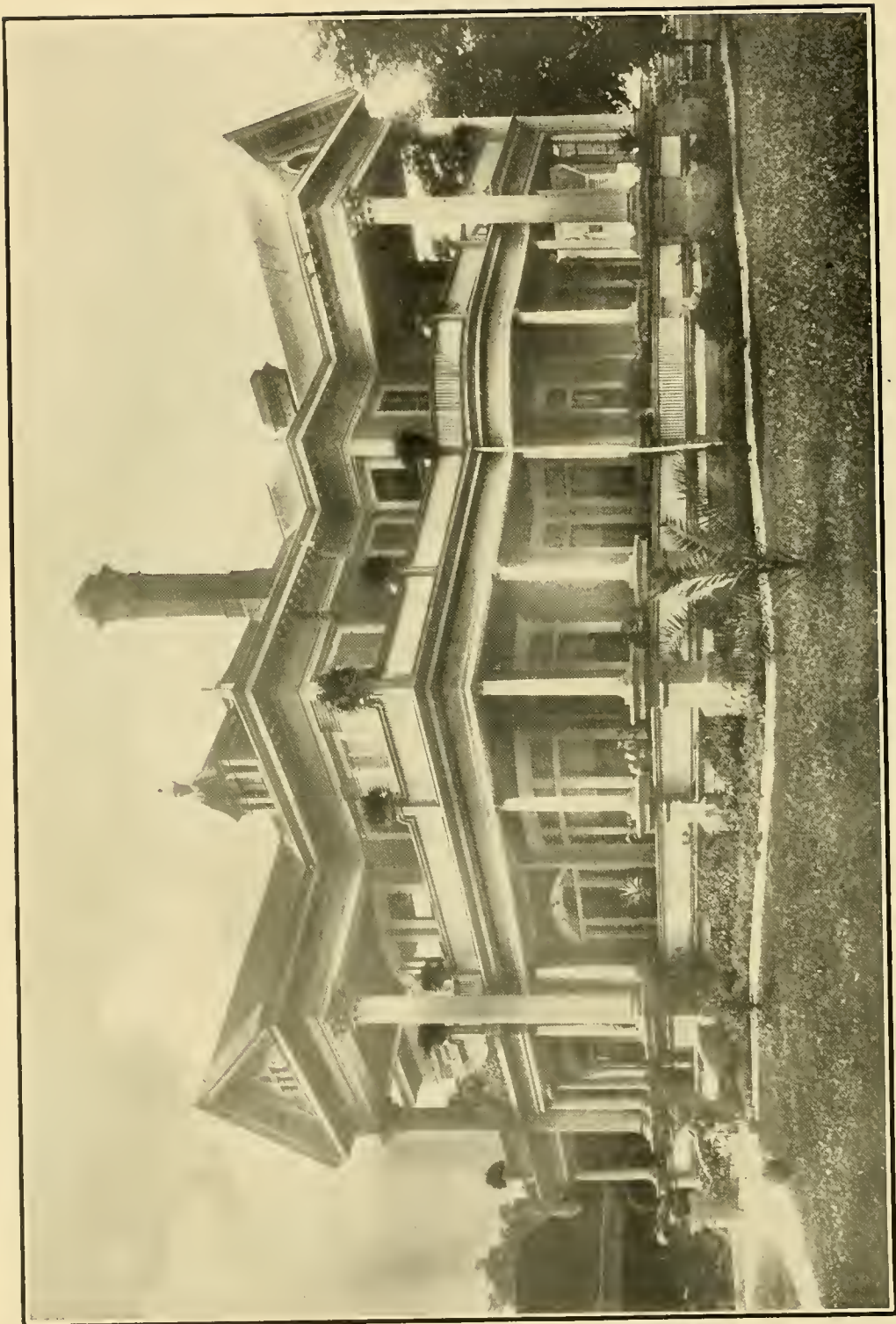
RESIDENCE OF MRS. M. T. JONES



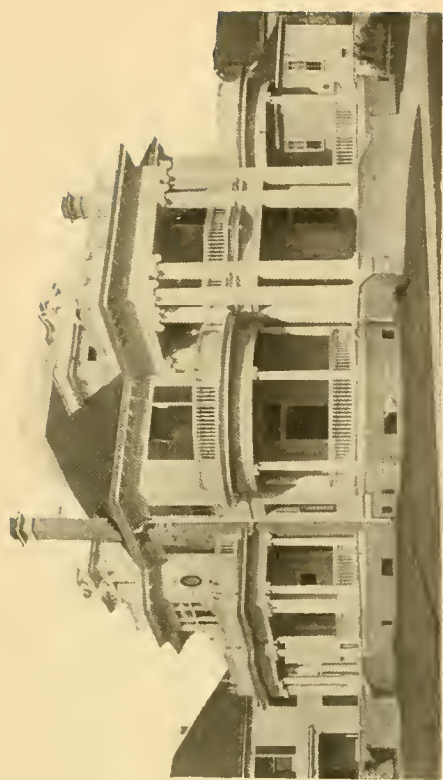
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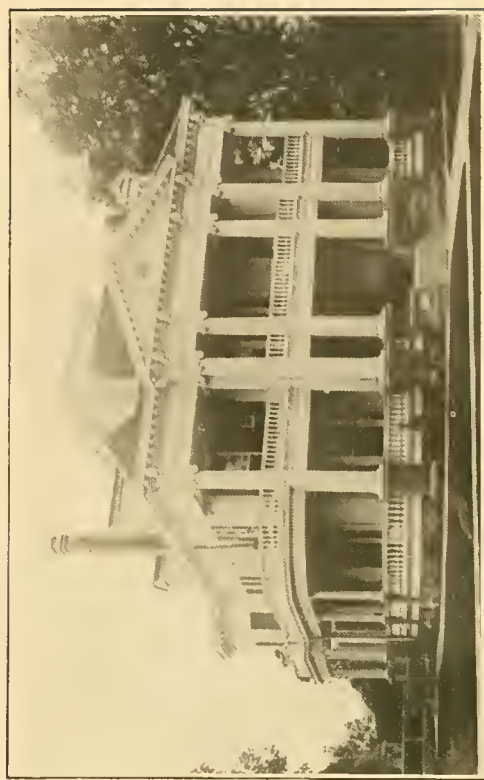
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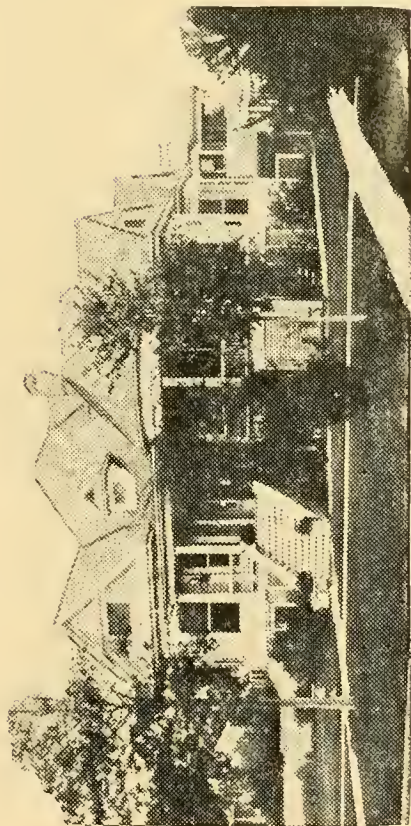
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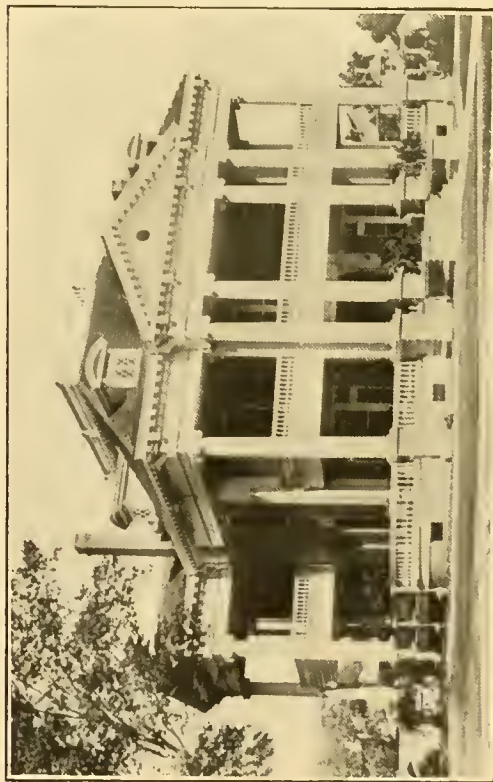
RESIDENCE OF J. J. SWEENEY



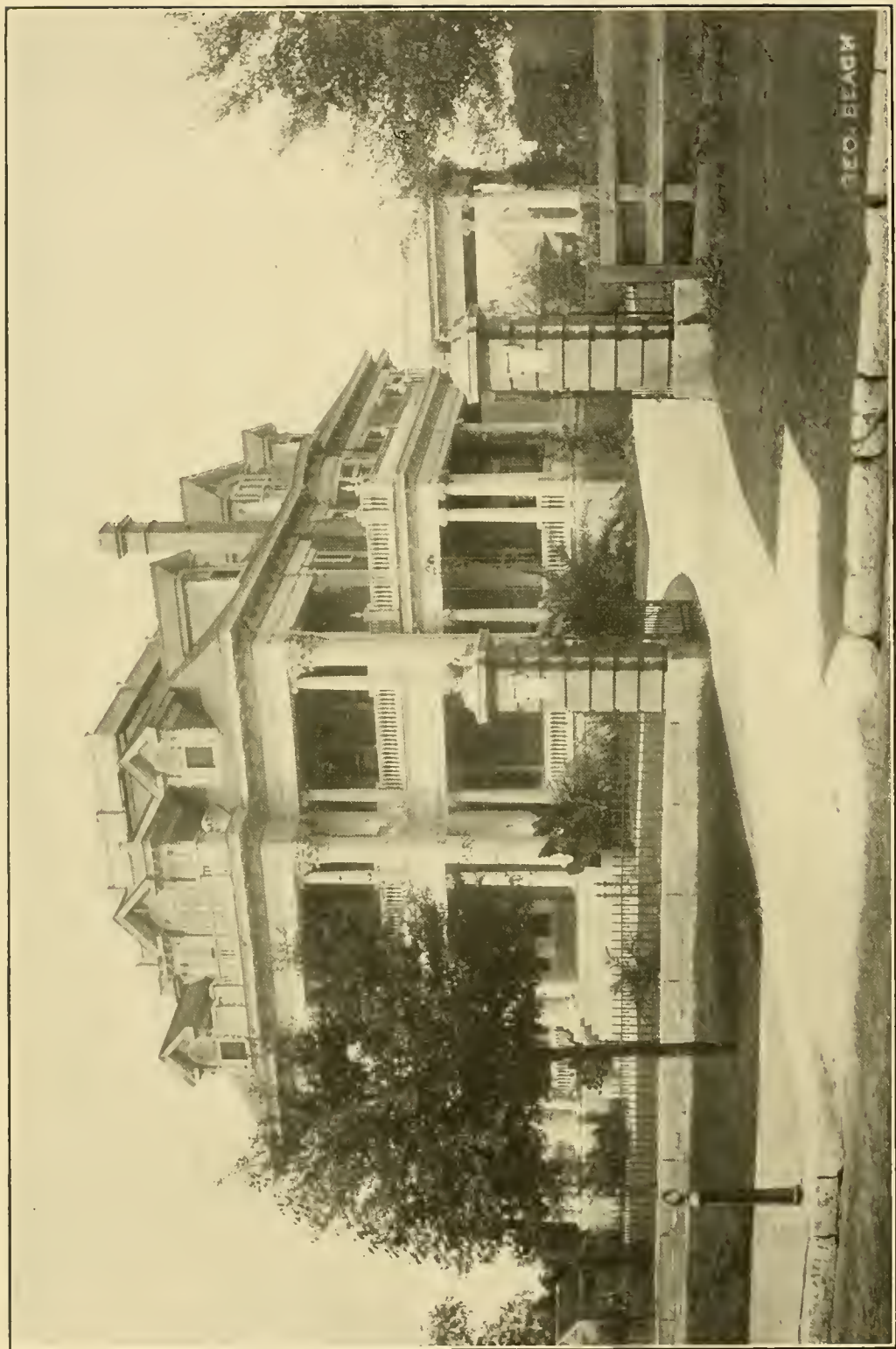
RESIDENCE OF JUDGE SAM STREETMAN



RESIDENCE OF R. M. JOHNSTON



RESIDENCE OF J. C. BERING



RESIDENCE OF W. T. CARTER

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES

By MRS. E. N. GRAY

THE DEPELCHIN FAITH HOME.

This is perhaps one of the most appealing benevolences of our city, for it has to do with the needs and the distresses of children. And hard, indeed, is the heart which is not touched by the cry of a little child.

This institution owes its inception to the big heartedness of Mrs. Kenzia De Pelchin, who was practically aided in her noble undertaking by some of the ladies of our city.

Mrs. Kenzia De Pelchin's life is as interesting as a story. She spent many years in Houston, an angel of mercy to the sick and destitute. The home which she founded for homeless children stands today as a significant monument to her life of service and devotion to the cause of helpless humanity.



MRS. T. W. HOUSE,
President.

Born in the Maderia Islands, of English parentage, she was left an orphan when very young. Her early life was passed in England, but under the care of an aunt she came to Texas while yet

a girl, and then her life of ministry began. She was first a music teacher in Houston, and later she was in Drs. Stuart & Boyle's sanitarium as one of its most capable nurses. During the dreadful yellow fever scourge of 1878 she went to Memphis, Tennessee, and gave heroic service. When urged to accept the money donated to pay the nurses, she accepted it only to turn it over to a worthy charity of that city.

The last part of her life was spent as matron of the Bayland Orphans' Home. In the spring of 1892, two homeless little ones were picked up by her and a notice put in the Post announcing that a home would be begun at once. She spent the night in prayer and the next morning a benevolent woman of Houston went to see her. This was Mrs. W. C. Crane.

With the aid of this lady a small cottage was rented and a lady was found who would loan her furniture and act as matron. Then the home was a fact, without one dollar ahead and only a crib for a possession. On Monday, May 2, Mrs. Crane took out some ice cream and cake and Mrs. De Pelchin took the orphans from Bayland home in a wagon to the cottage, where they sang their little hymns and with simple ceremony, in Mrs. De Pelchin's own words, "they christened Bayland's little sister Faith Home." The orphans enjoyed the ride and the unwonted feast, and the guests departed with a vivid memory of that May day opening.

From that small beginning, in 1892, the institution has grown and developed, until today it is one of the best equipped of the city's charities, with its own handsome brick building and its many happy faced little ones, sheltered by its watchful care.

The Faith Home, as it now exists, was organized January 20, 1893, and soon after applied for a charter. It was called "Faith Home" because the heroic founder of this institution placed her

faith in God and the kind hearts of Houston people.

This home is not primarily an orphan asylum, but it is a comfortable home, situated on the corner of Chenevert street and Pierce avenue, where the father who has lost his wife may place his little ones until he can provide home care for them again; a home where the mother may shelter her helpless children while she earns a living; a home where good care, the best of medical attention, wholesome food and wise sanitary surroundings are furnished for the helpless children, either orphaned of father's and mother's care or dependent upon the one parent, too burdened to meet their need. The parent who places his child there is supposed to pay three dollars a month, so long as he has work. This is of neces-

sity an uncertain and very limited source of income. Therefore, it is incumbent upon the general public to see that this institution is fitly supported.

The board of directors consists of the officers and the chairmen of the various committees. They are: President, Mrs. T. W. House; vice president at large, Mrs. M. E. Bryan; treasurer, Mrs. F. A. Reichardt; secretary, Mrs. Jonathan Lane; chairman of investigation committee, Mrs. J. W. McKee; of house committee, Miss H. Levy; of grounds, Mrs. J. W. Parker; of groceries, Mrs. Carter Walker; of drugs, Mrs. Ed Mackey; of clothing, Mrs. B. F. Weems; of nursery, Mrs. W. B. Chew; of fuel, Mrs. G. S. Shannon. Mrs. Kerven is the matron.

THE BAYLAND ORPHANS' HOME.

By J. V. DEALY

In 1866, the Rev. C. C. Preston presented a petition to the legislature of Texas, then in session, asking for a charter to incorporate an institution for the support and education of the orphan children of Texas, to be located at Bayland, Harris county, and to be styled "The Bayland Orphans' Home."

A bill was accordingly introduced into the legislature and passed, and approved September 24, 1866.

The incorporators named in the act were W. P. Ballinger, John L. Bryan, M. S. Munson, H. F. Gillette, John T. Brady, Ashbel Smith and F. H. Merriman.

The object of the institution, as specified in the act, was as follows:

"Section 5. That said institution shall be open to all denominations, but shall never become sectarian in its character, nor shall the peculiar doctrines of any denomination be taught therein. That all indigent white children shall be educated, boarded, lodged and clothed free of charge, and that none others shall enjoy the privileges accruing under this charter, or receive the benefits of the subscriptions in behalf of said institution."

February 18, 1888, the charter was amended, extending the duration of same for fifty years

from said date, and locating the home at Houston, Texas.

During the years the home was at Bayland, it was almost continuously under the direction of Mr. H. F. Gillette, superintendent, with the exception of a short time in 1867, when Rev. C. C. Preston and Mr. John H. Ker filled the position.

The original trustees were M. S. Munson, president; E. A. Shepherd, treasurer; E. F. Gillette, secretary; Ashbel Smith, John Dean, C. S. Longcope, T. W. House and W. J. Hutchins.

Subscriptions were received from individuals and the home started, promptly after being chartered. Up to shortly before the home was moved to Houston, the inmates averaged about eighty. Since being in Houston the number has averaged about thirty. By act of the legislature, passed in 1877, the home received its proportion of state lands devoted to orphan asylums. These lands were largely located in Callahan, Shackelford and Stephens counties.

Mr. Gillette resigned as superintendent and secretary on August 6, 1885, and was succeeded by Mr. S. M. Williams. Since that date, 1885, Messrs. Williams, Gribble and J. F. Dumble have acted as secretaries, the latter resigning in 1907.

When it was decided to remove to Houston, the place known as the "Dr. Pearl place," near

Beauchamp Springs (now adjoining Woodland Heights), was purchased, a new building was erected and other necessary improvements made.

At the time the move was made, Messrs. R. M. Elgin, William Christian, W. V. R. Watson, R. B. Baer, George Dumble, G. W. Kidd, D. F. Stuart, constituted the board. A large part of the state lands were disposed of by the home, in its settlement with Mr. Gillette; other sales had been made prior to removal to Houston. Most of the expense of moving, acquiring the new property and erecting buildings, etc., was met by subscriptions, mostly from citizens of Houston and Galveston. Some of the original subscriptions, in the first years of the home's existence, were in the nature of permanent investments, only the interest, or income, from which can be used for maintenance. From these, together with what can be raised for sale on the place, supplemented by contributions from the

public, the home is maintained. Its receipts, from the investments, etc., do not supply more than one-half the amount necessary for its support at the present time. The original contributor to the permanent investment was Mr. J. J. Hendly, of Galveston. A school has been maintained at the home ever since its organization. Since at Houston a teacher has been employed. The sessions have coincided with those of the public schools. The county paid to it its proportion of the state tax, and since the extension of the city limits brought the home within the corporate boundaries, the city has appointed and paid for a teacher. The amount paid by the city has been supplemented by the home.

The present board is composed of Messrs. R. M. Elgin, William Christian, R. B. Baer, J. V. Dealy, E. W. Taylor, J. F. Meyer and H. J. Dannebaum.

THE FLORENCE CRITTENTON RESCUE HOME.

Perhaps of all benevolences this is the most humane and at the same time the most difficult to maintain and direct. Because of a rather natural but a very one-sided prejudice, the burden of its maintenance has been the care of a very few faithful, enduring men and women, who have directed the work in Houston since its organization.

This work in our city was formally organized November 17, 1896, with the following officers and directors: W. B. Jones, president; I. S. Myer, vice president; G. W. Heyer, treasurer; A. G. Howell, secretary; Mesdames Belle Blandin, D. R. Cunningham, E. S. Tracy, W. H. Percego, S. Beatty, Messrs. E. F. McGowan, W. D. Cleveland, Sr., E. W. Taylor, S. E. Calvitt, Frank W. Fox and George Henriksen. In February, 1907, two and one-half lots, corner Caroline and Elgin, were purchased for \$700; by September of the same year the home was built, a matron, Mrs. Yates, installed, and on September 16 she reported one girl in the home. Since then the average number per month in the home would be about seven. These girls come from all over the state, often too poor to pay any-

thing; but, being placed themselves in a position so appealing and helpless, it would be inhuman to refuse them. Quite 50 per cent of these girls are of foreign extraction, and, sad to say, 75 per cent are under 20 years of age. About 95 per cent of them have worked away from home, and some 80 per cent have only one parent or none at all.

This work should be of peculiar interest to taxpayers, because it is one of the most practical methods of dealing with dependent children. The Crittenton home work is unalterably opposed to separating the mother from her child, save as the last resort, realizing by practical experience it is better to save the mother and child together. If these women—too often mere girls—are not received into a rescue home, the illegitimate child usually finds its way into some institution supported by taxpayers and the benevolence of the county, and the mother, hardened by her violation of the most sacred and primal instinct of her being, in nine out of ten cases goes the same way again, enduring her five or ten years of vice, then ending her days as a county or city charge in a hospital, a prison or

an insane asylum, if not suiciding by a shorter method, and is finally buried at public expense. Would it not be a monetary gain worth the while, —counting out the glorious profit of a saved character—could even the majority of these women be placed in Crittenton homes, where they are encouraged and enabled to become self respecting and self supporting?

These Crittenton homes have born in them annually some 600 children; almost every child is in the care of its own mother, who is trained, so far as the case allows, to support herself and her child. Her abilities, her impulses and her interests are directed toward a life of decency, virtue and self support. These girls must remain in the home till their babies are at least six months old. They are then found good, safe homes, where they may take their babies, and, while supporting themselves, be surrounded by the best of Christian influences. Where possible, a marriage is arranged between the father and the mother of the child, and they are helped to begin life in some new place; or the girl and her child are returned to her home, with the understanding she shall not go to work in factories, stores or offices. Domestic service is found to be the safest, wisest condition for these girls. If the girl is not 18 when her child is born, she is allowed to return to her family, and the baby is placed in a good adopted home; the same arrangement is made for the child in the few cases where the mother is over 18 and yet, after caring for her child for six months, her deficiency of character causes her to refuse to keep her baby. This very rarely is the case. So long as a girl is trying to live a self-respecting, self-supporting life, the home is open to her. If she is out of a position, she may remain there until another is found for her.

If girls are able to pay they are charged \$10 a month and their doctor's fee. If not able to pay so much, the charge is \$35, \$10 of which goes to the doctor. If unable to pay anything they are received and allowed to pay one-fifth of their wages when positions are found, paying till they reach the amount of \$35. These are the rules

especially for out-of-town girls.

This home is without endowment, and therefore dependent upon subscriptions for its support. Its expenses are usually greater than its regular income, thus taxing the generosity and ingenuity of its directors considerably. It would be greatly to the advantage of this most humane work were the support sufficiently liberal to make the home more of an industrial institution. With better equipment very creditable laundry work and plain sewing could be taken in, to the advantage of the girls and the gain of the home. A poultry yard could be established with considerable profit, but, as the present income stands, the current expenses are barely met, and no margin is left for improvements.

To every corner of this large state this home has opened its doors to protect and aid its erring daughters. Are there not then well filled purses generous enough to bring one or all of these practical departments to a profitable working basis?

Sewer connection has never been made. Who will make that gift to the home? Another generous thought would be the gift of about ten cords of wood for winter use.

The women who find shelter in these homes are usually poor, and untrained, often very ignorant, too often lazy, rarely vicious. These are the weaknesses that bring them to such need. Were they without such faults they would not need this gift of mercy and care. They are the victims in the struggle of life. In these homes the effort is to train them to come out victorious, and this effort, bravely carried on by a very busy few, gets shamefully little support.

The present officers and board of control are: W. B. Jones, president; Mrs. E. N. Gray, vice president; A. G. Howell, treasurer; J. C. Harris, recording secretary; Mrs. L. S. Hubbell, corresponding secretary. Mrs. Charles Stewart, I. S. Myer, W. A. Wilson and Rev. J. L. Gross.

Mrs. E. N. Gray, 2701 Fannin street, or Mr. A. G. Howell, 505 Houston Land and Trust building, will gladly receive any and all donations for the home, which is at 3119 Caroline street.

THE WESLEY HOUSE.

By MRS. GEO. S. SEXTON

The Wesley House, 1110-1112 Montgomery avenue, a Christian center for social, educational and religious activities, is maintained by the Board of City Missions, an organization composed of representatives from all of the Methodist churches of the city.

Its departments of work are: A home for self-supporting young women; a kindergarten; night classes for foreigners; a committee for daily

visiting; an industrial school; athletic classes for young women; a foreign Sunday school, and preaching in Spanish the first Sunday afternoon of each month.

Miss Mattie Wright, head resident, is assisted by a corps of seven efficient workers. Visitors interested in any phase of work conducted are cordially welcomed at any time.

THE SHELTERING ARMS.

By KATE L. REESE

The Sheltering Arms Association was organized nearly a score of years ago, under the auspices of Christ Episcopal church. "Its object," to quote the constitution, "was to provide a home for those aged and needy women who have been residents of Harris county for six months or longer, preference being given to the applicants from Houston." Its support being by voluntary contributions, it has, like all non-endowed institutions, to rely upon a precarious mode of existence. In spite, however, of the continuous struggle necessary for its maintenance during the past years, and its many hardships, losses by

fire and bank failure among them, the home has been able to keep its doors open to the many worthy, homeless women who have sought its shelter and care. The institution is accessibly located on Hutchins and Leeland streets, and it offers comfortable accommodation for seven inmates. Through the efforts of the present competent matron, Mrs. Lecler, the affairs of the organization are wisely and energetically administered, and the board of managers would welcome visits and inspection from the public at all times, when the modest but active benevolence of this work may be seen and appreciated.

ST. ANTHONY'S HOME.

Located about three miles from the city is a charitable institution about which very little is known, for the reason that the work is done unostentatiously. This is St. Anthony's Home for the Aged. It is conducted by the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word, and they have a task in which their patience is often called into play. But, with all the multitudinous and wearying duties and the hard work that is their daily lot, they are cheerful, smiling and comforting to their aged and decrepit charges.

The home was established in 1900, just before the storm, but no real work was done until the

following year, the building at that time being sufficient only to afford shelter for the nuns who had come from Galveston after their home there had been wrecked.

Mrs. Costello, a devout woman, left forty-five acres of land on the Pierce Junction road for the establishment of this home, but there were no improvements thereon, and the actual establishment of the refuge has been a lengthy task.

There is no regular fund for the support of the institution. Some of the inmates pay each month small sums. The county of Harris pays \$40 per month for the care of four of the inmates,

sent to the home by the county judge. Several of the charitable people of Houston give regularly to the home, but no large sums are included in these monthly or quarterly donations. The institution is run upon the basis that the "Lord will provide," and so far this faith appears to have been well established. It is necessary from time to time for the sisters to appeal for funds, but this appeal always brings in sufficient sums for the needs of the institution.

Mother St. John is in charge of the home. She was asked how the home is maintained, and answered that she gets what she needs from various sources. As stated above, some of the inmates pay small sums. Then each morning the wagon belonging to the home comes to the city, and from one market man and grocery house and butcher and commission house and then from another, contributions are received. These are given freely, and the tax upon each of the givers is not heavy, albeit it is rather regular, as the source of supply is not very large. There are eighteen cows at the home, which furnish all the milk and butter needed and leave some for sale,

which adds something, though not much, to the cash required for expenses. Chickens are kept at the home and these furnish eggs for the table, though none for sale.

The home has forty-five acres of ground, but only a small bit of this is cultivated. The inmates are too old to do the work, and the sisters have not the means to employ workmen. However, the land is used as pasturage for the cows and chickens. Water for the people and stock comes from a well.

Three meals are served each day. At breakfast there are three dishes, three at dinner and two at supper. Meat and potatoes are the principal items in the bill of fare, as the inmates prefer them, most of them having small use for vegetables. There is plenty of milk and eggs. The sisters have their own table, of course, but do the cooking and waiting on the tables for the inmates. There is a big range in the kitchen, and here again cleanliness absolutely reigns.

To care for the old men and women—the oldest 87 and the youngest 65—there are eight Sisters of Charity, and they have all they can do.

THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.

This is perhaps the most imperative need of Houston, and yet, after three years of effort and disappointing delay, it remains but a dream.

Some three years ago Mrs. E. N. Gray, then president of the United Charities, recognizing the necessity for such an institution, and touched by the distress resulting from the lack of such a public charity, began to agitate the matter through the daily papers. At the same time, she strove to awaken the interest of such individuals as were financially able to donate this building to the sick and suffering poor of our city.

A board of directors was selected, consisting of Judge T. W. Ford, president; Mrs. E. N. Gray, secretary, and Messrs. W. D. Cleveland, Hyman Levy, Sinclair Taliaferro, Charles Shearn, George Hermann, J. S. Rice and Andrew Dow.

Mr. Hermann first agreed to give \$20,000 and a block of ground, then changed his promise to \$50,000 and a block of ground. Mr. Charles Page of Austin, through the efforts of Dr. Ross,

offered to prepare the plans and supervise the building, free. Mrs. Gray obtained promises of donations and reduction in prices of materials and labor from lumbermen, brick men, hardware men, plumbers, etc., almost covering the building. Even an elevator was promised at one-third cost. She also found one hundred business men who agreed to pledge themselves to give \$100 a year for ten years towards the maintenance of such an institution. The movement went so far as the drawing of the plans.

The institution is still waiting, unless the public, or some public spirited individual, is generous enough to take hold of these promises and bring this sorely needed charity to a practical completion. Mrs. Gray holds herself ready to get the equipment and the same provision for the maintenance, if any individual or any committee will be responsible for the location and \$50,000 for the building.

To those who deal with the poor and the sick

of this city, there is not a more pressing or more imperative need than a charity hospital, unhampered by denominationalism, unperturbed by politics, and accessible to the sick and diseased

of our city. Our denominational institutions do their share of charity, but they cannot and do not meet this need.

HOSPITALS.

There are three denominational hospitals or infirmaries in the city, all of which do some charity, but the service of that kind is necessarily insufficient for the needs of the city. They

are St. Joseph's Infirmary, on Crawford street and Pierce avenue; the Baptist Sanitarium, on Lamar avenue and Louisiana street, and the Christian Sanitarium at Houston Heights.

HOUSTON SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Possibly, in proportion to the good work being done, less is known of the Houston Settlement Association than of any other philanthropic organization of our city.

This may be attributed to two causes: Our youth and our modesty. We are as yet not two years old, and, while there is no article in our constitution providing that we hide our light under a bushel, still it is one of the basic principles of the organization that we make no assessments on members or appeals to the public for money, sell no tickets, have no benefits, and, if possible, limit our expenditures to the legitimate income from dues. It is a matter of pride with us that so far we have been able to live up to our principles in this respect, and the public has not been asked to share our burden in any way. Hence they know little of us.

On February 19, 1907, a few good women,

scarcely more than a dozen, met at the home of Mrs. James A. Baker, and banded themselves together for the purpose, as the constitution

reads, of extending educational, industrial, social and friendly aid to all those within their reach. This was the birthday of the Houston Settlement Association, although it had existed several years prior to that date in an embryo state. In January, 1904, inspired by the crying need of industrial training among the pupils of the Rusk school, as set forth by some of the teachers of that institution, Mrs. M. M. Archer, with several young women assistants, had organized a sewing class of about eighteen girls, who met once a week in the Woman's Club free



EASTER OUTING—SAM HOUSTON PARK

kindergarten room. The identity of the fairy godmothers who furnished the wherewithal for this class, and all others maintained up to the

time of the formal organization of the Settlement Association, has never been divulged. But this was the real beginning, and the work continued to grow under volunteers until April, 1905, when Miss Amie Orem took charge, and since that time she has been closely identified with it.

Before enlarging upon the work of the Houston Settlement Association, I will say just a word as to the association itself. It has increased to a membership of two hundred, and is steadily growing, and, while it was organized by women exclusively, we now have on our roll the names of some twenty gentlemen, some of whom are doing active and efficient work. We hope to see this list grow. The association is entirely non-sectarian, there being representatives of nearly every faith among the board of directors. This board, composed of the six officers and nine members, selected at large from the association, has charge of the affairs of the association. There are no stipulated dues, each member subscribing as his or her pleasure dictates. The regular meetings are held the first Wednesday in each month, generally at the home of the president.

The officers for the present year are as follows: President, Mrs. James A. Baker; first vice president, Mrs. H. R. Akin; second vice president, Mrs. John McClellan; treasurer, Mrs. J. Lewis Thompson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. Allan Kyle; recording secretary, Mrs. David C. Glenn.

As to our work. Soon after the organization of the Settlement Association, the Woman's Club committed to our care and keeping its free kindergarten work in the Second ward. This gift included, besides the well established school, which was most popular in the neighborhood where it was located, the building occupied by the school and the equipment thereof. This kindergarten, and the sewing class which I have previously mentioned, formed the nucleus around which all our work has grown. The work of the kindergarten has never been allowed to languish, and at the close of last session it had an enrollment of fifty children. In place of the old weekly sewing class, three were conducted each week last session, with sixty-six girls enrolled. Cooking was added to the curriculum the past year, a

suitable room equipped, and four classes taught each week, numbering in all thirty-one girls. Besides these regular classes, a weekly story hour was arranged for the benefit of all the children of the neighborhood, also a small circulating library, a branch of the local Carnegie library. The average attendance at the story hour last session was seventy-five, and about thirty books were distributed from the library each week. I use the statistics for last year because the work of the present session did not begin until October 5, and there has been no report since then.

A Woman's Club, of which Mrs. R. F. Gallagher is president, numbering about thirty women, and a Men's Club of twenty-five members, Mr. L. J. Blumenthal president, were organized last winter. Both these associations use the settlement building as a place of meeting and are endeavoring to co-operate with the Settlement Association in all efforts that tend toward the improvement of the neighborhood.

The Alpha Club, which is a social organization of young men, and of which Mr. Charles Borello is president, was formed during the summer, and this club also looks to the Settlement for its place of meeting and for its inspiration. I think it a safe estimate to say that at least two hundred people use the building each week, and that fully one hundred families are affected by the beneficent influence that emanates from it.

The past spring the school board laid before the Settlement Association a proposition for us to co-operate with the school authorities in establishing a domestic science department in the Rusk school. The Settlement Association was to equip the department, the school board to afterward maintain it and supply teachers. The proposition was accepted, and, during the summer, a most complete equipment was installed, and at the opening of school the classes in domestic science were inaugurated. Since then a night class in cooking has been organized, the first in the city. We consider this the greatest achievement in our history, not because it cost more money than any previous undertaking, and not because it relieves us from the necessity of conducting a cooking school ourselves, but because it brings us so closely in touch with the public school, which is just where the Settlement belongs. It is not a charity, but rather a social

center, and an educational institution, by which we hope to teach people, not only children, but men and women, to help themselves to rise above

heredity, environment and whatever would tend to discourage, and make the best of themselves and derive the greatest good and happiness from life.

THE UNITED CHARITIES.

This association was organized in February, 1904, through the efforts of Mesdames T. W. House, C. A. Mitchner, J. F. Burton, Annie E. Sydnor, Carter Walker, Wharton Bates, J. M. Gibson, S. G. Forbes, R. F. Holman, Cramer and Larkin. The first funds were realized by a bazaar, in which these ladies labored zealously. Mr. Dudley Bryan was at all times an enthusiastic friend of the work. Mrs. J. F. Burton, as secretary, and Mrs. C. A. Mitchner, as treasurer, rendered invaluable services during the organization's first year.

The formal organization was accomplished about March 1, 1904, with the following officers and board of directors: Mrs. E. N. Gray, president; Rev. S. R. Hay, vice president; Mrs. J. F. Burton, secretary; Mrs. C. A. Mitchner, treasurer; Rev. H. D. Aves, Rabbi Barnstein, Rufus Cage, Mrs. D. F. Stuart, Mrs. Anne Sydnor, Mrs. M. E. Bryan, Mrs. T. L. Larkin, Mrs. W. I. Williamson, Mrs. J. M. Gibson, R. D. Gribble and A. L. Jackson, mayor, *ex officio*. Mrs. J. L. Dupree was the agent. The question of a permanent support for the work was the one of most vital moment. In May of the same year the president proposed the following circular letter, enclosing return post cards and the cards to be used by the subscribers to the organization:

Houston, Texas, May 25, 1904.—Dear Sir: There is in Houston an imperative need for some organization that will take charge of the general charity work of our community, and in a humane, yet systematic and effective way, aid the worthy poor, and check the impositions of the unworthy. We believe that the ordinary methods of individual and indiscriminate giving increases pauperism and crime, and degrades rather than encourages self respect and self support.

Our purpose is to help others help themselves; to encourage industry and a proper independence; to save children from these degrading pursuits that lead to crime and pauperism; to assist

any willing worker to find employment, and to prevent street begging and vagrancy in all its forms. Therefore, believing it the duty of every community to care for its own poor and needy, and recognizing the necessity of some kind of protection against the clever and willful deceptions daily practiced upon our kind hearted people, we have formed this association of "United Charities." We are now in definite working order, have drafted a constitution and by-laws, chosen a board of directors, well known and capable, and employed an agent, whose long experience in such work renders her practically efficient. We are associated with the charitable homes and institutions of the city through a committee of "associated charities." We want every church and benevolent organization in the city to become members of our association, and then refer to us, for investigation and relief, all cases, except such, as for personal reasons, they prefer to assist themselves. We urge every responsible member of our community to join our membership, and then, instead of giving to the beggar at the door, send him to our agent, who will investigate and relieve promptly.

The payment of money into our treasury constitutes membership in our association. No specified sum is required; we desire as many of five (\$5) dollars per year or over as possible. One hundred (\$100) dollars paid at one time constitutes life membership.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. E. N. GRAY,

President.

Mrs. J. C. Love, a lady of exceptional ability, had been persuaded to accept the management of the active work, Mrs. Gray then decided to give up some of her burden of responsibility, especially as her successor would have the co-operation of an efficient and sympathetic board of directors. At her request, Mrs. W. B. Sharp agreed to accept the presidency.

After serving three years as president, and

one year as vice president, Mrs. Gray refused any official position beyond membership on the board, her withdrawal from which was refused by the board.

The efficiency and serviceableness of this organization is increasing all the time. It is a public benefit, not only helping the poor and needy in a wise and efficient way, but protecting the charitably inclined from gross impositions. The scope of the work is as broad as it is humane: including the distributing of clothing, giving of groceries, wood, meals, house rent, medicines, etc., finding of positions, arranging for permanent care for these beneficiaries eligible to entrance at any of the established institutions, and the rescuing of children from surroundings of vice and neglect and placing of such children in wise temporary or adopted homes.

It is a magnificent work, as yet hampered by

insufficient funds. As the officers and board of directors give not only their money, but their time and labor, for this work, the general public should be more responsive with its financial support. Instead of sixty, they should have one hundred subscribers at \$1, or even \$5, a month.

Mrs. J. C. Love, the supervisor, has her office in the city hall, where she can be found from 9:30 to 11 a. m. and from 3:30 to 4:30 p. m. Her telephone is old phone 2492.

The present officers are: Mrs. W. B. Sharp, president; Rufus Cage, vice president; J. E. Lester, treasurer; J. C. Harris, recording secretary; Mrs. L. T. Hubbell, corresponding secretary; Mesdames E. N. Gray, D. F. Stewart, M. E. Bryan, H. M. Garwood, Miss Harriett Levy, Dr. Barnstein, Rev. William States Jacobs, Rev. Peter Gray Sears, Rev. J. W. Moore, Sinclair Taliaferro.

THE STAR OF HOPE MISSION.

This charitable institution was organized July, 1907. Its purpose is to catch hold of the dregs of manhood, the reckless and the weak, and enable them to find again their heritage of manliness. It is situated at 714 Franklin avenue. During the first year, 2,400 free beds, 1,800 meal tickets and 1,620 baths were furnished. Six hundred positions were found and 150 men enabled to face life with the strength to respect themselves and win respect from the public. Religious services are held every night. Those who can are

expected to pay fifteen cents for a bed, and a bath is obligatory before a bed is provided. This bath ceremony is the test between a chronic "hobo" and a man yet alive to decency.

The superintendent is George H. Lee, who had six years experience in the work in Louisville, Kentucky.

The board is: President, Judge T. M. Kennerly; secretary, W. B. Jones; treasurer, J. E. McCarty; J. V. Dealy, J. E. Burkhardt, J. H. Stewart, George W. Gray, J. C. Robertson, J. W. Neal.



EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES OF HOUSTON

The city schools of Houston own sixteen buildings used for white children, and eight buildings used for colored children, making a total of 24 buildings in all, with two or more now under course of construction. These are valued at \$772,250. They employ 240 teachers and paid them last year \$170,246.80. They had an actual enrollment in the schools of 10,012 children.

These figures tell briefly the story of the schools so far as their material side is concerned. To tell the spiritual and mental work they are doing would require vastly more space than the limits of the present article will allow.

To begin with, these schools teach the ordinary subjects found in the school curriculum of all good schools. Such subjects as reading, arithmetic, spelling, writing and geography, are taught with the utmost care and the best methods.

However, the work does not stop with this. Music and drawing are taught under the direction of competent supervisors. The study of literature is stressed. There is a graded course of memory gems, and the children who go through these schools come out with their minds stored with bits of the world's masterpieces of literature.

Pictures also are studied. There is a graded course in picture study. Three of the world's masterpieces of art are studied with each term.

This course in picture study was arranged by a joint committee from the teachers in the schools, and from the Houston Public School Art League. Throughout a part of the work the pictures are studied by nationalities of art. For instance, the fourth grade studies works of French art. The low fifth studies German art, the high fifth Dutch art, and so on.

The Houston Public School Art League has done an invaluable work for the schools by equipping the rooms with fine reproductions of the works of art studied. For buying these pictures and framing them, the Art League spent in the last two years \$5,310.56.

Manual training and domestic science are also taught in these schools. They were first introduced into the high school two years ago. The

work was so successful there that the next year these subjects were introduced into the Fannin and Allen ward schools.

To do this was made possible by the action of the Mothers' Club at these buildings, which raised \$1,000 each for the equipping of their building for teaching these subjects. The board furnished the teacher in each instance.

Later on the Mothers' Club at the Taylor school also raised \$1,000 for the purpose of equipping the Taylor school for work in manual training and domestic science.

The school board recognized the value of this work, and, during the past year, has equipped three other ward buildings to be used as centers for work in manual training and domestic science. During the present year every girl in the white schools in the fifth, sixth or seventh grade has an opportunity to receive instruction in cooking, and every boy in those grades has the opportunity to learn to use his hands in some form of tool work.

The kitchens equipped for domestic science are among the handsomest in the South. The equipment in wood work for the boys is also excellent. A glimpse of a class of girls busy at work in the kitchen, or of a group of boys busy with saw and hammer, gives one a glimpse of what modern school work is really like.

The primary children are not neglected in the manual training work. There are paper tearing and paper cutting, clay modeling, raffia work, reed work, and various forms of basketry. Some of the most beautiful of all the hand work is done by the pupils of the first grade.

The high school building is a beautiful three-story brick structure, equipped well with all modern appliances. There are excellent laboratories for chemistry, physics and botany.

One of the most beautiful rooms in the entire building is the J. I. Wilson memorial dining room, used in connection with the domestic science work. The forge shop, the wood turning room and the bench work room are interesting features in the manual training department.

One of the most interesting rooms in the entire

city is the one at the Rusk school, given to the special training of exceptional pupils. There a strong and willing teacher, with a small number of children, devotes all her time to helping them overcome their natural obstacles of various kinds.

The hygienic lunch rooms at practically all of the buildings are one of the features of the school work. In these it is possible for a child to buy for five cents a bowl of hot, nourishing soup, or some similarly nutritious article for his noonday lunch. These lunch rooms were in almost every instance established as a direct result of the work of the Mothers' Clubs at the several buildings.

Last year every child in the white schools had also the benefit of medical inspection. They were examined by specialists as to eyes, ears and throats. In a great many instances defects formerly unsuspected, even by the parents, were detected and treated.

For several years a free kindergarten was maintained by the Woman's Club of the city in connection with the public schools. This year there is a free kindergarten maintained at the Allen school by the Mothers' Club of that school. There is also another at the Rusk school, maintained by the Settlement Workers' Association.

It is hoped and confidently expected that the time is not far distant when the school board will take charge of the free kindergarten work, and make it a part of the school system in all parts of the city.

The colored schools are also awake to the demands of modern school work. Provisions have been made to put some form of industrial training into the high school. The Mothers' Club of the Douglass colored school has equipped a room for teaching plain sewing to the girls of that school, and are paying for a teacher of that branch.

The night schools are one of the interesting features of the city. At these schools those young people who are obliged to work for a living during the day time have the opportunity to secure educational advantages at night. Many American children, and many children of foreign born parents, attend these schools.

Altogether, the Houston schools present the spectacle of a large force of faithful men and women, working resolutely together to advance the best interests of the thousands of school children in our great city.

HOW THE CITY FATHERS CARE FOR THEIR CHILDREN.

The school system of Houston is by popular concession one of the most thorough of which our great commonwealth boasts. Conducted by men of broad ideas, who are ever on the alert for methods of enlargement and advancement. Especially is this true of the public schools, as will be readily conceded after a careful perusal of the following brief sketch:

There are seven separate schools conducted under the auspices of the Catholic church. During the past few years several of these have erected new buildings, the attendance of students has steadily grown, the faculties have been increased, and the schools are now entering upon a greater and a larger era of prosperity and activity.

There is a parochial school for boys and for girls in each of the parishes of the Annunciation church, St. Joseph's church, St. Patrick's church,

the Church of the Sacred Heart and the colored parish of St. Nicholas. And, in addition to these parochial schools, there is St. Agnes academy, in the South End, conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic, and St. Thomas college, conducted by the Basilian Fathers.

It is thus seen that these schools, maintained and administered to under the direction and influence of the church, form no inconsiderable educational system in itself, embracing all of the work from the primary department up through the academy and college.

During the past two years the increase in enrollment has been marked. During that time the St. Agnes academy has been established and sent forth its first graduating class.

Thirty-two teachers in all are employed in these schools.

This was the first Catholic school in the state

that applied for affiliation with the State University.

The school includes primary, grammar and high school departments. The high school includes the work necessary for affiliation with the State University, in English, history, mathematics, Latin and physics, and has, in addition, an elementary course in logic and mental and moral science. It is claimed that this is the only parochial school in the state having such a thorough high school course.

The private schools are numerous, two of the largest being the Barnet and the Welch schools. These are conducted along co-educational lines, by gentlemen formerly valued professors of the public schools, eminently fitted to train the young men and women, many of whom leave their doors to enter the most exclusive Eastern colleges. Both are ideally housed in what were formerly two of Houston's palatial old homes, forming a most attractive home and school en-

vironment. Many others are conveniently located in all parts of the city, some for girls, others for boys, a few counting both among its patrons. The public has been kept in perfect touch with the long talked of Rice Institute, the princely gift of one of Houston's pioneer citizens, Mr. William M. Rice. With all authority vested in the hands of a committee of a few representative, conservative men, plans are being perfected, sites considered, and its most capable president is now touring the old world, making an exhaustive study of anciently founded and most up-to-date systems, culling from each their choicest methods, realizing that the best is scarce good enough for this ideal American home of learning, free to the youth of Texas. Science, literature, art, in its broadest sense—all these golden gifts, without money and without price, to the boys and girls of the Lone Star state—such is the generous bequest of the giver.

KINDERGARTENS OF HOUSTON.

In the fall of 1902, the Woman's Club of Houston, desiring to broaden their field of work and assist in the advancement of Houston and her people, established in the Second ward, on the corner of Magnolia and Jackson street, in a little old store building, what was destined to be one of Houston's greatest advancements, a free kindergarten.

On the first of October, 1902, this kindergarten was started under the direction of Mrs. Nellie Stedman Cox, with its present supervisor as assistant. There were only six enrolled the first day, but within three months this number had increased to thirty little tots, enjoying the privileges of a "child garden," a garden of love, where the thoroughly trained gardener co-operates with the mother in giving the child a desire for the best, the true and beautiful of life. Many of these little ones were foreigners, many were careless in the matter of cleanliness and dress, so that they had to be washed and dressed before they were in a condition to enter. In this the kindergarten met with much resistance, as some mothers did not want their children washed for

fear they would take cold, but, by slow, careful and tactful work, the mothers were brought to realize the importance of cleanliness.

In February, 1903, a co-operative kindergarten, also under the auspices of the Woman's Club, was opened in a vacated church building, on the corner of Lamar and Crawford streets, with Miss Julia Runge as director. Within three months thirty children were enrolled. This kindergarten worked in unison with the free kindergarten, and aided in its financial support. As a means to this end Miss Runge conducted a kindergarten training class for young women, which class was affiliated with the Grand Rapids Training School. Five were enrolled, who also served as assistants in the kindergartens. In 1904 this kindergarten was abandoned, but the free kindergarten, with Miss Charlton as director, and the training class, under the supervision of Miss Runge, were continued. In the spring of 1905 the first graduates of the training class, three in number, received their diplomas, and in the fall of the same year the co-operative kindergarten was resumed, with Miss Runge in charge

and Miss Helena Wilson as director of the free kindergarten and assistant in the training class. The following year Miss Runge, to the regret of the club and serious loss to kindergarten work, retired, and the co-operative kindergarten was discontinued, the club giving its entire attention to the free kindergarten, the growth of which has been remarkable.

In February, 1907, in response to a request made by the Woman's Club to the public school board, the club was promised, on the completion of the Charlotte M. Allen school, then in construction, the use of one of the rooms for kindergarten purposes, and, on March 4, 1907, the first kindergarten in a public school building in Houston was opened, with an enrollment of nineteen children, Miss Helena Wilson in charge. Within three days the enrollment reached its limit of twenty-five, and the waiting list twelve. For two weeks the club maintained this kindergarten and the free kindergarten, when the Houston Settlement Association, which had been recently organized, assumed the full responsibility of the free kindergarten, the club making the building and the entire equipment a gift to this association. The name was changed to the Settlement Kindergarten, with Miss Anne Orem as supervisor. She has been with the work since its beginning, and was well fitted for the position. Last year was a successful one, eight children were graduated and given diplomas by Professor Horn. The first Monday in October, 1908, forty-five children were enrolled.

At the close of the last scholastic year, the Woman's Club, after arduous and fruitless efforts to persuade the school board to adopt kindergartens as part of the public school system, as an organization retired from the work and loaned its equipment to the Parents' Association of the Charlotte M. Allen school, who assumed the responsibility. Under this association's supervision it still exists, with thirty-three children enrolled, Miss Wilson as director, whose untiring and zealous efforts are doing much for the kindergarten work in this city.

In addition to these kindergartens are the following: The Wesley House kindergarten is the free kindergarten for the Fifth ward, being centrally located for the children of that ward. It is located at 1112 Montgomery avenue, in con-

nection with the co-operative home sewing school and other club work. The kindergarten is supported by the City Mission Board of the Methodist churches of Houston. The work was organized a year ago and the kindergarten was started September 21, with Miss Mildred Julian, from the Dallas Kindergarten Training School, in charge, assisted by Miss Mary Belle Howell and Miss Pearl Guy.

In the Second Presbyterian Mission, on the corner of Crocker and Huntington, Miss Nancy Campbell has charge of a kindergarten.

The Central Christian church kindergarten is directed by Miss Madeline Darrough, with Miss Lela Fellows as assistant. Miss Darrough is a graduate of the Chicago Kindergarten Institute.

The Cushman school is located at 1117 Calhoun avenue, corner San Jacinto. The two directors in charge of the kindergarten, Misses Dorothy G. and Naomi C. Cushman, are graduates of the Chicago Kindergarten College. The kindergarten accepts children from three to six years. Children over six who have had no kindergarten work are given special kindergarten work in the primary department, which is in charge of Miss LaVancha Comstock, a kindergarten trained primary teacher.

The Diehl Conservatory has a kindergarten department, with Miss Ruth Coleman as director, who comes as a graduate and highly recommended by persons of note in this work. Her class opened October 5, with an interesting number of pupils.

Mrs. Cooper's kindergarten is located on the corner of San Jacinto and Francis, in a beautiful home, especially constructed for this work. The kindergarten room is very artistically arranged. The number is limited to thirty children, and twenty-five are now enrolled. Miss Jane Ware, the supervisor, is a graduate of the Chicago Kindergarten College. She has a student assistant and has started an afternoon training school, from which young ladies can enter the junior class of the Chicago Kindergarten College.

All of the aforesaid kindergartens have organized into a league, which meets once each month. It is gratifying to note the rapid growth of the kindergartens in the city of Houston, and it is hoped ere long they will be made a part of the public school system.



HOUSTON LYCEUM AND CARNEGIE LIBRARY

The Houston Lyceum and Carnegie Library is an institution in which every Houstonian feels a personal interest and pride. It is directly descended from the Houston Lyceum, an organization chartered by the State of Texas in 1854, having for its object "to diffuse knowledge among its members, intelligence and information, by a library, by lectures on various subjects and by discussion of such questions as may elicit useful information and produce improvement in the art of public speaking." Several hundred books were collected in the library, and the organization had a flourishing existence until the war. During that period it languished, though it never quite died out. But, in 1877, it took a new lease of life when the city council gave the organization the free use of the banqueting hall in the market

house. At this time a public reading room, under the direction of Mr. Bonner McCraven, for many years the library's staunch supporter, was established, which has been maintained from that day. The minutes record that as early as 1882 a committee appointed to investigate the best method of cataloging the books recommended that a card catalogue be made. The suggestion was not acted upon at the time, but twenty years later the card catalogue of the library was begun. In 1895 another innovation occurred in the appointment of a paid librarian who was engaged at a salary of twenty-five dollars a month. Up to 1895, the privileges of the library had been for members of the organization only, but in that year a most important step was made by the decision to extend the privileges to all desiring

them by the payment of three dollars a year. Mrs. M. H. Foster was librarian at this time, and she did much toward bringing the needs of the library before the public, and especially before the women of Houston.

In 1899, recognizing the need for a public library in a city the size of Houston, the Ladies' Reading Club brought the matter before the city council, and as a result \$200 a month was appropriated for the maintenance of the library, thereby making it a public institution, although it continued to be supported by private subscription to a very considerable extent. In the same year the Woman's Club appointed Mrs. W. E. Kendall and Miss Gearing to write to Mr. Carnegie, soliciting funds for a library building. The following reply was received:

"Madam: Mr. Carnegie thinks that Houston should have a free library, and he would be disposed to help it obtain this if the citizens were to provide a proper site and agree to maintain it. Mr. Carnegie would be glad to give fifty thousand dollars to erect a suitable building. Very respectfully yours. JAMES BERTRAM, Secretary."

This letter was referred to the mayor of the city, and at a regular meeting of the council, June 18, 1900, an ordinance making the necessary appropriation was passed and the gift accepted. At the call of Mrs. H. F. Ring, the clubs of the city met and formed the City Federation of Clubs, which immediately set about raising funds for the purchase of a library site. In 1901 a lot 75 by 100 feet, on the corner of McKinney avenue and Travis street, was purchased and work on building the library was immediately begun. The completed building was opened March 2, 1904, with appropriate ceremonies.

The building is a good example of Italian renaissance architecture. The material used is gray pressed brick with trimmings of Bedford limestone.

The library has been the recipient of several valuable gifts, and without a mention of these no history of the library is complete. Mr. N. S. Meldrum gave \$6,000 in memory of his daughter, to be known as the "Norma Meldrum Children's Library Fund," for the purpose of supplying the children's department with books and periodicals. According to the conditions of the

gift, \$1,000 was used for a first purchase of books and furniture, and \$5,000 has been put aside as a perpetual trust fund, the interest from it being available semi-annually for the purchase of new books. Another gift from a donor who does not permit his name to be made public, consists of a collection of several thousand volumes, which are annually added to. It is known as the "Circle M Collection." The books are principally for reference, but the many valuable collections it contains along special lines, such as missions, civil war and slavery and Texas history, make a most valuable addition to the library.

There are now in the library some twenty-five thousand volumes including the government publications, for which the library was made a depository in 1888. These books are all catalogued on cards, the work having been begun in 1902, and it has since been carried on by trained cataloguers. The Dewey decimal system of classification has been used. Over 5,000 volumes were added to the library last year, a satisfactory number of accessions for so young a library.

From the period of opening, the library's history has been one of constant growth. Its use has increased at a very rapid rate, and it has now the largest circulation of any library in the state of Texas. During the past year there were loaned 92,458 volumes, which is almost twice the number of volumes loaned during the first twelve months the library was opened.

Nearly one-third of the books circulated are from the children's department. This is as it should be, for the library's greatest opportunity is with the children. To cultivate a taste for good literature in children, and to teach them how to use books so that throughout their lives they will be able to use them wisely, for recreation or for information, is one of the most serious responsibilities of the library. The library endeavors to be a real influence for culture in the lives of all the children who may be led to frequent it.

A well equipped reading room, in which some 250 of the popular and most important periodicals are received, is maintained. The daily papers of a number of the principal cities are also on file in this room. This room is usually crowded, and no day ever passes that several hundred people do not enter the library. Over ten thousand

of Houston's citizens hold library cards, entitling them to the privilege of drawing books from the library.

The library exists as an educational institution, and as such is entitled to the free and liberal support of the community. While it is useful for supplying recreative reading, it also has the more serious purpose of offering to the people opportunities for helping themselves to become trained and educated men and women. In the technical side of the work, as well as in its ambition for

usefulness, the library aims at only the highest standard of efficiency.

Board of trustees: Mr. J. M. Cotton, president; Mrs. H. F. Ring, vice president; Miss Mamie E. Gearing, secretary; Mr. E. L. Dennis, Mrs. E. Raphael, Rev. Mr. P. G. Sears, Mr. P. W. Horn, Mr. J. O. Carr, Mr. Otis K. Hamblen. Librarian, Julia Ideson; assistants, Mrs. Tillie T. Dumble, Annie Hill, Caddie Crawford and Martha Schnitzer, Julia Ideson.

THE LIBRARY AS AN ART CENTER.

By JULIA IDESON, *Librarian*

The Houston Lyceum and Carnegie Library has not yet been open five years, but, during that short time, many valuable art treasures have been given to it which add, not only to the attractiveness, but to its influence as a means of culture to the community.

Foremost among the possessions of the Houston library is the beautiful cast of the Venus of Milo, whose form, though possessing beauty of the highest type, has a grandeur that exalts it above mere beauty. The pure majestic expression of the head and face speak of the calm dignity of a superior being.

The cast in the library was made in the cast house of the Louvre, and imported by the Houston Art League, from whom it was afterwards purchased by a number of Houston ladies and presented to the library.

Those who had charge of equipping the children's room from the generous endowment given by Mr. Meldrum, felt that the room should offer opportunity for the education of the eye as well as of the mind. Plastic art, rather than pictorial, was chosen, and surely no happier selections could have been made.

The walls are adorned with four bas-reliefs from the world famed "singing galleries" of the Italian renaissance artist, Luca della Robbia. The subject chosen of children laughing and dancing is most natural and beautiful. The graceful movement of the children and the earnestness displayed in their poses lend great charm to them.

Three of the four panels in the library were purchased from the Meldrum fund, the fourth being the gift of Mrs. E. R. Richardson, formerly of Houston. From the Meldrum fund were also purchased the bust of Washington, by Houdon; the statue of David, by Mercie, and the Baryre Lion.

A life size carbon photograph in sepia tints of Norma Meldrum is a fitting reminder of her in whose memory Mr. N. S. Meldrum made his generous endowment to the children's room.

Among other artistic features of the children's room are the bulletins announcing the Saturday morning story hour, designed and given to the library by Mr. J. B. Mayberry.

The bust of Sam Houston was loaned to the library by General Houston's daughter, the late Mrs. Margaret Houston Williams, and remains in the library through the kindness of her son, Mr. Franklin W. Williams, of this city. The bust is the work of Miss Elizabeth Ney. It was made by Miss Ney as a gift to Mrs. Williams, and is, of course, an ideal bust, as Miss Ney never saw General Houston. But it was always considered by Mrs. Houston a satisfactory likeness and a good piece of work, equal, if not superior, to any bust made of Houston.

The bronze bust of Sappho is the gift of Mrs. M. T. Jones, of Houston, who sent it to the library some two or three years ago, while traveling abroad. The bust is a copy of an ancient bronze found in Herculaneum in 1758. The library is fortunate in possessing this most

beautiful bronze. The majestic poise of the head, the graceful neck and the noble face make us quite satisfied to accept this as the likeness of the only woman who has ever "wedded verse to deathless fame."

When the library was opened, in 1904, the walls presented an appallingly bare appearance, until Mrs. D. B. Cherry made the library a loan of several pictures, which add greatly to the attractiveness of its interior. Three of the pictures are copies of famous paintings by Mrs. Cherry, a copy of one of Rembrandt's portraits of himself, a fresco of Botticelli, and Cazin's "Hagar and Ishmael in the Desert." There was also an attractive study of the old slave market of New

Orleans, and a picture of the bridge at Omaha, by Miss Bromwell, of Denver.

The "Circle M" collection, given to the library in addition to several thousand volumes, contains the nucleus of a very valuable museum. There are many rare and beautiful objects from foreign lands, besides geological and mineral specimens, curios, pictures and photographs, shells, zoological specimens, Phillippine implements of warfare and other objects too numerous to mention. Owing to lack of room, this collection has not so far been made available to the public, but an effort is now on foot to make at least a part of it available for use in connection with the geographical work of the school children of Houston.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ART LEAGUE

The Houston Public School Art League was organized March 17, 1900, having for its purpose the encouragement of art culture in the public schools. Enthusiasm on this subject had been aroused by the art talks of Mrs. Jean Sherwood, of Chicago. She told of a similar association in that city, explaining the object and pointing out the benefits that had already been derived from it. She took as her keynote two convincing lines from the poem entitled "Mother to Child:" "For the sake of my child I must hasten to save All the children on earth from the jail and the grave."

Mrs. R. S. Lovett was the first president, Mrs. C. R. Cummings the second, and Dr. Margaret E. Holland the third. Mrs. George W. Heyer is the present incumbent. Other officers are: First vice president, Dr. Henry Barnstein; second vice president, Mr. P. W. Horn; recording secretary, Mrs. I. G. Gerson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John McClellan; treasurer, Mrs. C. M. Taliaferro.

Annual address of the preident for 1908:

"Still the years roll on, and the eighth year of the existence of our League is brought to a close, and once more it becomes my pleasure to extend you a heartsome welcome.

"The last year has seen us grow in strength

and numbers, and has witnessed a firmer rooting and broader expansion of our organization among that citizenship vitally interested and for whom we are chiefly laboring. During the early part of the year, we brought to our city Mr. Lorado Taft of Chicago. The free lecture given to the children in the afternoon, at the Auditorium, proved by the numbers attending, five thousand, 'that the seed sown has not fallen upon barren soil, but, as bread cast upon the waters, will be gathered together many days hence.' I believe the lecture is one of the best things we have ever attempted for the children. A perfect wave of efforts at childish modeling, in crude clay, followed his coming to us. The children were found in the streets seeking clay from the excavations made for sewer pipes, and with which they attempted to give expression to the impressions there received, and without doubt a finished sculptor may yet develop among them, for many gave evidence of talent, and not a few brought creations that were surprising, when one realized they were fashioned with the crudest tools and with no instruction. A personal experience given by Mr. Taft proves this. Several years since, when leaving Texas after a successful tour, he took with him from Dallas, Clyde Chandler, a mere child of intuitive gifts. When

he returned to us last winter, after five years, he exhibited specimens of her work which aroused expressions of wonder and admiration from all those who knew of her humble origin. His comment upon her work was, 'She will soon speak for herself.'

"Mr. Taft's coming was a loss to us financially, for the night lecture, upon which we relied for defraying expenses, was not patronized by our citizens, and their failure to appreciate the opportunity brought to their door called forth a number of 'Jay' articles in one of our dailies.

This you no doubt all remember. Although we regretted that a man of worldwide reputation was not appreciated and given a welcome, yet we know his coming has lifted some of us to a higher plane, and to hundreds of children has been an incentive and inspiration. We have purchased all of the thirty-five pictures for each of our twelve grade schools that were necessary for the course of study prescribed by Superintendent Horn, and have placed in the buildings the major portion of them. Some delay was caused by the impor-

tation, as most of the pictures came from abroad, the exceptions being reproductions of American artists. The import duty of 40 per cent was removed by the government, as the pictures were for educational purposes. If there is any doubt in any of your minds as to the wisdom of our work, remember the highest authority in the land has put upon it the seal of approval.

"During the month of February and part of March, we kept a framed set of these pictures on exhibition at the Pagoda, corner of Capitol and Fannin, charging the small admission of ten

cents. The twelve schools for whom the pictures were purchased, as well as the high school, came to our assistance, with a sale of various useful articles and refreshments. Through the co-operation of parents, teachers and children, we realized from the exhibition over one thousand dollars. About \$950 of this amount has been set aside for a framing fund, each school to receive pictures in proportion to money made. One school, the Taylor, earned more than enough to frame their pictures, and most generously and unselfishly gave to the League

their residue, to be used as they judged best. I must commend the noble and generous spirit which prompted them, for at this time they were laboring to install domestic science and manual training in their school and their lunch room was still in debt.

The Pagoda was loaned by Mr. Jesse Jones, and to his liberality is due in no small measure the success of the exhibition. It was a desirable place in lighting and location, and the length of time for which it was loaned, six weeks, enabled each school to have a

day, and many public spirited citizens came also to our assistance. The honest and healthful rivalry displayed, proved that each school is interested in all that tends to their advancement and improvement. The general membership was brought into closer touch and greater sympathy by this exhibition. Encouraged by what we have accomplished, I believe it will be only a short time before the full amount to frame every set of pictures will be secured. I urge upon the schools still greater efforts in the future to bring this to a finish. The main



MRS. GEORGE W. HEYER,
President

trouble with us is that we are too busy with our own little round of duties to remember that we must each one live and work for the betterment of those around us. There is so much for us to do and so little time for it. True success in every enterprise is labor and every triumph in life comes from sympathy, co-operation and unceasing work. 'If we do not plant knowledge when young, it will give no shade when we are olden.'

The badge we decided upon—a button signifying Art League—has been distributed to the children of members. We would kindly suggest to parents that they instruct their children as to the value of these buttons, as an admission to our entertainments. Any parent who is a member and has not been supplied, can secure these buttons for their children, and those parents who are not members can, by the payment of membership fee of one dollar, have these buttons for their children.

I regret to say that there is still a debt of a few hundreds for the purchase of these pictures, but, with the addition of new members and the payment of all annual dues this evening, we will possibly have no further indebtedness. I would not be too hopeful, but, if after this meeting there still remains a debit against us, I would urge that you cease not, as a League, to lend your co-operation until the obligation is cancelled, for, however small, it will hamper us in our year's work. If a battle is to be won, every soldier must fight, and the combat must not be left to the officers alone.

"For our encouragement, I will state we have over six hundred members, and the keynote of gladness to me is to meet a person who, all unsolicited, will say, 'I want to join your League.' A complete report from your treasurer as to our finances will follow this, and I feel it will be gratifying to you to know that we have had a

most remarkable increase in our exchequer within the last two years, aggregating nearly four thousand dollars. In this, as your president, I feel no self gratulation, but am greatly indebted to every member of the board for their kindly assistance and encouragement. We have cheerfully worked together and brought forth the best that was in each other.

"We are indebted to Mr. Horn for the wise and conservative arrangement of his plan of study in connection with our pictures, and his marked appreciation of the work of the League, and, but for his timely assistance, we should many times have felt the conditions were hopeless and discouraging.

"The board recommends to you for election, three new members. I am pleased to tell you that our nominating committee made a wise choice in naming two men of broad business experience, who will ably assist us in our work, bringing to us forceful measures gained from their own success, and the third, a lady of culture and judgment and enthusiasm in all good works.

"For the coming year I would recommend that you, as individuals, subscribe to a fund to bring to our city a series of art talks and lectures. Such a subscrip-



MRS. C. R. CUMMINGS,
Second President

tion would insure a sum sufficient for the expense of these lectures, and, if rightly managed, so as to arouse a proper interest from the citizens, they will bring a revenue for the successful maintenance of our work. We need to grow with the children in art knowledge, and it behooves us to keep abreast of the times and, for the education of our children, bring to our city the best in this line. 'To keep alive the sense of the beautiful, a man should hear a little music, read a little poetry, and see a fine picture every day of his life, in order that worldly cares may not obliterate the sense of the beautiful

which God has implanted in the human soul."

"We have worked faithfully and earnestly along the lines undertaken, but we need your hearty endorsement and liberal contributions for still greater advancement. The portfolio work so successful in other schools, has been neglected by reason of a limited number of pictures. It is an important branch of our work, and can be made a valuable adjunct to the pictures and pieces of art in our schools. It is desirable that each building have a separate portfolio, and that someone be selected to assume the care of these pictures and visit the schools at stated intervals to give pleasing instruction to the children concerning them.

"The purchase of the pictures for the primary grades of several of the schools is not yet completed, and the three new schools to be provided with a complete set of pictures, gives us additional work for the coming year, but we must not grow weary with well doing, but work with greater zeal than ever before—'make use of time and let not advantage slip.'

"Knowing ourselves, our world, our tasks so great, our time so brief, 'tis clear if we refuse the means so limited, the tools so crude, to execute our purposes, life will fleet, and we shall fade and leave our task undone.'"



MRS. EMMA RICHARDSON CHERRY.

By A FRIEND

The space allotted to us seems too small in which to express our appreciation of one of the most gracious women of our city, Mrs. Emma Richardson Cherry, whose poetic temperament and charm of manner are characteristics easily sustained in her art. In water color Mrs. Cherry was a student under Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nichols, and for several years studied in the Art Students' League of New York, enjoying the best instruction America afforded, under such masters as William M. Chase, Walter Shirlaw and Kenyon Cox. Subsequently she was several years in Paris, the mecca of all artistic souls, first at the Atelier Julian, and then at the Atelier Merson. She is an associate member of the

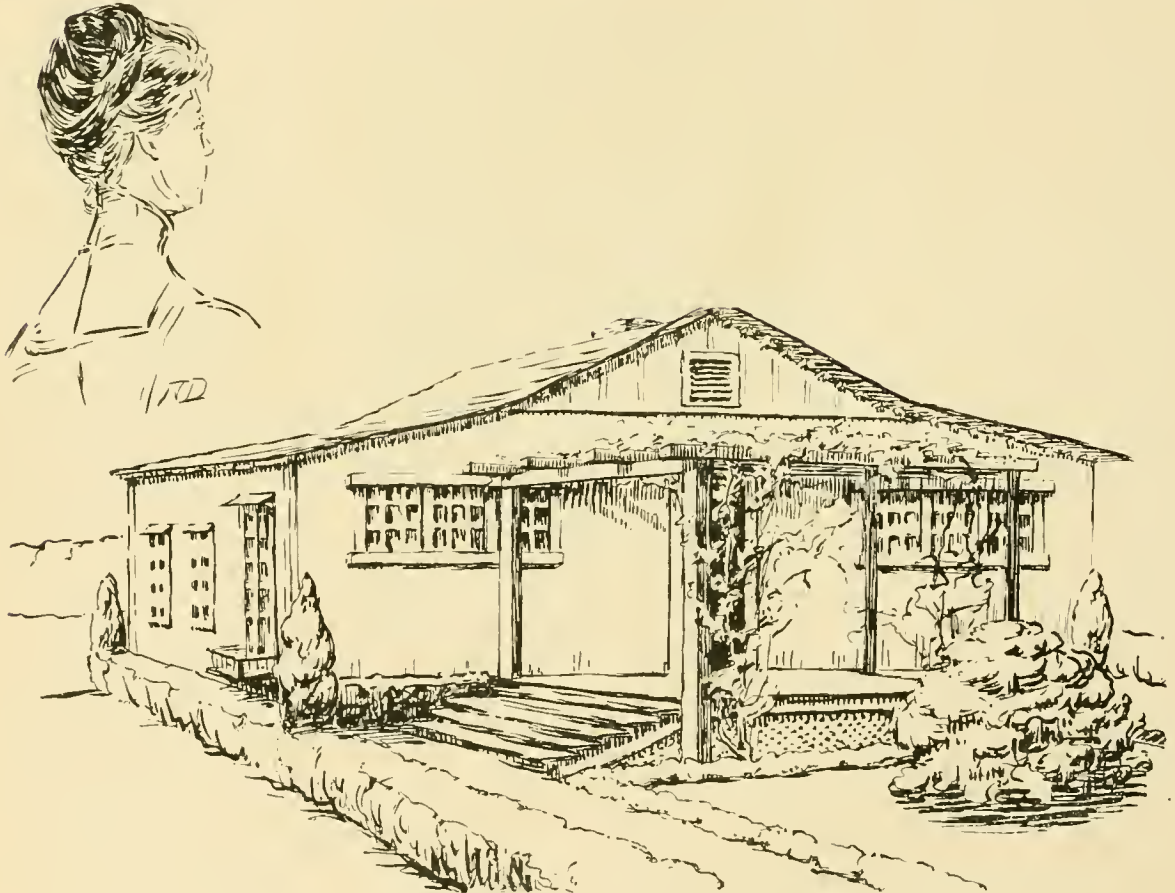
Society of Western Artists, a life member of the Art Students' League of New York, and was the first president of the Denver Artists' Club. Her work has been exhibited in the Salon, the New York Academy of Design, the Woman's Art Club of New York, the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts, and the Chicago Art Institute. Her portrait work shows restraint and careful handling, characteristics of good feeling, and includes besides many Houstonians, Dr. Bronbright, Bishop Foster and Mr. Lind, all connected with the University of Evanston (Illinois), Mr. and Mrs. B. Benedict, of Chicago, and many others.

A portrait of Mr. Otto Chanute, the noted aeronaut, was given by him in recent years to

the Society of Civil Engineers of New York for their club rooms. The climax of Mrs. Cherry's art, however, is in her landscapes, which impress one more and more. They are, perhaps, variants of the same theme, comparatively low in tone, and breathe of mists and early morning. The tender feeling and poetic quality of her work expresses with restraint and charm, most happily fitting her to portray the lovely color effects of

our Southern coast and our limitless Texas prairies.

For many years, now, Mrs. Cherry has conducted art classes in Houston, her students finding an easy entrance in the art classes of New York and the studios of Paris, and to say that she and her work have raised the standard of artistic enjoyment in her home city is praise not too great.



STUDIO OF EMMA RICHARDSON CHERRY

DEPARTMENT OF CHURCHES

By MRS. A. L. METCALF

The city of Houston has made, within the last decade, great strides in the evolution of civic righteousness for its municipality. It is difficult to legislate morality into the minds of the people. The true foundation of reform is through the heart of the individual. Evangelization must go hand in hand with civilization; hence we naturally infer that proportionate to the number of churches and church-going people in a town, the standard of public moral sentiment and the degree of municipal uprightness that prevails, is thereby indicated.

Within the past few years, numerous churches have been organized, several fine edifices of worship have been and are being erected, and the congregations are steadily increasing in numbers. There is a growing interest in philanthropic and religious work, as is plainly evidenced by the results being achieved. It cannot be denied that from the combined influences emanating from these churches have originated the many reforms wrought in our city. The character of these reforms is moral, civic, educational, charitable and philanthropic. There is a much better observance of the Sabbath than ten years ago.

Gambling and lottery business have been

driven out. The saloons are being limited and forced to obey the laws. Institutions are maintained for supplying physical, mental and spiritual needs of young men and women, away from home influences.

Numerous charitable organizations are in active existence. All these beneficent institutions and societies are the outgrowth of the spirit of Christianity, which teaches us to love God supremely and our neighbor as ourselves. These will be considered in detail in other departments of this souvenir. In view of all this altruistic work in our midst, families wishing to make Houston their home need not fear for the lack of such advantages and influences as go to make up a well rounded character.

We herewith present a resume of the churches of the city. If any have been omitted, it is not because of intention so to do, but because of inability to secure knowledge of them.

The sketches of the larger churches have been written either by the pastors or by prominent laymen.

The editor of this department wishes to express her gratitude for the courtesy and readiness with which the following information has been granted.

SHEARN METHODIST CHURCH.

By SUPT. P. W. HORN

Shearn Methodist church holds a unique position among the other churches of the city in that it is the oldest of them all.

It is especially interesting among the Methodist churches in that it is the mother church of all others, and in that it is the down town church of that denomination.

It was organized in 1838, under the ministry of Rev. Littleton Fowler. The first pastor regularly appointed to serve it was Rev. Abel Stevens, who was sent to Houston in 1839. From that day to this, Shearn church has never lacked a min-

ister or a congregation, so that its honorable history now extends over full seventy years.

The church received its name from Judge Charles Shearn, a prominent citizen of Houston in its earlier days. He was a member of this church when it was first organized, and was the "class leader" in it until the time of his death, in 1871. He was not only an old fashioned Methodist, but he was a man of means as well. His sincere piety and his spiritual services for the church, as well as the liberality of his financial assistance, were such that when a handsome

brick building was erected in 1883, it was called the Charles Shearn Memorial church. This building still stands on Texas avenue, between Travis and Louisiana, although it has recently been sold in order that the church might secure handsomer and more commodious quarters elsewhere.

This was not the first building occupied by this congregation. The first was built in 1843, under the ministry of Dr. T. O. Summers. It had a gallery on three sides of it, for the accommodation of the negroes. This building was injured in a storm in 1861, and fell down in 1865. Another was built the next year, which lasted until 1880, when the third building was begun.

The ground on which these buildings stood was given to the Methodists in 1838, by Mr. A. C. Allen, one of the founders of Houston.

All the other Methodist churches in Houston have been formed as offshoots from Shearn. The Washington Street church was thus established in 1873, the McKee Street church in 1883, McAshan chapel in 1890, Tabernacle church in 1891, Grace church of Houston Heights in 1905, and St. Paul's church in 1905. All these churches were formed by the transfer of members from Shearn. Several missions have also been established from time to time and kept up by Shearn.

Shearn has not only been a home mission church, but has been essentially a down town church. She has from time to time carried on successfully all those enterprises that devolve upon a church in the heart of the business district of a city. At the time the original property was sold, in 1907, the church was maintaining a night school, and also a home for the homeless boys of the city.

At the immediate present, the congregation is worshipping in rented quarters, though plans have been adopted for the erection of one of the handsomest church buildings in the South. The first place rented for the church was Alhambra hall,

on Rusk and Fannin. The church services are now being held in the Beach Auditorium, on Main, between Lamar and Dallas.

A handsome location for the new church has already been purchased, on the corner of Main and Clay. This was paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of the former property. The balance of the proceeds, amounting to some \$80,000, is now in bank, ready to be applied on the construction of the new church. The plans adopted call for the expenditure of some \$200,000 in all. Had it not been for the financial flurry of the past year, the church building would by now be well under course of construction.

The new building is to be modern in every sense. It has a magnificent auditorium, and a separate room especially adapted to Sunday school purposes. It contains a kitchen, a ladies' parlor, and all the appliances of modern church work. Active work upon it is to be begun this fall. When completed, it will be a matter of pride, not only to the Methodists of Houston and the entire South, but to people of all denominations, and of no denomination as well.

Shearn church has had a long and honorable line of pastors. Among those of recent years may be mentioned Dr. S. H. Werlein, now of Little Rock; Dr. H. M. DuBose, now Epworth league secretary of the church; Dr. D. F. C. Timmons, Dr. E. W. Solomon, Dr. Seth Ward, now a bishop, residing in Houston; Dr. G. C. Rankin, now editor of the Texas Christian Advocate, and Rev. Sam R. Hay. The present pastor, Dr. J. W. Moore, is now filling the last of his term of four years, and will leave Houston in a few weeks, carrying with him the affectionate esteem and the kindly remembrance of hundreds of his members and of others of the community.

Honorable as has been the history of Shearn church in the past, it is only a beginning and a forecast of what it is yet to do.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH.

By REV. W. M. WHALING

As early as 1902 the need of a church organization in the South End residence section of

the city for the Methodist people became apparent. The city board of church extension, or-

ganized at the suggestion of Bishop E. R. Hendrix, appointed a committee to select a suitable location for the church. J. V. Dealy, S. F. Carter and Professor McReynolds constituted this committee, and decided that the corner of Milam and McGowan was the proper place for the location of the proposed church. The following year, 1903, Mrs. J. O. Ross called the pastor of Shearn church, the Rev. S. R. Hay, to her house, and informed him that, knowing the decision of the location committee, she had decided to donate the lots for a site.

No further steps were taken until the fall of 1905. The Texas conference met in November, in Pittsburg, and Bishop Joseph S. Key appointed the Rev. George S. Sexton to South End, Houston. The bishop remarked, when the appointment was made, that there was nothing in it but a possibility. The enterprise was a new one in the conference, but the board of missions showed its faith by appropriating \$500 to the new appointment. When the new pastor arrived in Houston, there was no organization and no property, the lots having not yet been deeded. On January 14, 1906, the pastor had gotten together one hundred and thirty members, who were organized into a church by Bishop Key. At the conclusion of the organization, and in response to the request made by the newly organized church, Bishop Key gave it the name of St. Paul's.

The instant success of the new movement attracted attention in the business circles of the city. Temporary quarters were secured for the regular services of a congregation of Methodists, the board of stewards made liberal provision for the pastor's salary, and for all the departments of church work. Beyond this, plans were at once laid for a church edifice which should be worthy of the noble objects of a congregation and at the same time should be an adornment to the city. The heroism and enthusiasm of the membership of St. Paul's called forth early in 1906 the following editorial, which appeared in the Houston Chronicle. It is a remarkable expression of the daily press, and serves as a prophecy of the great things that have been accomplished by the congregation under the leadership of the pastor.

"The members of the Methodist church in Houston have that faith which removes moun-

tains. The city has grown so rapidly, and the membership of Shearn church has increased to such an extent, that a new church in the South End becomes necessary.

"There was no building, no organized church, none of the equipments or legal ecclesiastical machinery that constitutes a church congregation or body in legal form, but that fact deterred not the Methodists.

"The bishop assigned an able minister to the South End church—a church of faith only—the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen, and without a murmur the minister gave up a most inviting station in a sister city and took up his appointed work, and a church board is organized, ground secured, a place of worship rented for temporary use, salary of the minister fixed, and the South End church takes a local habitation and a name. That is the spirit of old fashioned Methodism.

"The same sublime faith has carried the gospel even ahead of civilization, has carried heavenly light into dark places, has built churches and hospitals and asylums and provided spiritual and physical food for millions of starving children of men.

"The undertaking to erect a South End Methodist church may seem, and, indeed, is a large one, but those who undertake it no more doubt that it will be done than they doubt the divine promises. Such faith and such service is worth more to Houston and to the world than all the speculation and metaphysics and abstract philosophy that could be crowded into a volume of infidel literature."

Two years and a half have passed since the organization, and the faith of the heroic membership of St. Paul's has had its reward. There are 600 names on the roll, the majority of whom have been received as a result of evangelistic efforts. Up to the present time about 250 members have been received by transfer from the other Methodist churches of the city.

Immediately following the organization of the church, a quiet campaign for funds for the erection of a building was begun. One hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars have been secured toward the fund necessary to pay for the magnificent structure. Of this amount two families gave each \$40,000.

The building was planned with the greatest care. The purposes of a church in the residence section of a great city were kept steadily in view, and the plans evolved provide all the quarters necessary for a great family church. The building is just ready for occupancy and the dignity and beauty of the architecture and of the finishing have already stamped it as one of the noblest church edifices in the land. The architecture is Greek, with a Byzantine dome. Bedford stone, pearl gray, is used to the first floor; above this the material is gray St. Louis brick, trimmed with terra cotta and stone. The great dome is copper covered, stately and beautiful in all its proportions. The entire building is 74 by 139 feet over all.

The first, or basement floor, is devoted entirely to the Sunday school and the Epworth League departments of the church work. There are four entrances, making access easy for the crowd of children. Going in at the front, the entrance is through a magnificent lobby thirteen feet wide and forty feet long. Around the main Sunday school room are grouped eleven class rooms, together with a large room for the primary department, literary room and secretarial office; also a large and convenient kitchen, with back entrance and back stairs, giving access to deaconess quarters in the upper stories. The second floor, or main auditorium, is reached by three stairways from the Sunday school room, and by a magnificent flight of steps from the outside. Ascending these steps and passing between the columns across the portico, one reaches the three plate glass doors, appropriately decorated and protected with bronze and steel grill, worked into the figure of a cross. These doors lead into the foyer, or friendship room, fourteen by thirty-six feet in dimensions, with a retiring room at each end. The foyer has a floor of Roman tiling and wainscoting of Italian marble. There are three great doors giving access to the main auditorium from the foyer.

Special attention is being given to the auditorium to make it distinctively a place of worship, separate from the Sunday school, educational and workshop features of the church. It is so built as to suggest and assist the worshiper to commune with his God.

Another special feature is the great organ. It is to be placed behind a screen of carved mahogany, hung with rich tapestry, so that nothing of the instrument except the console will be in view. The organ will have three manuals, 42 stops, 2,841 pipes, and 23 combination pistons, etc., making it one of the largest organs in the South.

The interior finish of the auditorium cannot be properly described without some mention being made of the beautiful art glass windows. In design they are both beautiful and educational. On the left side from the entrance the following subjects will be treated in the order given: Charles Wesley, Christ the Consoler, Christ and the Doctors (full group), Ruth the Gleaner, and Elijah. On the right from the entrance: John Wesley, Christ in Gethsemane, the Three Marys at the Tomb, the Ascension, and Moses. The inner dome, in diameter a little more than thirty feet, is also of art glass with a design representing the open heavens, with the angelic host announcing the birth of the Savior to the shepherds. Each window in the Sunday school room is of art glass, representing some act in the life of Christ. Whether in the Sunday school room or auditorium, a sermon can be gotten from the decorative designs and effects of the windows.

In addition to the organ, a set of chimes, consisting of eight bells, will be installed. Mrs. M. T. Jones, one of the largest contributors to the building fund, gave this set of chimes as a memorial to her husband. The total cost will be \$10,000.

On the second floor and in the rear of the auditorium, and also on the third floor, are several apartments devoted especially to the working church. In the third story are the rooms for the deaconesses. On the second floor, and separated from the auditorium with a hall or passageway, will be located the pastor's office, assistant pastor's office, and a suite of parlors. Another room has been given by the officers of the church to the bishop of the M. E. church, South, resident in Houston, and has been accepted, and will be occupied by Bishop Seth Ward.

TABERNACLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

Corner of Polk Avenue and Caroline Street
REV. W. H. CRUM, Pastor

Tabernacle Methodist Church is one of the youngest and strongest of the Methodist family in Houston, having been organized in April, 1891, with Rev. John E. Green as pastor, and Rev. H. V. Philpott, D. D., as presiding elder. There were but fifteen members reported at the first quarterly conference, but the membership have always been progressive and evangelistic, and have constantly added to their numbers, until the church at present has a membership of more than four hundred, and are thoroughly organized along all religious lines.

At the time of their organization, the congregation worshiped in a temporary chapel erected on a lot near San Jacinto street, within the same block in which the present church building stands.

During the pastorate of the Rev. John E. Green, a most indefatigable worker, the church edifice was built, and in 1906, during the pastorate of Rev. Ellis Smith, it was greatly enlarged and beautified, making it very desirable for all the work carried on by the congregation. The beautiful and commodious parsonage, at 1211 Polk avenue, was erected by Rev. D. H. Hotchkiss.

The roll of pastors who have served Tabernacle is one of which the Texas conference is proud, all of them, with a single exception, being raised to the presiding eldership subsequent to their pastorate. They are as follows: Rev. John E. Green, Rev. O. T. Hotchkiss, Rev. Joseph B. Sears, Rev. D. H. Hotchkiss, Rev. H. C. Willis, Rev. Ellis Smith and Rev. W. H. Crum, the present incumbent.

The church has made constant and steady progress, both in the ideals of its work and the number of its membership. Many lines of work have been enterprised by them.

The Sunday school is no small factor of its church life. It has a large attendance and is controlled by a corps of thirty teachers and officers.

The missionary spirit of the church is one of much prominence and has influenced all departments of church life. There are six societies in the church doing missionary work, four of these being exclusively missionary. Among their numerous labors may be mentioned: Educating a Mexican missionary, supplying a library to a college in Mexico, supporting a scholarship in China, besides regular and systematic contributions to China, Corea, Japan, Brazil, Mexico and Cuba. At home they are assisting in reaching and helping the foreign population of Houston and Galveston.

The Epworth League has always been a great factor in the life of this church. Large numbers of young people have been reached and lifted to higher life through its ministrations. It has been the leaven of life in the church, and, besides keeping up the liveliest interest in the work of the young people, holding through the entire year two regular meetings each week, besides many special meetings, they have organized a church in Cuba and supported it until it became self-supporting, and are now contemplating the support of a missionary in the Orient. Large classes are organized for the systematic study of missions. Thus they are keeping in touch with the movements of the world.

Perhaps no church in the state has in so short a time so thoroughly covered the field of enthusiastic religious enterprise as has Tabernacle, not alone in its religious sympathy and instruction, but also in its charity and help. It has occupied no small place in the higher development of Houston.

SKETCH OF WASHINGTON STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

REV. P. L. KING, Pastor

The Washington Street Methodist Church is located on Washington avenue, between Houston avenue and Trinity street. The church was or-

ganized in 1873. The building is a stucco brick structure, with a seating capacity of three hundred. It occupies a lot on which a neat two-

story parsonage is also located, 80x125 feet. It is easily accessible to both the First and Sixth wards, in which most of its membership lives. It has about three hundred members. The Sunday school has an enrollment of about two hundred, and is in a prosperous condition. There is an excellent auxiliary of the Woman's Home Mission Society, with twenty-five members, doing good work. The church is out of debt. In the near future additions and improvements are contemplated, to more fully equip it for its work in one of the most fruitful fields in the city of

Houston. With a constantly growing membership and a location which could not be improved upon west of the bayou, the future is full of promise.

The officers are: P. L. King, pastor; J. D. Northrup, Sunday school superintendent; W. W. Kelly, assistant superintendent. Stewards—R. S. Culpepper, chairman; J. D. Northrup, treasurer; G. A. Luther, George Sutton, Charles Husen, C. H. Alderton, W. K. Winter. Trustees—E. W. Stanford, W. W. Kelly, R. S. McMichael, C. H. Alderton, W. H. Peregoy.

McASHAN METHODIST CHURCH.

By MRS. WM. BAINS

McAshan Methodist Church was organized in 1892 by Rev. Solomon, the church having grown out of a little Sunday school, which, prior to that time, was held under some live oak trees in what was then known as Lubbock's grove, and was superintended by Mr. J. B. Hanks, of Shearn church.

The Rev. Solomon was pastor of Shearn church at that time, and McAshan church was made a mission of Shearn and named for one of

Shearn's most honored members, S. M. McAshan, who donated most of the money for the building of the chapel, which ever since has borne his name. In 1902 McAshan church became self-sustaining. It has always been, and still is, in a prosperous condition, having had some of the best preachers in the Texas conference for its pastors. It has a well organized Sabbath school, also a flourishing Epworth League, and Woman's Home Mission Society.

McKEE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH

By REV. J. F. CARTER, PASTOR

This church was organized in 1882, by Rev. J. W. Kelly, pastor. The church was composed largely of the old Chapmanville congregation. Rev. Alexander Hinkle, a superannuated preacher, rendered valuable assistance in the erection of the first church building on McKee street. This church has had a steady growth. In 1899 the building was remodeled and enlarged, while Rev. John E. Green was pastor.

Recently the congregation was divided into two separate churches in order to meet the grow-

ing of the great Fifth ward. This leaves a membership of over 300. Rev. J. F. Carter, the present pastor, has a faithful band of co-laborers. A fine body of enthusiastic young people adds greatly to the interest of the church. Miss Wright, our faithful deaconess, with her co-operative home for young ladies, is a felt force in the church and community.

The church has a good Sunday school, Epworth League and woman's foreign and home missionary societies.

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH.

By REV. S. W. KEMERER

For several years the necessity of a division of the territory surrounding McKee Street Church was evident to the leaders of the church, owing

to the intersection of this part of the city by the Southern Pacific tracks. Because of the danger of the crossings, a Sunday school was organized

in June, 1907, a small building 32x44 feet was erected for its use, and the membership, beginning with about fifty, steadily grew under the superintendency of B. L. Palmer and his corps of workers. At the last session of the Texas conference, the territory was divided, the membership embraced in that portion north of the tracks was organized into the society called the Loraine Street church, and the Rev. S. W. Kemerer was appointed pastor by Bishop Candler. In the division of property, the McKee Street society retained the church building on McKee street, and the new society became possessed of the lots and parsonage on Loraine street, and the Sunday school building.

The pastor and his wife moved into the parsonage at once, and the various organizations of the church were effected. The official board was nominated and elected as follows: Trustees, Jesse G. Newton, A. J. Blauvelt, E. H.

Haver, J. L. Lee, J. L. McReynolds. Stewards: Dr. E. H. Dunnam, B. L. Palmer, L. M. Wilson, Jesse G. Newton, Ed M. Blair, W. E. Wells, K. S. Sims, Will Haver.

January 1, 1908, was set as the limit within which all joining should be considered as charter members. These numbered on that date 87. Since that time there have been organized the Epworth League, the Junior League and the Women's Home Missionary Society. The Parsonage Society has continued its work as before the division with faithfulness and success. The membership of the church has grown steadily, and now numbers about 180. All departments are active and hopeful. The Sunday school has enrolled during the year 250, the Epworth League 43, the Junior League about 50, the Parsonage Society 50, and the Woman's Home Missionary Society now numbers 17. We trust for greater success, energy and efficiency. Pray for us.

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH.

This is located at Houston Heights, Thirteenth and Yale streets, was organized four years ago, and now numbers 300 members. Fifty additions have recently been made. It has a growing Sunday school and an active Home Mission Society, which was in operation two or three years before

a church was organized. It was due to the heroic efforts of the women of this society that the church lot was purchased, a pastor secured and a church organized. A temporary structure now occupies the lot, but will in time be superseded by a permanent edifice of worship. The present pastor is Rev. J. W. Mayne.

BRUNNER METHODIST CHURCH.

By REV. CHARLES C. BELL, PASTOR

Brunner Avenue M. E. Church, South, was organized in 1898, under the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Horn. Twenty-five members constituted the organization. In 1899 the organization was associated with Washington Street church, and a house of worship was erected. In 1900 it was demolished by the great storm. In 1901 Brunner Avenue Church was connected with McAshan church, under the pastorate of Rev. J. R. Warlick, who proceeded to rebuild the house. In 1903 Brunner Avenue was again connected with Washington Street church, but the plan of the

work was changed, and Rev. F. W. Carruthers served as pastor. Afterwards Brunner and McAshan were united again and became a double station, with Rev. S. S. McKinney as pastor. In 1905 Brunner was made a station and Rev. J. M. Perry was appointed pastor, and served two years. In 1907 Rev. Charles C. Bell was appointed to the charge, who is now serving. The church is in a healthy condition, has a fine Sunday school, Epworth League, W. H. M. Society, and a membership of about 160, and bids fair to become a strong church.



SOME OF HOUSTON'S LEADING CHURCHES

GERMAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

There are two German Methodist churches in the city. The First Church, located at Milam and McKinney streets, was organized about sixty years ago. The present membership is 185. This society owns its church building and a very good parsonage. The church is well organized in the different lines of Christian work. They have a Sunday school averaging a hundred members, a Woman's Home Mission Society of twenty-five members, and two Epworth Leagues, Senior and Junior. During the past year the church and its organizations have increased in numbers, and

they are becoming more Americanized. The pastor, Rev. A. E. Rector, conducts the morning services in German and those of the evening in English.

The other one of these German churches is called the Ebenezer Methodist church, located at the corner of Chestnut and Harrington streets, in the Fifth ward. Two lots are owned by this society, on which are located the church building and a six-room parsonage. This church has been in existence about twenty years. The pastor is Rev. W. A. Knolle, who also conducts services in both German and English.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian Church of the city of Houston was organized in the senate chamber of the Republic of Texas, on the 31st day of March, 1839, with eleven original members, by the Rev. William Y. Allen of the Presbytery of Southern Alabama, synod of Mississippi. It was the first permanent protestant church organized within the bounds of the Republic. A small church in Eastern Texas, Cumberland Presbyterian, was organized a short time previous to this, but the work was soon discontinued.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered April 14, 1839, in the senate chamber of the capitol, to members of the Presbyterian church of the city of Houston, and to members of other evangelical churches present, in all to about twenty-five communicants, by Rev. William Y. Allen. This was the first public celebration of the ordinance ever held in the city of Houston by Protestant Christians.

The growth of this mission, feeble in numbers but strong in spirit, was slow but steady. In the lists of membership we find many names foremost among the builders and developers of Houston. The same earnestness of spirit and steadfastness of purpose were exhibited in their management of sacred and secular matters. The membership, originally eleven, in 1860, seventy-three, is now very nearly nine hundred, this including only communicants, not the baptized membership.

Since the early days of the church, the Sunday school has received especial care, growing with the growth of the church, until it numbers now, inclusive of the cradle roll and home department, about seven hundred.

Mission work has always been cared for to the extent of the church's ability.

In 1856, financial assistance was given to the work by Rev. R. H. Byers, synodical missionary. In 1872, Rev. Dr. J. R. Hutchinson was appointed to labor on the north side of Buffalo bayou.

In 1874, Mr. Donald McGregor, for many years an elder in the First church, and superintendent of the Sunday school, having been ordained to the ministry, asked and received permission to engage in mission work on the south side of the city. This work resulted in the organization of the Lamar Street Presbyterian church, now called the Second Presbyterian church of Houston. By bequests from Mr. McGregor and a member of the First church, Mrs. C. M. Allen, the Second church was enabled to build its handsome edifice on Main and Drew streets.

In 1882 a Sunday school was organized on the north side of Buffalo bayou, with Mr. William Christian, an elder of the First church, as superintendent.

In 1888, property was secured on Lubbock street, a building placed thereon, and a church organized, called the Lubbock Street Presbyterian church.

In 1885 and 1886, efforts were made to open work in the Second ward of the city. A Sunday school was conducted, and in 1892 a lot was purchased and a building erected on the corner of Hamilton and Magnolia streets. Mr. E. A. Peden, a deacon of the First church, was superintendent of the Sunday school. Later, on account of changed conditions, it was deemed best to transfer this work.

In 1890, with Mr. C. W. Sedgwick, an elder of the First church, as superintendent, a Sunday school was organized in the Fifth ward. In 1891 a building was purchased and the Hardy Street church organized.

All these missions are now independent organizations.

In the foreign field, the First church has five of her children, all in China: The daughter of Mr. C. W. Sedgwick, Mrs. Henry, who, having

married a Methodist minister, is in the Methodist work; Mr. W. F. Junkin, Mrs. Dr. Bradley, Mrs. John W. Vinson, of Luchien, North Kiangsu, and Dr. Allen C. Hutchison, of Kashing. Two of these are the representatives of the First church, while several other missionaries are supported by individual members, who withhold their names.

Three ladies' societies, the Ladies' Association, the Young Ladies' Association, and the Daughters of the Covenant, are actively engaged in church work, its orphanage, its home and foreign missions. Active interest is also taken in inter-denominational work in the city, the Y. M. C. A., the United Charities, the Rescue Home.

To the First Presbyterian church, as presumably to all churches, come from wide areas urgent calls for help, to which, whenever possible, generous response is given. May it hear "Well done," when comes the harvest home!

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

By REV. FINCHER

The Second Presbyterian Church was organized in 1876, by Dr. Donald McGregor, who labored with the church as pastor and supply for nearly twelve years. Rev. J. G. Tanner, Rev. G. G. Woodbridge and Rev. S. M. Tenney have served as pastors. It was under the latter's pastorate that the location was changed and the present handsome building, on Main street, was erected.

From an organization of five charter members, it has steadily grown to a membership of four hundred and ninety, making it one of the strong churches of the city.

The different organizations within the church are all actively at work. The Aid, the Missionary, the Miriams, the Y. P. A., the Young Men's Brotherhood, and the Girls' Mission Band make the organization complete, and at the same time render valuable service.

A healthy missionary spirit prevails. The church supports two missionaries in the foreign field and maintains five mission chapels in the city.

Having one of the finest pipe organs in the city, good music may always be expected. Beginning in November, the congregation is expecting to have Mr. Leon Louis Rice, one of America's greatest tenors, sing for them.

Second church has a unique system of Sunday school work. The larger school meets in the morning, followed by five smaller schools at different parts of the city in the afternoon. In all departments of the school, including cradle roll and home department, about one thousand workers and scholars are enrolled.

Rev. F. E. Fincher, the present pastor, entered upon his work in April, 1906.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U. S. A.

By REV. A. B. BUCHANAN

This church, while originally belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination, is now a part of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. It goes heartily into the fellowship and work of the

larger denomination, but preserves the old name through respect for its former connection and to hold its local individuality.

As a church it stands for a clear, consistent and scriptural faith. It seeks to maintain high ethical ideals. It seeks the coming of the Kingdom of Christ in its fullness among all men. And it would be a helpful factor in the work of the church of Christ as it is represented by all of its branches.

During the fourteen years of its life, the self denial of its membership is shown in the substan-

tial development of its material equipment and in the chapel work which it has done. It began the work on Washington street, which has grown into Westminster Presbyterian church. And with others it has assisted in planting the church at Woodland Heights.

The church is centrally located, corner of Fannin street and Pease avenue, and, being richly endowed in the spiritual gifts of its membership, and working upon a broad and progressive policy, it is destined to have an influence second to none, upon the moral ideals of the city.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized February 11, 1897, by Dr. H. S. Little, beloved synodical missionary for many years. He supplied the pulpit for some months. The first regular pastor was Rev. Edwin McNutt, recently deceased at San Antonio.

The present pastor, Rev. E. Sinclair Smith, was installed May 9, 1904. Owing to the reunion of the Cumberland Presbyterian church with the present body, and owing to the nearness of the two churches in Houston, it was thought wise to merge the two congregations and seek

a new location for Westminster. The Cumberland church had a flourishing Sunday school of over 100 members, near the entrance of Houston Heights, on the edge of Brunner, with no other Presbyterian church covering the same territory. It was deemed wise to occupy this promising field. The Westminster entered this field the beginning of 1907, and has a present membership of one hundred, with a fair prospect of growth. As soon as the old lot is disposed of, a new church will be erected, which will give an adequate home for the growing church and Sunday school.

HARDY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

By REV. G. T. STOREY

This church is located on Hardy street, between Loraine and Noble, near the Montgomery avenue car line. It was organized in May, 1895. Rev. G. W. Story was its first pastor. The present pastor, Rev. Granville T. Storey, began his work here in April, 1904.

Since that time the church has done much fine work. It has built a two-story, eight-room manse, at a cost of \$2,800, and enlarged and renovated the church building, at a cost of about \$1,500. It now has about one hundred members and a well equipped, efficient Sunday school.

Mr. A. H. Watson, the superintendent, is ably assisted by sixteen teachers. This school has three young men in Austin college, preparing for the gospel ministry, and three others there, preparing for other callings in life.

The ladies of this church have done and continue to do a great work. They have two societies, the Ladies' Aid and the Ladies' Missionary Tea. There are two societies among the young people, the Helping Hands and the Little Church Workers. The good hand of our God has been upon the workers in this church in the past.

TUAM AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The building is of Grecian architecture, located at the corner of Tuam avenue and Fannin street. The property is valued at \$15,000. As is well known, the location is one of the very choicest residence sections of the city, and has a class of people than which there is no better in the town.

This church was organized November 15, 1903, with twenty-three members. Twenty-seven members let the contract for the present structure,

in the spring of 1904, and the building was dedicated on the 9th of the following October.

Rev. L. T. Mays, Th. D., was the first pastor, serving from the date of organization to April 1, 1906. The present pastor, Rev. J. W. Loving, Th. D., began his service about the middle of March, 1908. Since that time there have been nearly thirty additions in the regular services of the church, and, on the whole, the outlook is promising. The membership now numbers one hundred and fifty.

BISHOP STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

Another one of the young and growing churches of the Baptist denomination is the Bishop Street church. It was organized in 1903, with fourteen members. Since that time the church has had a steady growth, and now numbers one hundred and forty members. Fifty additions have been made during the past year, under the pastorate of Rev. Russell A. Harty. A well organized Sunday school is maintained, with an enrollment of one hundred and fifty members.

The society owns a lot at the corner of Bishop and Fletcher streets, on which is a neatly furnished building.

Rev. Harty, in September, resigned from the pastorate of this church to continue his divinity studies in the Theological Seminary of Rochester, New York. It was a matter of regret to the Baptists of Houston to lose this young minister, whose work has been so eminently successful. But he is expected to return to Texas, his native state, after obtaining his degree a year hence.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized December 21, 1891, and was formed very largely from members of the First Baptist church. It is located in the Sixth ward, corner of White and Decatur streets. The church building is valued at \$4,000.

The work of the present pastor, Rev. D. C.

Freeman, began September 15, 1906. During the first year of his pastorate, seventy-six persons were added to the fellowship of the church. The present membership is 336. The Sunday school numbers 175, and has an average attendance of 125. The condition of the church and its organizations is one of healthful growth.

BRUNNER BAPTIST CHURCH.

At Brunner a Baptist church was organized two years ago. It now has 100 members, a Sunday school having an average attendance of 55 or 60, and a Young People's Union. A Bible

class study is conducted by the pastor on Tuesday evening. The society owns a lot, on which a church building will be erected. The services are now held at Templeton Hall.

Rev. W. W. Wear is pastor.

HOUSTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH.

Was organized March 13, 1904, with a membership of fourteen. In 1905 it had grown to 111, and now it numbers 250. A building was begun in March, 1905. The building is not yet

completed, but it is being used, and it is free from debt. The church has an efficient Sunday school, a Senior and Junior Young People's Union, and a Ladies' Aid Society.

BAPTIST TEMPLE.

Another Baptist church, called the Baptist Temple, was organized at Houston Heights last June, and has fifty members. Services are held in a hall over the postoffice, in Nineteenth avenue. Rev. F. Huhns is pastor.

Not only has the Baptist denomination the credit of having produced the first gospel sermon ever preached in Houston, but it can also be commended for the number of churches it has organized in this city within the past few years.

FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

From a struggling little congregation of a half dozen members in 1879, the German Baptist church has become one of the prosperous churches of the city. The pioneer among the German Baptists of the West, Dr. F. Kiefer organized the Houston church. Following him, Rev. F. W. Becker came as the first pastor of the church. This organization has an important mission among the many Germans of Houston, and its neighborhood. Services are held in both German and English.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

Was originally organized in an upper room, on Main street, in 1902. Its present location is on Sampson street and Preston avenue, where it was established in September, 1905. This location is central for all the eastern part of the Second and Third wards. The church is well organized in all departments. It has a Sunday

school of 75 members, a Bible school, a Young People's Union, and Ladies' Auxiliary Society. The church has a membership of 75, owns its building and pastor's home. Though the membership is not large, it is almost entirely new material, gathered in since being located where it now stands.

Rev. Walter E. Tynes is the pastor.

LIBERTY AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized April 4, 1880, with twenty-eight members. Soon after organization, six more were received, making a number of thirty-four at the first meeting. The present membership is large, notwithstanding the fact

that the new Baptist churches have drawn on this one for some of its constituent members. The membership is growing rapidly. Scarcely a Sabbath passes without new members being added. Rev. Robert D. Wilson is the pastor.

CLARK STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

Clark Street Baptist Church was organized in Pythian Hall, February, 1896, with thirteen members, and was called the North Houston Baptist

church. This name was changed to that of the present in 1899.

Mrs. Victoria Schramm gave the site, corner

of Lee and Clark street, to the church. Rev. J. C. Hudson was the first pastor.

In 1900 the church building was badly damaged by the great storm of September 8, but it

was repaired and greatly improved, and the membership tripled. The present pastor, Rev. George E. McDaniel, began his work in November, 1904. A goodly number has been added to the church through his ministrations.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Another important German organization is the German Lutheran church, located on Texas avenue, in the heart of the city. A fine brick

edifice was erected only a few years since. We regret our inability to secure further information concerning this church.

SECOND CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Second Christian Church is located at the corner of Logan and Common streets, Fifth ward. It was started as a mission from the Central Christian church, by J. C. Mason, pastor, in 1894. The building is at the corner of Hagan and Common streets. The present pastor is Rev. G. J. Massey, residing at 2019 Chestnut street.

The membership is 80, with a Sunday school of 50 members. Good large Senior, Intermediate

and Junior Endeavor Societies, also an active Ladies' Aid Society, Teachers' Training Class and well attended prayer meeting are connected with the church.

Another church of the above denomination is the Church of Christ, located at Houston avenue and Spring street. It is reached by the Woodland Heights car. A building is owned by the society, which is composed of about fifty members.

TRINITY CHURCH, HOUSTON.

By REV. THOS. J. WINDHAM, RECTOR

Trinity Church began its existence as a mission of Christ Church parish. September 12, 1897, the present church building, located at what is known as South End, corner of Drew avenue and Louisiana street, was dedicated and used for the first time. This opening service was held by the Rev. Henry D. Aves, then rector of Christ church, now the bishop of Mexico, and the Rev. Henry J. Brown, who was then assistant rector of Christ church. The work continued as a mission of Christ church until 1902, when it became an independent parish, with the Rev. Henry J. Brown as its first rector. In 1904 Mr. Brown resigned, and the Rev. Thomas J. Windham was called to succeed him in the rectorship. The work has, under God's blessing, gone steadily forward. All indebtedness has been paid off, and the parish owns unincumbered property

valued at \$6,500. The parish is now planning to build at an early date a larger and more adequate church building. The congregation has outgrown its present quarters. The Ladies' Guild is, as it has ever been, a tower of strength in the parish, and the Altar Guild has done its full share in the work.

Subscriptions are already in hand towards the proposed new church building, and a number of memorial windows have been promised.

In addition to Christ church and Trinity, there are three other Episcopal churches in the city, viz: The Good Shepherd, in the Sixth ward, called also the Clemens Memorial; St. John's, in the Third ward, and St. Mary's, corner Terry and Harrington streets. The later has 57 communicants. It is at present without a rector. Rev. H. J. Brown has been officiating during the vacancy.

CONGREGATION BETH ISRAEL.

By RABBI HENRY BARNSTEIN

The Congregation Beth Israel is the oldest Jewish community in the state. The date of its organization extending as far back as 1854. In 1870 the members erected for themselves a brick building on the corner of Crawford street and Franklin avenue, which did duty until 1905, when it was found hopelessly inadequate to accommodate the increased membership, as well as most undesirable as regards location. The site for a larger building was selected on Jackson and Rusk, but with the building of the freight terminals in the near vicinity, this site was abandoned for the present location on Crawford and Lamar. This building, which is Romanesque in style, is an ornament to the city. Its dimensions are 105 by 95 feet and it cost about \$50,000. The approach is by a flight of steps leading up from Crawford street into the vestibule, from which swinging doors lead into the main auditorium. The main color scheme here is green, the fine art glass windows, the carpet and the walls all being of this color. The dome is white. The pulpit, ark and altar are all of walnut. Above the ark is the choir loft and organ. The windows are symbolical of Jewish life and history. Here we find the shield of

David, the seven-branched candlestick, the sheaf of corn, goblet, scrolls of the law, tables of stone, and the two hands as raised for the priestly benediction. Of the five memorial windows, only two are as yet in position—the Gerson window, a truly beautiful representation of Ruth and Naomi, the design of Mr. J. B. Mayberry of this city, and the Coleman window, which represents the Menorah. The perpetual lamp, also the work of Mr. Mayberry, is very beautiful, and hangs before the ark. Beneath the fruitlike copper bowl, various Jewish devices are suspended. The rim which holds the bowl is also of copper, cut into a pomegranate design of flower, fruit and leaf, the whole lacelike effect symbolizing the branches hung over the booths erected at the Feast of Tabernacles. A copper band running about this supporting rim is traced with a sunken design of Oriental geometric pattern, and the heavy chains are individual in conception.

The whole lower floor is known as the Montefiori Hall, which consists of an assembly hall and six class rooms for the use of the Sunday school. The building is lighted by gas and electricity and is heated by steam. It will be dedicated on October 18.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

There are five Catholic churches in the city, with a resident pastor for each. Another Catholic church is in course of con-

struction at Houston Heights. Further information about these churches we were unable to obtain.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Corner Walker and Fannin, Houston, Texas.

The first gospel sermon ever preached in Houston was preached by Rev. Z. N. Morrell, a veteran Baptist missionary, in 1837, when scarcely any houses had been erected, and when Houston was a city of tents. It was not until April 10, 1841, that a Baptist church was organized, with a membership of sixteen. This was the beginning of the First Baptist Church of Houston.

Rev. James Huckins was the first pastor, or, more properly, pastoral supply, for it was while acting as a missionary under the American Baptist Home Mission Society that he organized the church. On the occasion of the organization, S. P. Andrews and I. B. Bigalow were elected deacons. On the first Sunday of the May following, the Lord's Supper was first observed, and the right hand of fellowship was given to all members entering into the organization.

Only irregular worship was held for a long period following the organization. Ministers were scarce, and Mr. Huckins supplied the pulpit as best he could, for a period of two years.

The church shared in the general demoralization which prevailed in Texas during the war with Mexico. The absence of the clerk, Gardner Smith, presumably in the ranks of the army, leaves a serious gap in the church records for a considerable period. Only two meetings of the church are recorded for the year 1843, and then follows a chasm in the record which is resumed in 1844, when services were held in the home of T. B. J. Hadley, at which meeting Rev. William M. Tryon was invited to locate at Houston and become the pastor of the struggling little church.

The first matter claiming the attention of the pastor was that of the erection of a house of worship, which was built on the corner of Travis street and Texas avenue, just opposite the present location of the Shearn Methodist church. Taking the field in the interest of the building, Mr. Tryon procured about \$3,000 from the states of the South, and erected the first church edifice built in Houston, which church was dedicated on the fifth Sunday in May, 1847. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. H. L. Graves, president of Baylor University. The church was under a mortgage of about \$1,500, which was not paid till Rev. R. C. Burleson became pastor in 1848.

Mr. Tryon was a firm, judicious and wise leader, and did much to fuse the incoherent membership, among whom was but little of the cement of congeniality, so essential to church life. The members had been brought together from widely separated quarters of the country, and had brought with them divergent views. The church suffered from various distractions, among which was those of alien immersion, the introduction of an organ into the church, and the rental of pews. The tension of the situation was largely relieved by the sudden and mysterious disappearance of the organ, which was afterwards found in the bottom of Buffalo bayou. By reason of calmness and wisdom, Mr. Tryon did much to solidify the church, and to fuse the elements into harmony. His career was cut short by death from yellow fever in 1847.

On January 5, 1848, Rev. R. C. Burleson was chosen pastor, and served with success for three and a half years, when he was called to the presidency of Baylor University. His pastorate was marked by gradual prosperity. Up to this time, the church was chiefly aided by what was then known as the Domestic Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.

On the retirement of Mr. Burleson, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Chilton, of Greensboro, Alabama, was chosen pastor. He was a man of broad information and learning, and a preacher of rare oratorical power. He had represented Kentucky in congress, and was a man of affairs. From the first he filled the church with attentive audiences. Accessions to the church were frequent, and, as it proved afterwards, sometimes too unguarded. Discordant elements were introduced, and the church was agitated on such questions as dancing, dram drinking, theater going, pew rent, and that of the inevitable choir. The pastor vainly strove to allay these disturbances, and finally resigned and returned to Alabama.

For two years the church was pastorless, and finally called Rev. Gilbert T. Morgan, cousin of the great cavalry leader, General John H. Morgan. He served the church for only a short time, when he died of consumption.

Mr. Morgan was succeeded by Rev. George W. Tucker, of Shreveport, Louisiana, who served in a quiet and undemonstrative way for two and a half years, when he returned to Louisiana and died.

Then came the period of the civil war, during which time the church seems to have struggled for an existence. Lapses of supply were frequent, but at different intervals the pulpit was supplied by Revs. N. T. Moore and R. A. Massey. Rev. Dr. William Carey Crane was called from Louisiana to the pastorate of the church, but on the occasion of his visit to Texas he was induced to accept the presidency of Baylor University, at Independence, from which point he would visit Houston at irregular times, and supply the pulpit of the First church.

The close of the civil war found the church in a greatly crippled condition. The membership had been thinned, efficiency had decayed, and its life seemed well nigh extinct. Lack of pas-

toral oversight had resulted in the scattering of the flock. Another effort was made, however, to procure preaching, and in the latter part of 1865, Rev. J. E. Carnes, a Swedenborgian Methodist, professed a desire to become a Baptist, and was accordingly employed as a supply. Abruptly leaving the city, and, it seems, without cause, Rev. Dr. J. B. Link, the editor of the Texas Baptist Herald, was procured as a supply. He found the church building dilapidated, and the congregation demoralized. With characteristic liberality, he sought to set things in order largely by drafts on his own purse, but the absorption of his time as editor of his journal forbade the performance of his pastoral work, for which there was urgent necessity. Outside Houston it was thought there could be no revival of the suspended interest without a genuine reorganization. At this juncture, Rev. F. M. Law came to Houston as a self-supporting missionary, and rendered some effective service. A disastrous cessation of this effort was induced by the yellow fever, which prevailed in Houston during the years 1867-68.

For the greater part of ten years the church had suffered from depletion and demoralization, and on December 3, 1868, Rev. J. T. Zealey was chosen pastor, but did not assume work until September 4, 1869. For six years, under his pastorate, the church prospered. Many were baptized, and the church grew in efficiency and strength. His pastorate was a period of substantial progress. A location was purchased for a new church building, on the corner of Rusk avenue and Fannin street, and in part paid for; a chapel was built in the Fourth ward, and was subsequently sold to the German Baptists, and another chapel was begun in the Fifth ward, which was afterwards developed into the Second church, now the Liberty Avenue church. Besides all these, the parsonage was built on Fannin street. Dr. Zealey was fortunate in having the advantage of the sage advice and co-operation of Dr. J. B. Link.

At the end of six years, Dr. Zealey retired from the pastorate, which was followed by another interregnum of two years, during which time the church was again pastorless. The services of Rev. Horace Clarke, who was then teaching in Houston, were procured as a supply

during this period. This brought the history of the church to 1877. During March of that year Dr. J. M. C. Breaker, of St. Joseph, Missouri, was called. It was during the pastorate of Dr. Breaker that Major Penn held a remarkable meeting in Houston, one of the results of which was the development of the chapel in the Fifth ward into a church.

Three purposes seemed to animate Dr. Breaker: harmonizing and organizing the church, and the erection of a much needed house of worship. The property of the original church was sold, and, with the proceeds of the sale as a nucleus, a new brick building was begun on the corner of Rusk and Fannin, and within three years it was erected at a cost of \$40,000. The worthiest and most efficient coadjutors of the pastor, in this new enterprise, were the noble women of the church, with some of which the church has been blessed from its inception. Nor should there be, in this connection, the omission of the mention of the name of Mr. B. A. Shepherd, a banker, who, though not a member, manifested a keen interest in the church, and gave largely of his means for the promotion of its welfare.

In December, 1886, came a division in the church, a number withdrawing for the purpose of organizing a new interest, which was named the Olivet Baptist Church. Resigning from the First church, Dr. Breaker became the pastor of the new interest, the existence of which was a brief one.

To succeed Dr. Breaker, the First church called Rev. T. B. Pitman, who began his pastorate on October 1, 1887, and continued for almost three years. Under his administration the church grew, and its prosperity was revived. Then came another suspension of activity for seven months, during which time the church was content with a supply. Rev. R. M. Humphrey was engaged to supply the pulpit during this time. A call was then extended to Dr. W. O. Bailey, a man of eloquence, but of impaired health. He remained with the church about two years, when Rev. L. D. Lamkin was called to the pastorate. The outset of his work was propitious, and gave great promise of prosperity. Large audiences and many accessions characterized the work for a period, but unfortunate conditions led to great dissatisfaction and general

demoralization. Retiring from the pastorate early in 1900, the church did not make a call till August of that year, when Dr. B. F. Riley was chosen, and began his labors in September, 1900. The church was greatly disrupted, the membership scattered, and a spirit of hopelessness was prevalent when the work was undertaken. Under such conditions the house of worship was wrecked by a storm, which destroyed the city of Galveston. Stunned by so overwhelming a disaster, the situation seemed well nigh hopeless. But a few devoted members rallied to the pastor, a dance hall was procured as a place of worship, and for a period of more than three years,

worship was steadily maintained in the hall, the church was revived, was completely reorganized, the membership increased, confidence was restored, the old site of the church was sold, a new location was purchased on the corner of Walker avenue and Fannin street, a magnificent stone structure was undertaken, and completed by June 1, 1904.

In September, 1905, after serving the church for five years, and while it was at the height of prosperity, Dr. Riley withdrew, and Rev. J. L. Gross, of Selma, Alabama, was called, and, on the last of November, 1905, assumed pastoral care of the church.

CONGREGATION ADATH YESHURUN.

The germ of the orthodox Jewish synagogue dates from the introduction of certain reforms in Beth Israel, the older synagogue. Those who were dissatisfied with the changes in the ritual, were, however, too few to form a new organization. At the holy season, in the autumn, the Jewish New Year and Atonement Day, a quorum would gather to hold orthodox services, and these men bought a scroll of the law, the first desideratum for public worship. But even this could not be kept up regularly. In the year 1899 the first successful attempt was made to unite those who desired the orthodox service to be kept up, into a congregation, and in April, 1891, Congregation Adath Yeshurun was chartered. Regular services were held on Sabbaths and holy days, in halls rented for the purpose, and a piece of land was bought on the San Felipe road for a cemetery. As the orthodox population increased, another society was formed, and after a brief existence, amalgamated with Adath Yeshurun.

A little German church standing on the corner of Preston avenue and Hamilton street was bought in 1897, and so Congregation Adath Yeshurun had a permanent home. This building was damaged in the storm of 1900, but the damage was repaired, the house turned around to face Hamilton street, and moved a few feet south. But it was soon found to be too small to contain all worshippers on the great holy days,

and Turner Hall was annually converted into a place of worship on these three days. This was, of course, unsatisfactory, and the leaders of the congregation undertook the task, at that time thought an unattainable one, to build a large brick edifice on the corner, and use the small building for a school room and meeting hall only. In September, 1905, this synagogue was dedicated. It was a beautiful building, in the Byzantine order of architecture, and cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000. But pride in the building was of short duration. The premises lay within the territory bought by the Houston Belt and Terminal Company, and with heavy heart the members of the congregation were forced to part with it. The last services were held there on the Day of Atonement, 1907. With the money realized from that sale, a new synagogue was to be erected. A piece of land, on the corner of Jackson street and Walker avenue, was bought, plans were adopted for a new edifice, and the contract for its erection was voted to Mr. A. Baring. Then came the failure of the T. W. House bank, wherein almost all of the building fund had been deposited. It did require courage in those days of gloom to go ahead and do, but the men at the helm had that courage, and as a result the pretty synagogue on the corner of Jackson street and Walker avenue, costing in the aggregate about \$25,000, was dedicated on Sunday, September 27, 1908, and regular services are therein held.

The financial policy of the congregation is controlled by a president, a vice president, secretary, treasurer and eight trustees.

The presidents since the organization were: Messrs. P. S. Nussbaum, B. H. Greenberg, I. Kapner, I. Harrison and H. Pincus. The three first named still reside in this city and are loyal workers.

The present officers are: D. Frosch, president; P. Weinberg, vice president; M. T. Karowski, secretary; P. Battelstein, treasurer; B.

H. Greenberg, H. Grossman, Abe Gordon, L. Adin, S. J. Westheimer, M. Scher, A. M. Levy and M. D. Cohen, trustees.

A Hebrew school, taught by various teachers at various times, was kept up by the congregation. At present the offices of teacher and cantor are combined by Rev. H. B. Lieberman.

The present pastor, Rabbi W. Willner, M. A., also superintends the Sunday school.

The synagogue has a seating capacity of 800; the Sunday school a membership of 175, with ten teachers.

CHRIST CHURCH, HOUSTON.

By MRS. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN

Among Houston's other religious activities, those of Christ church (Protestant Episcopal) parish have ever held a prominent place. The church property is one of the most pleasing spots in our city.

With a frontage on Texas avenue, extending the entire block between Fannin and San Jacinto streets, the group of buildings, suggesting the early English in their architecture, built of red brick, form three sides of a quadrangle, surrounding a green, velvety lawn.

Christ church itself occupies the corner of Texas avenue and Fannin street. This is the third structure erected on the original site, where the first church building, also of brick, stood in 1846. History tells us that this first tiny church had sixty pews with a seating capacity of 240 people. The growth of the congregation necessitated a larger structure, in the course of a few years, and, in 1859, the first building was torn down to make way for its successor of much larger size. This second building was remodeled in 1876, during the incumbency of the Rev. J. J. Clemens, as rector of the parish, to accommodate the steadily increasing membership. When again the necessity arose for a larger house of worship, there was considerable discussion throughout the parish as to the wisdom of selling the present property and buying further away from the business portion of the city; for already the thrill of Houston's coming commercial prosperity was being felt, and large prices were offered for this block of land in the

heart of the business district, as it must eventually become.

But there was a sentiment in the hearts of the congregation, which proved of greater weight than ideas of financial advantage. The church site contained too many hallowed associations for those worshipping there, and the question was settled forever, that, let Houston grow to be the mightiest city in the South, let store and factory encroach upon the surrounding ground, Christ church would occupy its old site, though brick and mortar should crumble, and must be replaced again and again with the ceaseless demands of time.

Thus on March 31, 1893, with appropriate ceremonies, the Right Reverend George H. Kingsolving, bishop of Texas, laid the corner stone of the Christ church of today, which still bears the simple outline of its former exterior. The intention in regard to the present church was to remodel the old building again by adding a transept across the church and in front of the chancel, preserving the old walls. But when the contractors tore away the portions necessary for the building of the transept, it was discovered that the other walls were defective, and would have to come down. This not only meant the sundering of the old memories which had striven successfully to cling to the old church, but a largely increased financial burden likewise. With the zeal and determination with which this congregation has ever met and overcome obstacles, they faced the situation, but in deference to their sen-

timent, followed the lines of the old walls, hence this church maintains the simple Gothic outlines of its earlier history. The English ivy, Virginia creeper and other vines have almost covered Christ church with their mantle of living green. The interior, with its handsome, arched wooden beams, its carved chancel grilles and arches, its beautiful memorial windows, and its splendid pipe organ, is well worth a visit from "the stranger within our gates," as well as those more closely connected by their articles of faith.

The beautiful parish house, adjoining the church proper, harmonizes with it in architectural detail. Its long, vine-covered cloister, ex-

parish house enters into the religious life of the parish. 'Tis here, on each Monday afternoon, that the Ladies' Parish Association holds its meetings, to report upon the sick and destitute, to consider parochial undertakings and to act as "the rector's right hand," so Mr. Sears says.

Mrs. Mary F. Gentry, past her eightieth year, is the honored life president of the association, she having been elected to this position some nine years ago, after having faithfully served in various capacities in its ranks for the greater part of her life, she having been one of its charter members when it was organized in September, 1871.



CHRIST CHURCH

tending from the church to the rectory, looks out upon the greensward before it, while beyond lies the busy street. Quiet as it looks to the passer by, this house is not devoted to monkish seclusion, or the silence of pious meditation, for it is the center of the parish's philanthropic life.

From Sunday morning, when the children meet in the cheerful Sunday school room, to Saturday night, when the ray of light from the rector's room may denote the last preparations for the morrow's duties, while soft strains from the choir room indicate the practice of the vested choir for the Sunday services, each day the

The other officers of the association are: Mrs. Mamie Tinsley, first vice president; Mrs. Wharton Bates, second vice president; Mrs. Thomas McGonigle, secretary; Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, treasurer, which office she has held for eight years past. Its honorary members are: Mrs. H. D. Aves, Mrs. H. J. Brown, Mrs. J. J. Clemens, Mrs. Horace Cone, Miss Lucy Harrison, Mrs. Peter Gray Sears, Mrs. J. C. Waddell.

The Ladies' Parish Association placed the handsome brass pulpit in Christ church, as a memorial to Mrs. Peter Gray, the aunt of the

present rector, and president for many years of the association.

It will be interesting to our readers to know that the Ladies' Parish Association claims the honor of being the oldest women's organization in Houston. It is, as one of its members says, "the mother of them all."

To tell what a factor for good this association has been, the bodies warmed and clothed, the many souls ministered to, the aching hearts comforted, through the efforts of its members, would require a volume. Its work is inscribed in "The Book of Good Deeds," and its reward is found in the fruits of its labors.

Other activities making their headquarters at the parish house are the Ladies' Auxiliary, which works for missions; the Altar Society, the Girls' Friendly Society, and the Young Women's Guild, and the Sheltering Arms Association.

The Altar Society has the care and arrangement of the altar for all occasions.

The Young Women's Guild unites the young women of the church for benevolent work in the parish. Its president is Mrs. Sterling Myer.

The Girls' Friendly Society is a branch of a world wide organization. It enrolls all girls fourteen years and over, and its object is to enrich the girls' spiritual life, teaching the duties of purity, dutifulness, faithfulness and friendliness. It takes care of its members who must travel from one place to another. The head of a branch is called the associate. This office in the Houston branch is ably filled by Mrs. E. Y. Hartwell, who gave the writer a glimpse at the practical spirit of the society's work, by narrating how a young Irish girl was watched over by the society's official on a journey from Ireland to Texas. The New York associate met her upon arrival of the steamer, saw her safely on board the ship for Galveston, and promptly notified Mrs. Hartwell, who met her and saw her placed with her friends in Houston ere leaving her.

The Girls' Friendly Society of Christ church parish is also maintaining a scholarship in the Mary Josephine Hooker school in the city of Mexico.

The Sheltering Arms Association, whose present president is Mrs. W. C. Crane, was organ-

ized for the purpose of maintaining an old ladies' home. It has been in existence a number of years and has established a home where aged women can be comfortably cared for.

In the parish house, Christ church choir has one room fitted up for its use, where the choir not only meets to rehearse its music, but passes many social hours also.

Completing the Christ church group of buildings, is the rectory, where resides the rector, Rev. Peter Gray Sears, and his charming family. The rectory is of brick, and is a comfortable and commodious residence, corresponding in style with the other buildings. It was built in 1903, replacing a wooden structure, which had seen service for forty years.

During the summer of 1900, the rector carried with him to Seabrook, the records of the parish, in order to accomplish some necessary reports during his sojourn. The world knows now the frightful tragedy which closed that summer season all along the coast of Texas—the terrible hurricane and tempest of September 8, sweeping thousands away from life, altogether, while other hundreds escaped with merely their lives. The rector and his family were among the latter. They left their seaside home just before it was washed away with all its contents, the parish records amongst them. There being no records to which access might be had, the writer desires to publicly express her indebtedness to various members of the congregation for data furnished. Especially does she desire to thank Mr. Robert Elgin, senior warden of Christ church, now in his eighty-third year, for the courtesy which furnished material for the early history of the church and parish, of which space permits only so meager an account. Mr. Elgin has served as vestryman continuously since 1868.

In 1877, Christ church bought lots in the Fifth ward, and built a church, which was known as Epiphany Mission until 1891, by which time the congregation had grown in numbers sufficient to organize a separate parish, now known as St. Mary's. In the Sixth ward, the Clemens Memorial chapel was erected, and this mission is still sustained by Christ church.

Rev. Peter Gray Sears is the present rector,

and Rev. Harris Masterson, Jr., his assistant. In 1906 the pews were declared free, and pew rent abolished.

The present vestry are Messrs. Robert Elgin,

W. D. Cleveland, Sr., Rufus Cage, Sam McNeil, R. T. Norris, J. C. Harris, D. D. Cooley, P. K. Ewing, B. F. Weems, A. S. Cleveland, Sterling Myer.

SOME FACTS ABOUT EARLY HISTORY OF PARISH.

In 1838, Right Reverend Leonidas Polk, D. D., was made bishop of Arkansas and the Republic of Texas.

Texas was the first mission field established by the Protestant Episcopal church of America.

In 1838, Rev. R. M. Chapman was sent as missionary to Houston, and he organized Christ church parish, on March 16, 1839.

It is an interesting coincidence that thirty-nine gentlemen signed the articles of association for the "Protestant Episcopal Church in Houston, Republic of Texas," as there are thirty-nine articles of faith to be subscribed to in this religious body.

The original vestry was Messrs. George Allen, John D. Andrews, John Birdsall, W. F. Gray, D. W. C. Harris, Minnican Hunt, Charles Kessler, William Pierpont, E. S. Perkins, Tod Robinson, James Webb, A. F. Woodard.

Mr. Allen was one of the brothers who laid out the town site of Houston, and has numerous

descendants living, among whom may be mentioned his grandchildren, Baltis and Percy Allen, and their connections.

Mr. Birdsall was a relative of Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Adele Looscan.

Mr. Andrews was the father of Mrs. Nancy Fluellen.

Mr. Gray was Mrs. Nelson Munger's grandfather.

Mr. Harris was one of the brothers who laid out Harrisburg.

E. S. Perkins has grandchildren residing in Houston, Mrs. Wallace Shaw and Dr. Joel Spence.

Mr. Webb was the grandfather of Mrs. M. F. Mott, of Galveston, and was a member of President Lamar's cabinet.

Christ church installed the first pipe organ in any church in Texas. This organ was used for the last time January 9, 1906, and was then replaced by the elegant instrument now in use.

HISTORY OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION IN HOUSTON.

By ELIZABETH STRONG TRACY

It is eminently fitting that a society such as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, unique, as it has no parallel in history, antedating all other women's organizations with the exception of the women's suffrage movement, should be given a place in this souvenir magazine, published under the auspices of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, expressive of its individuality.

In order that my readers may understand "the state of mind in which the people were when this society was formed, and but for which it would have been impossible," I must call attention to the events that produced it. I quote from Mary T. Lathrop: "Before the war was finished the gov-

ernment had seized upon the commodity of the drunkard and the saloon figured its percentage of the gains from the vices of the people, and in 1863 the liquor traffic climbed the throne of revenue. Ever since that day this vicious power has dominated the United States government, political parties, "the all powerful press," legislatures, and, in some cases, some pulpits, and the Christian manhood of the country into silence or subserviency, until today it is the tyrant of our civilization. No strong voice from its high place rebuked the government for its growing shame. The war debt must be paid, even if drunkards graves were hollowed, and hearts made desolate.

It was the awful results of the liquor traffic that first aroused the women. Dealing with a result, while a cause which may be touched remains unrebuked, is the work of the foolish or insincere, and these women were neither. It was near the beginning of this reign of iniquity that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union took its place among the moral forces of the country. It is now thirty-four years since this society of the white ribbon entered upon its career. In the beginning there was no literature suitable for the use of this many-sided society, but this literature has been created, so choice, so versatile, so wide in range, that its leaves are literally for the healing of the nations, and this comes to our great population in seventeen different languages."

The W. C. T. U. is now the leading force in the temperance reform. It is the greatest exclusively woman's organization that ever has existed. The Woman's Crusade prepared the way for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; for, "in this great moral commotion, woman learned her power." These women found that "intemperance was a part of the nation itself; that it was interblended with the settled habits of the people, and that something more was needed than tears and prayers. There seemed to be inexhaustible supplies that came in at every point and moment of relaxation." It was at this time that the "spirit of organization" fell upon them. It was in 1874 that the women in several of the crusading states called conventions and organized temperance leagues. Upon the assembling of the people for a Sunday school convention at Chautauqua Lake, New York, in August of that year, the women were moved to undertake the crystallization of the crusade into a permanent force, by its nationalization. They created a committee of organization and issued an address. I quote from this important document:

"In the name of the Master, in behalf of the thousands of women who suffer from this terrible evil, we call upon all to unite in an earnest, continued effort to hold the ground already won, and move onward to a complete victory over the foes we fight." The following resolution was adopted at the first convention in Cleveland, November, 18, 19 and 20, 1874: "Resolved, that,

recognizing the fact that our cause is, and is to be, combatted by mighty, determined and relentless forces, we will, trusting in Him who is the Prince of Peace, meet argument with argument; misjudgment with patience, denunciation with kindness, and all our difficulties and dangers with prayer."

In 1879, Frances Elizabeth Willard became the president of the national W. C. T. U. In 1880, accompanied by her private secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, while on her memorable first tour through the South, she came to Houston, and lectured at Pillot's opera house, opposite the Hutchins House, both since burned. At the close of this lecture, the first, I believe, ever delivered by a woman in this city, and one of the most interesting and instructive I have ever heard, Miss Willard announced that a meeting would be held the next day at 3 o'clock, in Shearn church (Methodist), for the purpose of organizing a Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Shearn church at that time was a wooden structure of a most primitive type. I hope my readers will pardon the digression, but the history of this old church, made doubly memorable by this event, is of such interest to the older Houstonians that a word here will not be found out of place. On the next afternoon, Miss Willard found the church filled with the representative, cultured women of the city. There is a picture of this, to me, remarkable scene, before my mind's eye, as I pen these pages. The only ones I recall of all the vast audience who are still with us are Mrs. Hattie Hathaway, Mrs. Will Heine, Mrs. T. R. Franklin, Mrs. J. M. Cotton, Mrs. E. S. Tracy and Mrs. T. C. Dunn, Sr. Mrs. Franklin did not join the organization, but has always evinced an interest in the movement. The Rev. S. Halsey Werlein, whose wife is the sister of our esteemed fellow townsman, Presley K. Ewing, was pastor of Shearn church at this period, was present and assisted in the exercises, becoming the first honorary member of the union in this state. In a preliminary talk, Miss Willard said, "Agitate, educate, organize; these are the deathless watchwords of success." I remember there was much singing, for we believe that "true song is a gush of feeling, and is therefore moral education in its purity. Songs are the highways of angels to human hearts, and when

you close the highways and shut out the angels, the devils are free to come in their place." We sang "Blest be the tie that binds," and other familiar hymns and songs, with "America" and "Give to the winds thy fears; hope and be undismayed."

The song service was originated by the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the philanthropist, says: "If a nation may be made to drift into war by the influence of martial music, why may not the spirit of peace be generated and infused by the influence of sacred music and song? A Christian song has this advantage over a sermon—the truth in it touches the heart of the hearer unawares, when he is not on the defensive against the gospel. Educate the hearts of the people by sacred music, and the heart will readily educate the head. Sing! I wish every one could and would sing, and I pray God to inspire you with the idea of making music and temperance go together, and so help each other along." And the W. C. T. U. is developing more and more this idea, to which Mrs. Thompson calls attention. Both Miss Willard and Anna Gordon explained to us the beginning and evolution of this society of the white ribbon, the conditions that demanded its being, and the power which controls and gives method to its action; that it was a moral, intellectual and patriotic force; that it was organized mother love. The Rev. Halsey Werlein led in prayer, followed by both Miss Willard and Miss Gordon. Pencils and paper were distributed among the audience, and forty signatures obtained. Among the charter members were the names of many of our prominent women. Mrs. W. H. ("Robbie") Crank was chosen corresponding secretary; Mrs. W. T. Ayers, recording secretary; Mrs. J. M. Cotton, treasurer (this lady honored herself and family by entertaining Miss Willard and Miss Gordon upon this occasion); Mrs. E. S. Tracy was chosen president. The badge, a bow of narrow white ribbon, was pinned over the heart of each officer by Miss Willard's loyal hands; each member received the little knot of white ribbon as a badge of consecration to the work. While death has claimed many, removal and indifference others, still all give to the cause their moral support. Some are still active in the movement in Houston.

The mother club, the Central Union, still exists, holds weekly meetings, sends delegates to the annual convention held at various points in the state; carries on flower mission work throughout the year; visits the jails, prisons, all hospitals, sanitariums, Crittenden Home, Faith Home, Sheltering Arms, fire stations, the sick so far as known, carrying flowers, fruits, literature, and to the needy, clothing and food. The bouquets are tied with white ribbon, to which is also attached a text of scripture. The departments of work carried on by the mother union and her daughters, the Nannie Curtis, in the Fifth ward; the Clark Street Union; the Helen M. Stoddard, of the Sixth ward; the Brunner Union, and the Second Ward Union, (although some of them are sleeping just now), are social purity, evangelistic, health and heredity, non-alcoholic medication, scientific temperance instruction, "which aims to secure a nation of intelligent abstainers through compulsory education of the whole people through their schools and colleges, as to all laws of health, including those relating to alcoholic drinks and other narcotics;" Sabbath observance, parliamentary law, rescue work, mothers' meetings, Christian citizenship, peace and arbitration, legislative and social.

Some of the notable efforts of the W. C. T. U. workers of Houston which have borne permanent results of a most helpful nature, are as follows: Publishing from one to four temperance columns weekly for one year in the Houston Post; the placing barrels of ice water at four prominent points contiguous to saloons one summer; securing a police matron at the city jail; securing the use of text books, the Blaisdell series of physiologies, in our public schools, including the effects of alcohol, tobacco and other narcotics upon the human system; used our influence and actively worked with the other unions in the state for the establishment of the girls' industrial school at Denton; established the Willard boarding home for working women and girls, which was turned over to the Young Woman's Christian Association, now being used by them for the same purpose. The W. C. T. U. was largely instrumental in bringing this association to Houston. Under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., aided by the churches, the Louise Crittenden

home for unfortunate girls was established. The W. C. T. U. women are responsible for substituting the stately and elegant reception for the dinner with its wine glasses. These women have learned the loveliest meaning of the word "society;" they call it comradeship. Formal calling has been given up among them, but they

find the informal ones are a hundred fold more pleasant. The W. C. T. U. has the Greek enthusiasm, "God in us." The God within all moral reform achievements has been gained by people throbbing and thrilling to one great enthusiasm. Our motto is, "For God and home, and every land." Four generations of one family have been workers in this organization in Houston. *My own.*

YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

By FLORENCE N. DANCY
Chairman Press Committee Y. W. C. A.

Since organizing in Houston, on January 26, 1907, this association has made splendid progress. At the close of the first year's work, it was found to be self-sustaining, with a constantly increasing membership. The total receipts for the first year from all departments were \$8,692.86.

The present officers of the association are: Mrs. M. A. McDowall, president, 1010 Louisiana street; Mrs. R. M. Hall, vice president, 1405 Rusk avenue; Mrs. E. Sinclair Smith, recording secretary, 32 Vick's Park; Mrs. C. A. McKinney, corresponding secretary, 1630 Houston Heights boulevard; Mrs. Frank Reichardt, treasurer, 916 Louisiana street. The board of

directors numbers twenty-four of the prominent women of our city. The different departments connected with the association are as follows: The "Willard" boarding home, situated at 710 Dallas avenue, a commodious and modern house, within a few blocks of the business part of town, yet amid refined and quiet surroundings. This boarding home is large enough for present needs, and transient visitors to the city will find delightful quarters here. Miss Grace Adey is a most acceptable matron. The prices are made to meet the limits of the business woman's purse. All the appointments of this boarding home are most attractive, and an air of refinement and Christian courtesy prevails.

The lunch room, noon rest, gymnasium and parlors are to be found in the large Main street building, 310 1-2 Main street, just over Sweeney's jewelry store. Miss Marion E. Shepard of Chicago, the newly appointed secretary, a Christian and cultured young woman, is always at her desk, ready for work. Combined with her duties as secretary, she lends a helping hand wherever needed, and is evolving and developing plans for future progress all the time.

The devotional arrangements are made by Miss Shepard. The sweetest singers and most prominent clergymen of the city lend their aid for Sunday and vesper services.

The gymnasium, opened on September 24 of this year, with an enrollment of over one hundred. An entire floor of the Y. W. C. A. is devoted to this, with Miss Katharine Henderson, of Fort Worth, as physical director. It is the plan of the directors to interest a large majority of the association members in this department.



MRS. M. A. McDOWALL.
President

The exercise and recreation, however brief, have proved of untold value to our business women, and the schedule of classes is being made with a view to increasing the popularity of this feature

magazines are supplied. If one is so fortunate as to meet the gracious, bright-faced president, Mrs. Mary McDowall, in the building, who is making many a sacrifice of time in order to be as much as possible in sympathy with this great work, it will make life better and broader, and fill one with a desire to be equally sweet and gentle and modest.

This association is divided into five classes of membership; viz, active sustaining, associate, life and honorary. Any young woman, married or single, may become an active member by paying one dollar to the secretary and getting her association card. This entitles her to many privileges of the Y. W. C. A. Those who feel an interest in the work, but are unable, from various reasons, to engage in its activities, may



MRS. HARRIS MASTERSON
Chairman Finance
Committee

of Y. W. C. A. work. Baseball, basket ball, bar stalls, chest developers, punching bags, parallel bars, ladders, mats and all the equipment of a first class gymnasium, are to be found.

The lunch room has the cafeteria plan, of individual tables, spotlessly clean. Mrs. W. H. Crosby is in charge of this department, and has won the love and confidence of the association by the tactful way in which she has met the many difficulties connected with this new work. Lunch is served every day, from 12 o'clock until 2 o'clock, and consists of meats and vegetables, well cooked and steaming hot, delicious desserts and fruit. One has the privilege of selecting what she wishes.

The editors of all the leading newspapers in the city contribute their daily papers; books and



MRS. S. F. CARTER
Vice-President

become sustaining members by paying an annual subscription of five dollars a year. Any self-supporting woman may become an association member by the payment of one dollar and fur-

nishing such references as may be required. Life membership is obtained by a donation of fifty dollars at any one time, and honorary membership by one hundred dollars given in the same way.

Many plans for the future are being agitated.

A year book will shortly be published, and a monthly leaflet. A sharp lookout is already kept for a suitable site on which to build a Y. W. C. A. building that will reflect credit in the city which has given such a hearty welcome to the association.

HISTORY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF HOUSTON, TEXAS.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Houston was organized at a mass meeting called for that purpose in the latter part of 1885, in the old Pillot opera house on Franklin avenue.

Those interested in the movement were assisted by Mr. Brown, who was sent out by the international committee as an organizer.

The officers elected were: William D. Cleveland, president; Y. M. Langdon, vice president; Rufus Cage, recording secretary; James F. Dumble, treasurer; I. W. Goodhue, general secretary; Charles Stewart, J. M. Arnold, Conrad Bering, William Christian, E. L. Dennis, John Kay, C. W. Allsworth, Ed Smallwood, W. V. R. Watson, directors, who entered upon their duties January 1, 1886.

The rooms of the association were located in the building at the corner of Main street and Texas avenue, then known as 102 Main street. The association occupied the second and third stories of the building, with a gymnasium, reading room, game room, reception hall, etc. The membership had grown to 350 by the next year.

Mr. Cleveland continued as president, with I. W. Goodhue as general secretary, until 1888, when Y. M. Langdon was elected president. General Secretary Goodhue having resigned, E. M. Heroy succeeded him. In 1889 R. F. George was made president and David A. Gordan general secretary. The directors at that time were: R. F. George, T. W. Archer, August Bering, William Christian, E. L. Dennis, John Kay, F. T. Shepherd, Thomas Conyngton, W. S. Sutton and M. B. Richardson.

R. F. George continued to act as president for four years, but there were some changes every year in the list of directors. The new names added to the board in 1890 were: T. J. Baker,

S. J. Mitchell, C. W. Bocock, H. K. Ferguson and H. N. Brown.

The membership had been reduced to 250 by this time, and a new general secretary, C. C. Porter, was installed. In 1892 there was quite a change in the board of directors, but Mr. George was retained as president, with T. W. Archer, vice president, and the following directors: W. W. Barnett, W. S. Sutton, W. B. Jones, R. M. Elgin, William Christian, George E. Henrichson, H. F. Smith and J. M. Cotton. In 1893 S. F. Carter, J. V. Dealy, E. W. Taylor, H. C. Breaker, A. Hampe and J. W. Tempest were new members of the board. September 18, 1894, the association had the misfortune to suffer by a fire, which destroyed the old records and damaged the furniture and fixtures. R. D. Gribble was president, and S. P. Luce general secretary.

After the fire the second and third stories of the Smith building, on Texas avenue, between Main and Fannin streets, the site of the general land office of the Republic of Texas, were secured and fitted up in better style than the former rooms, and, with the increased facilities and a membership canvass, the number of members reached 700.

Mr. Gribble was succeeded in 1897 by E. C. Crawford as president, S. P. Luce still acting as general secretary. The membership was 530. The ladies' auxiliary was in a flourishing condition about this time, with a membership of 120, and did valiant service on many occasions. The officers of the auxiliary were: Mrs. Belle Blandin, president; Miss Mary Swope, secretary; Mrs. T. J. Atwood, treasurer.

The fortunes of the association, like most other institutions of the kind, seemed to ebb and flow, and about this time things began to be in rather

bad shape, and the debts of the association to increase to such an extent that the place was closed up for rent due, caused largely by an epidemic of dengue fever.

On the resignation of President Crawford, J. V. Dealy, vice president, acted as president until the election in October, when he was elected president. S. P. Luce resigned as general secretary July 5, 1898, and S. A. Kinkaide became general secretary November 1 of the same year.

Mr. J. I. Campbell was elected president in October, 1899, and served as such one year. The good work of the new general secretary began

150 feet on McKinney avenue, in his own name and on his own credit, and held the same for the association until it was ready to buy it.

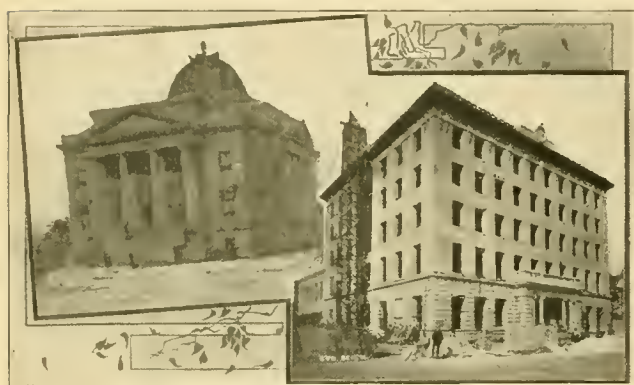
In January, 1902, the property was taken over by the association from Mr. Watkins, he turning over all accrued rents to the association. Having to vacate the building on Texas avenue, it was decided to move into the cottage on the corner of Fannin and McKinney, to demonstrate to the public the absolute necessity for a building. In February, 1902, the association moved its effects into the cottage and built a temporary gymnasium, fitted up with baths and lockers, opening up the same on March 1. The work was carried on as well as the limited facilities would allow. The main inspiration of the officers and active members was the building movement. That idea was talked about, written about, dreamed about and worked for by the officers, members and friends, ably and persistently assisted and supported by the daily papers.

In October, 1903, William A. Wilson was elected president of the association. The one idea in the minds of all was a new building. As a proof of his intense interest in the movement, President William A. Wilson announced that he would give \$5,000 toward a new building. Mr. S. F. Carter about the same time offered to be one of ten men to give \$5,000 each for the same purpose.

Mr. S. A. Kinkaide continued as general secretary until his resignation in March, 1906, having been elected state secretary, which position he accepted on condition that he stay with the Houston association as long as necessary to help in the campaign.

In March, 1906, Mr. Bruno Hobbs of the international committee, was invited and visited the city in April, when he suggested and outlined the plan for the building campaign.

At a private conference of business men called to meet Mr. Hobbs on April 13, 1906, \$40,000 was subscribed for a new building, conditional on a total subscription of \$100,000. The time between April 13 and May 12 was devoted to perfecting the plans for a "whirlwind" campaign. On May 12 a business men's banquet was held at the Rice Hotel, at which time \$5,000 subscriptions were announced. On Sunday, May 13, the services of the churches of the city were in the



ST. PAUL M. E. CHURCH
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

to appear in the increased membership and general interest in the work. The paid up membership numbered 400 at this time.

On September 6, 1900, occurred the great storm, known in history as the Galveston storm. The rooms of the association were furnished and used as a place of refuge for the storm sufferers. On account of the storm and its consequences, the regular work of the association was considerably interfered with.

In October, 1900, Mr. Edgar Watkins was elected president. The keynote of his administration was a permanent home for the association. Of this movement Mr. August Bering might rightly be called the father, as in February, 1901, he made a voluntary offering of \$1,000 to start the fund. A building committee was thereupon appointed, and something over \$10,000 was subscribed, of which a little over \$8,000 was paid in.

In June, 1901, President Watkins purchased the site fronting 100 feet on Fannin street and

interest of the movement. The building campaign proper opened on Monday evening, May 14, with the young men's banquet at the First Presbyterian church, and closed on June 5, at 6 o'clock, with a total amount subscribed of \$184,000.

The officers of the association at this time were: William A. Wilson, president; William D. Cleveland, Jr., vice president; J. I. Wilson, recording secretary; H. C. Breaker, treasurer; S. A. Kinkaide, acting general secretary.

Directors: William A. Wilson, William D. Cleveland, Jr., J. I. Wilson, H. C. Breaker, W. E. Jones, E. W. Taylor, I. S. Myer, J. C. Hutcherson, Jr., R. D. Gribble, J. V. Dealy, J. Lewis Thompson, J. B. Bowles.

Building committee: James A. Baker, Jr., chairman; William D. Cleveland, Jr., J. B. Bowles, J. L. Thompson, E. W. Taylor, J. I. Wilson, S. F. Carter, J. V. Dealy, William A. Wilson, ex officio.

Mr. W. A. Scott, of Washington, D. C., was elected general secretary, and arrived on September 1, 1906. On account of the removal of the old building, it was decided best to suspend the regular work of the association until the completion of the new building, the general secretary devoting his entire time to the work in connection with the construction and equipment of the new building.

The building plans were completed and adopted on February 15, 1907. Ground was broken for the foundation April 10, 1907.

The corner stone was laid October 19, 1907, Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson being the principal speaker. The first service in the new building was a meeting for men on the afternoon of Sunday, May 31, 1908, with Rev. William States Jacobs as the speaker. The dedication exercises were held on Tuesday, June 2, 1908, with Hon. H. M. Garwood and Rev. Peter Gray Sears as the principal speakers.





JUDGE S. H. BRASHEAR
Mayor at Time of Park Purchase



PLAY GROUND, SAM HOUSTON PARK

PARKS OF HOUSTON

By MRS. MARCH CULMORE

A decade ago Houston could not boast of a single public park, but wonders can be accomplished in ten years.

The city authorities gradually became aware of the fact that a park was almost an actual necessity to the citizens. For many years the need of a park has been felt and discussed by the

people of Houston, but nothing tangible had been done toward securing one.

In June, 1900, Mayor Brashear selected the present site of Sam Houston Park, obtained authority from the council and purchased the same. The total cost, including improvements which were made immediately, was about \$50,000, of



BAND CONCERT AT SAM HOUSTON PARK

which all except about one-fourth was paid during his administration, and without the issuance of any bonds. A pavement was also built from Dallas avenue to the park.

The park consists of about seventeen acres, comprising the old Noble and Byers homesteads and Young tract. Mayor Brashear contemplated the extension of the park on both sides of the bayou for a considerable distance, but this idea has not been carried out since his retirement.

The park became an accomplished fact in spite

to be the very finest this side of Chicago.

Park Commissioner James Marmion worked for months in the park, planting and digging, to make it more beautiful. The playground is due to his efforts, and its apparatus put up under his special supervision, as was also the wading pool, which is the delight of the little ones.

Just about the center of the park is a large band stand, where free band concerts are held three times weekly during the summer. Three thousand dollars was set aside by the city council



VIEW OF SAN JACINTO PARK

of the many other important matters of progress engrossing the attention of the mayor at the time.

Those who frequent our beautiful Sam Houston Park of today, with its miniature lakes, hills and valleys, no doubt wonder how Houstonians existed without this delightful resting place. The children are especially anxious to visit the park, and on any afternoon of the week, crowds of them may be seen in the wonderful playground, the equipments of which are conceded

last year for this purpose. From two to ten thousand people are frequently to be seen in the park on these evenings, enjoying the music and the beauties thereof.

The Robert E. Lee Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, have placed a most beautiful monument in the park, that greatly enhances its charm. Then that dear little Brownie fountain, placed there by the fourth division of the Civic Club for the benefit of the children.

When we think of what Sam Houston Park

was when purchased, and what it is today, a credit to any city in any country, every citizen of Houston would like to rise up and call Mayor Sam Brashear blessed, for his energy and determination in securing it.

There is another large and very beautiful park, easily reached by the people. This park was opened in the spring under the new name of "San Jacinto," by the Street Railway Company. It has been equipped with a children's playground, has a large summer theatre and pavilion, beautiful driveways and artificial lakes: in fact, amusements of all kinds are to be found in this park. Manager Daly, of the street railway,

hopes to make it one of the most attractive places of amusement in the South.

The old Lang place was purchased with the legacy left by Mrs. William Rice, and named after her, "Elizabeth Baldwin Park." The park was cleaned, fenced and opened by the Civic Club, but as yet it hasn't anything to adorn it but its beautiful trees. Perhaps in the near future the city will begin to beautify this small park, so that the people living in its vicinity, and especially the children, may have a playground near their own homes.

In another decade, let us hope, Houston may be a city of parks.



City Officials of Houston

Reading from Top to Bottom

J. A. THOMPSON
*Water, Light & Power
Commissioner*

J. Z. GASTON
Chairman Finance Committee

HON. H. B. RICE
Mayor

JAMES APPLEBY
Fire and Police Commissioner

JAMES MARMION
City Commissioner



FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

By MARY E. BRYAN

In the fraternal societies of America, including a list of some twenty-seven or more orders, ranking in membership is that of the Odd Fellows.

Next in numerical strength is the Society of Free Masons, the oldest fraternal organization in the world, and, being globe encircling, Masonic lodges are to be found at remotest distances.

The Chinese claim to be the oldest Masons on earth, claiming to have had Free Masonry many years before King Solomon was born, and that they were the original Masons and that all Masonry originated in China.

Upon examination, however, it is found that they differ greatly from other Masonic bodies.

In Houston there are representative lodges and auxiliaries of many fraternal societies long established, as well as those of more recent origin, and new associations are coming into existence continually, organized and carried on for the sole benefit of members and their beneficiaries, which entitle them to a place in the category of fraternal orders.

From its antiquity Free Masonry no doubt has had greatest influence in restraining lawlessness, and in the upbuilding of governments, being a great sustaining force behind the administrators of affairs in a community or great commonwealth.

Such it was for Texas generally and Houston particularly, when Holland Lodge No. 1 was brought to Houston. Capital though it was at that time, it was in a turbulent state, and practically having no government. Historians tell us, those who were there and knew, that the result of efforts by the fraternity was marvelous, in checking the propensities and passions of bad men.

The best and most influential citizens were received into the ranks then, as at the present time, which include worthy Jew or Gentile, and members of any church who desire to enter the order and abide by its code.

The first Masonic lodge organized in Texas

was at Brazoria, in 1835, through the efforts of Dr. Anson Jones, and four other Master Masons, who held a meeting at a secluded spot on General John Austin's place, in a little grove of wild peach or laurel. Here, at 10 o'clock in the morning, in the month of March, 1835, was held the first formal Masonic meeting in Texas as connected with the establishment and continuance of Masonry in this country. An additional Master Mason had joined the five, making six in number who attended this important meeting. In due form the lodge was established at Brazoria and the meetings continued until hostilities began with Mexico.

The lodge struggled on until February, 1836, when Dr. Jones presided over its last meeting there. Soon after Urea, with Mexican soldiers, entered Brazoria and destroyed books, records, jewels and everything pertaining to the lodge.

When reopened it was at Houston in 1837 with Worshipful Master Anson Jones presiding. When organized it was called Holland Lodge in honor of the then grand master of Louisiana, who first issued the dispensation and afterwards signed the charter for Holland Lodge No. 36. When the grand lodge of Texas was organized in 1837-38, the number was changed to No. 1, it having been the first lodge in the republic.

The first gavel was brought to the state from New Orleans by Dr. Jones, and it was used in the organization of Holland lodge, and Dr. Jones presented it to Mr. Adolphus Sterne, who carried it to Nacogdoches. When the Masonic convention met in Houston in 1837 Mr. Sterne brought the gavel with him and General Sam Houston used it in calling that convention to order. It was used by Dr. Anson Jones, who was the first most worshipful grand master in the first meeting of the grand lodge of Texas. Mr. Sterne presented the gavel to Mr. Rutledge, and it was used at the old town of Washington, Texas. In December, 1872, Captain Rutledge presented it to W. J. Oliphant, and it was used by him in Lodge No. 12, at Austin, Texas. He still owns

it. The head of the gavel is of ivory, with a turned ebony handle, and it was used by the most worshipful grand master of the grand lodge of Texas in laying the corner stone of the present granite capitol building at Austin.

Some of the jewels that were lost at Brazoria from Holland lodge were found and came into the possession of the late N. Randolph of this

city, and through him they were restored to Holland Lodge No. 1.

The present officers of Holland Lodge No. 1 are O. M. Longnecker, master; J. C. Kidd, treasurer; W. N. Kidd, secretary. Mr. J. C. Kidd is grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Texas. W. N. Kidd is grand recorder of the Grand Commandery.

GRAY LODGE AT HOUSTON.

When this lodge was formed in 1870, Mr. A. S. Richardson was a past master of Holland Lodge and dimitted to become first worshipful master of Gray Lodge No. 329. The name was in honor of Judge Peter W. Gray.

The grand lodge was organized in Houston in the winter of 1837-38, by men, many of whose names will be familiar to the students of Texas history. They were: Anson Jones, who was elected first grand master; Thomas J. Rusk, Sam Houston, Thomas G. Western, Charles S. Taylor, John S. Black, John Shea, Ben Miller,

William F. Gray W. R. Underwood, D. F. Fitchett, James H. Winchell, Adolphus Sterne, William G. Cooke, Henry Matthews, Christopher Dart, E. Tucker, T. J. Hardeman, Asa Brigham, Jeff Wright, L. W. Burton, A. S. Thurston, Andrew Neill, L. Fowler, H. Millard, K. H. Douglass and Thomas J. Gazley.

The grand lodge met at different places in the state until June, 1861, it located at Houston. In December, 1902, it left for Waco, its present location.





ELKS CLUB ROOMS

ORIGIN OF THE BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

The "Jolly Corks" was the first name of the Elks organization.

A select coterie of members of the theatrical and musical professions met in New York in the early winter of 1867-68 and formed the organization of the Jolly Corks. The principal object of the Corks was to have a good time whenever the members of the order met.

The prime mover in the formation of this little society was Charles Algernon Sidney Vivian, the son of an English clergyman, who had but a short time previous landed in New York, and who was at the time singing at the old American theatre on Broadway, and whose memory is now honored and revered by the thousands of Elks throughout the land as the founder of the order.

So popular did the "Corks" become among the members of the profession, and so rapidly did the society increase both in numerical and financial strength, that it soon became evident that it should be placed on a firmer basis and given a more dignified name. Vivian, as "Im-

perial Cork" of the organization, was chairman of a committee appointed for that purpose, and suggested the name of "Buffaloes," the title of a social organization of which he had been a member in England; but the majority were desirous of a name that was purely American in its suggestion, and at a meeting on February 16, 1868, the name of "Elks" was adopted by the close vote of 8 to 7, and that date has since been regarded and observed as the natal day of the Order of Elks.

At this time there were two degrees of the order, the chief officer in the first degree being known as the right honorable primo, and in the second degree as exalted ruler. These titles were used until the adoption of the ritual in 1883, when all the titles of the first degree were abolished, and those of the second degree retained throughout the entire work.

Constitution and by-laws were adopted in March, 1868. The constitution contained fifteen articles, and there were twenty-one rules and regulations. The committee which prepared the

document was composed of Messrs. George F. McDonald, William Sheppard, Charles Vivian, E. N. Platt and Thomas G. Riggs. The able manner in which these gentlemen performed the duties assigned to them will be best realized when it is remembered that, although the growth of the order has rendered necessary a number of additions and some changes, the constitution as adopted thirty-one years ago is substantially the basis of Elk jurisprudence today.

It was not long before the fame of the young organization began to spread and create a desire for the propagation of the principles, which

had broadened, upon other soil. In order to accomplish this it became necessary for New York lodge, which had become an incorporated body, to surrender its control of affairs to a grand lodge, which was done in February, 1871, the grand lodge being composed of the fifteen original founders of the order and all of the past and then present officers of New York lodge. On March 10, 1871, the grand lodge was given a charter by the state of New York, with power to issue charters to subordinate lodges throughout the country.

HISTORY OF HOUSTON LODGE.

The lodge was installed on January 18, 1890. The dispensation was granted on the 19th day of December, 1889, upon application of G. A. Quinlan, No. 71; H. C. Roberts, No. 126; T. H. Kingsley, No. 71, and J. L. Lawlor, No. 126.

The lodge was instituted by E. G. Bower, as district deputy exalted ruler, assisted by members of Dallas lodge No. 71, and Galveston lodge, No. 126.

After duly organizing the following officers were elected for Houston lodge No. 151: L. T. Noyes, exalted ruler; George A. Quinlan, esteemed leading knight; J. T. Boyles, esteemed loyal knight; H. Scherffius, esteemed lecturing knight; A. Faulkner, treasurer; Robert Brewster, secretary; James Lawlor, inner guard; J. A. McMillan, tiler; R. Adair, organist; M. G. Howe, D. C. Smith and A. W. Littig, trustees.



ELKS LODGE ROOM

The lodge started with twenty-three members. From that time to the present the lodge has continued to enjoy a healthy growth in membership until now there are on the rolls 570 names. An increase from last year of 111 members.

The Elks Club is, or was, a different organization from the Elks lodge. The lodge was constituted as related. The club was incorporated on May 27, 1891. Its charter members were: G. A. Quinlan, B. R. Latham, F. A. Reichardt, J. L. Watson, Robert Brewster, A. Faulkner, George T. Jones, J. A. McMillan, James Lawlor, George F. Arnold, M. G. Howe, D. C. Smith, L. T. Noyes, A. L. Livermore and J. W. Haskins. The fifteen named were also chosen as directors for the first year which ended March 30, 1892.

The agreement for incorporation read: "This club shall be formed for literary purposes, to promote social intercourse among its members, and to provide them the convenience of a club house therefor."

So far as the locality and privileges are concerned, the Elks lodge and the Elks club are one for all practical purposes. The control of both is now in the hands of the trustees of the organization as to property and of the officers of the lodge as to discipline.

The following have been exalted rulers since

organization: L. T. Noyes, 1890; G. A. Quinlan, 1891-92; F. A. Reichardt, 1893; J. W. Haskins, 1894; George T. Jones, 1895; F. A. Reichardt, 1896-1897; George D. Hunter, 1898; H. B. Rice, 1899; Ed H. Harrell, 1900; G. J. Palmer, 1901; Robert Eikel, 1902; H. T. Keller, 1903; C. H. Taylor, 1904 (died December 28, 1904); H. C. Mosehart, 1904 (elected January 17, 1905, to fill unexpired term); R. W. Weir, 1905; Dr. S. J. Smith, 1906; B. A. Baldwin, 1907; A. Y. Austin, 1908.

The present officers are: A. Y. Austin, exalted ruler; Dawes E. Sturgis, esteemed leading knight; Dr. W. W. Ralston, esteemed loyal knight; A. L. Batjer, esteemed lecturing knight; R. C. Tips, secretary; N. C. Munger, treasurer; H. W. Stude, esquire; E. B. Burks, tiler; Frank C. Clemens, chaplain; Paul Joplin, inner guard; C. Grunewald, organist; W. H. Norris, G. F. Arnold and F. A. Reichardt, trustees.

The first meeting place of the lodge was in the old Knights of Pythias hall, in the Burns building. Later the lodge moved to the Faulkner building on Prairie avenue, and then to the quarters in the Binz building, which was occupied continuously for the past thirteen years on August 31, 1908, when the lease expired.

GROWTH OF THE ORDER.

Seldom has any organization flourished so well or grown so rapidly as has that of the Elks. Only a few years ago it was thought that great things had been accomplished when there were 60,000 members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Last year, 1907, the total was 254,532, which was an increase of 29,566 members over the year before. At this time there are over 350,000 Elks in the United States. Last year there were

1,081 lodges. This year there are 1,100 lodges.

In Cuba, Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, lodges of the B. P. O. E. have been formed.

The Elks are now occupying their handsome quarters in the new Prince theatre building on Fannin street, the entire sixth floor belonging to their domain. It is beautifully equipped and furnished in Mission style.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

This organization is second numerically in the list of fraternal societies, having 500,000 members in America, with Texas possessing the large membership roll of 125,000. In Houston there are nine camps, with a total membership of 2,000.

This order is the strongest financially in the class of fraternalism. In the last eighteen years from the W. O. W. treasuries, \$29,000,000 have been paid in losses. Monuments have been erected over 22,000 graves of deceased members.

At present there are \$6,500,000 invested for the protection of members.

The established camps in Houston are Magnolia Camp No. 13, Old Hickory Camp No. 81, Black Jack Camp No. 82, Red Oak Camp No. 95, Poplar Camp No. —, Pine Tree Camp No. 1515, Post Oak Camp No. 85, Willow Tree and Laurel Camps. Red Oak Camp has seven hundred members.

The auxiliaries to the camps are designated as groves, of which there are six in Houston: Post Oak, Hollywood, Magnolia, Poplar, Willow, Ellen D. Patterson Groves. Three of them have been instituted during the past year. These auxiliaries provide for orphans of members, erect monuments and take care of sick members, fol-

lowing the line of work characterized by that of the camps, in the care of the sick, in the protection of widows of deceased members, and allowing no graves of departed brethren to remain unmarked.

On March 2, 1909, for the first time in its history, the head camp, Jurisdiction C, Woodmen of the World, will convene in Houston for a session, which will last a week.

Jurisdiction C comprises Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, with 2,500 lodges in the jurisdiction, with a total membership of 135,000. Delegates expected are 5,000, with at least 1,000 ladies attending the head grove, Woodmen's Circle. The attendance expected is estimated at 15,000.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

This organization is purely of American origin and wherever the American flag floats there may be found tribes of Red Men. It is unique in taking Indian names for official roster, and wigwam designates the camp.

There are 500,000 of this association in the United States and it is growing in popularity and interest.

There are two tribes in Houston—Tonkaway Tribe No. 5, and Calumet Tribe No. 7. J. B. Cochran is sachem of the former and C. R. Davison sachem of the latter. In the two local tribes there are about 300 members. E. C. Cochran is collector of wampum—treasurer—of the

Tonkaway tribe. Officers are elected every six months.

R. E. Thompkins of Hempstead is the Great Sachem of the state.

The sum of fifty dollars is allowed for burial of each member, and fraternalism in its best sense is practiced by the order.

Before Tammany became the great political body it is, that organization was a tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men. President Roosevelt is on the membership rolls.

It is one of the oldest organizations in America, and it is understood that it was on the reception committee at the Boston tea party.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, KNOWN AS THE I. O. O. F.

By A. T. GOODRICH

To chronicle a history of Odd Fellowship without first giving the reader a brief history of the order in general, and an insight into its workings, would be incomplete. In order, therefore, that the reader may readily grasp the magnitude of the order of which this article treats, I will briefly outline the history of the order from its inception.

Along during the middle of the eighteenth

century, it was a custom, as it no doubt had been for many a century previous, among the good peasant folk and laboring class in and around Manchester, England, to, after their day's work, gather at the roadside or neighboring tavern, and there discuss questions of the hour, or have a jovial time while sipping their good ale. It was about this time it dawned upon one of a thoughtful and philanthropic turn of mind among

this jovial set, that it would be odd, indeed, were they to send good cheer to some of their number who, through sickness or ill fortune, were unable to attend their evening's jollities. The thought was novel and was at once put into practice, the donors styling themselves "Odd Fellows."

Organization, however, was not effected until late in the eighteenth century, when what was known as the Manchester Union of Odd Fellows was perfected, which soon spread throughout all England, some of its members coming to America early in the nineteenth century.

Early in 1819 one John Wildey, an Englishman and a blacksmith by trade, then living in Baltimore, and who had been a member of the Union in England, feeling a loss of those associations to which he had been accustomed in the mother country, inserted in a Baltimore paper a notice calling on any members of the old Union then in Baltimore to meet him at the old Seven Stars Tavern. To his delight, four other members responded to the call, and, while sipping their ale, they decided to apply to the mother Union for the privilege and charter to organize the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of America, which right and charter was granted.

On April 26, 1819, the first lodge of the I. O. O. F. was organized at Baltimore, known as Washington Lodge No. 1, and this lodge is still in a flourishing condition.

From this unostentatious beginning, with five members, in a small back room of a wayside inn, has grown the greatest fraternal organization, numerically, in the world. Shortly after its birth it was decided to hold regular stated meetings in a hall, where the use of malt or other stimulant drinks would be barred, and in lieu thereof the principles of Friendship, Love and Truth should be taught and practiced, and in this step was the turning point of the new order, for in the practice of these principles is found the basis for the unprecedented growth of the I. O. O. F. from five to a membership of 2,000,000 of persons in just 88 years, over 3,200,000 having been initiated during that time; 3,256,601 members have received relief, 288,900 widows have been aided, and 320,507 members have been buried with the honors of the order. Of \$208,-

465,000 collected, \$115,111,900 have been paid to the members as relief.

The Rebekah Degree was adopted in 1851, but the first lodge of this branch was not instituted until in 1868.

Widows' and orphans' homes are maintained in nearly every state in the Union, and over \$300,000 is now in hand for the establishment of others. The value of homes now existing is in round figures \$2,641,372, with endowment funds of \$309,855, and maintain about 2,900 inmates, in the education and comfort of whom the Rebekah branch takes great interest.

Odd Fellowship was introduced into Texas in 1838, Texas then being a republic, the first lodge being instituted at Houston by Jacob de Cordova, on July 25. Others were organized at Galveston within a year, and in 1840 the Grand Lodge of Texas, comprised of the lodges at Houston and Galveston, was formed, its home being at Houston for several years, when it was removed to Galveston.

During the period between 1840 and 1860, the membership of Lone Star Lodge No. 1 was composed of the leading citizens of Houston. During the civil war, Odd Fellowship, like other secret orders, received a severe backset, and the year 1870 found a membership of 3,000 or less, and it was not until about 1896 that the order took on a healthy growth. At the close of 1895 the membership was given as slightly over 8,000, whilst the report on membership at the close of 1907 gives the roll at 30,718, a gain of 22,000 in twelve years. The lodges of the state now have net assets of over \$1,000,000. During 1907 \$56,513 in relief was paid to members.

The pride of the Odd Fellows in Texas is their widows' and orphans' home at Corsicana, where they have a farm of 286 acres of the best land, which, with the buildings, stock, etc., is valued at \$177,440, in which there are at present about 195 inmates. The children are well fed and clothed; a thorough system of education, composed of fourteen grades, is maintained, as well as a good course in music, and a thorough training in those things necessary for a useful life is not overlooked, the state Rebekahs giving especial attention to the home comforts, and securing special training in music for some of

the girls with marked talent in music. The military branch of the order supports a boys' band at the home of twenty-five members, supplying uniforms, instruments and an instructor, and wherever the boys go they are highly complimented.

In Houston there are four subordinate lodges, with about 500 members, as follows: Lone Star No. 1, Houston Lodge No. 401, Twentieth Century No. 510, and Houston Heights Lodge No. 225; two Rebekah lodges, Esther and Cleopatra; one encampment, Woodbine No. 139, and one

military lodge, Canton Houston No. 10, giving representation to all branches of the order in Houston.

The principles advocated by Odd Fellowship are Friendship, Love and Truth, which teach the members to care for the needy, visit the sick, bury the dead, educate the orphan and support the widow. Its aim is to elevate human character. It sanctions neither party nor sect, but advocates toleration and the practice of the Golden Rule, which makes better men and better women.

EASTERN STAR.

By MRS. H. S. COHEN

The Order of the Eastern Star is a secret society, composed exclusively of Free Masons in good standing, and their wives, daughters, mothers, sisters and widows of Free Masons.

The order originated in the city of New York in 1868 and rapidly extended over the country. In 1901 there were twenty-eight grand chapters, in as many states, and 100,000 members. (More than 250,000 at present.)

Its rites and services are conducted with all the impressive secrecy peculiar to Free Masonry.

A five-pointed star, between whose points the word "Fatal" is inscribed, is the badge of the order. Members attain to degrees, and certain regalia is a requirement.

There is no insurance connected with this order. Its object is benevolence, charity, hospitality and social advancement.

The first chapter was organized in Texas more than twenty years ago, and has grown so rapidly that there are over 400 chapters in the state of Texas, and over 14,000 members in the state of Texas.

The first grand chapter was organized in 1884. The first grand chapter met in the city of Houston in 1900, and at that time a resolution was made for creating a charity fund, and at the twenty-sixth annual session, which met in Beaumont October 13, there was more than \$2,100 in the charity fund.

A project is on foot for building a home for the aged members of the order in the state of Texas, and it is an assured fact that this will be accomplished in the near future.

During the year 1908, 141 members died in the state of Texas.

There is a large field of labor in this order for those who are charitably disposed, and the tie that binds the members so closely together has been a boon to those who have met adversity, and the sympathy and kindness extended to the members when affliction overtakes them has proven a great source of satisfaction and comfort to those in distress.

Many of the willing workers in Houston deserve special mention for their many years of untiring labor. Among these Mrs. Carrie B. Lane, who is a charter member of Ransford Chapter No. 135, is well known, not only in the local chapter, but throughout the state, for her unceasing efforts in behalf of this grand and noble order. She was elected associate grand matron at the last grand session, held in Beaumont, and will succeed to the office of grand matron at the next grand session, which meets in El Paso in 1908. This honor is the highest within the gift of the grand chapter to bestow upon a member.

Houston Chapter No. 385 is the newest chapter organized in this city, and the progress they have made in the short year they have been in

existence foretells a bright future for this chapter, which is composed of bright, intelligent and energetic business men and women of Houston. Houston chapter has made such rapid strides that

the attention of all others is focused upon this.

There are over 300 members in Houston. The order has reached European countries and is extending all over the world.



BLISS P. GORHAM,
Vice Regent, Hoo-Hoos, South Texas District

HISTORY OF HOO-HOO.

By JAMES HAYES QUARLES (4926)

The light of Hoo-Hoo first shed its rays upon nine chosen ones, who assembled at Gurdon, Arkansas, January 24, 1892, and by these it has passed to those who are numbered now as the chosen of the order.

The Egyptian legend upon which is based the objects, purposes and reasons for the organization, first became revealed to Bolling Arthur Johnson upon New Year's night of that year, while he lay in a deep sleep. He was commanded to summon eight faithful friends, who were associated more or less in a business way, by reason of the close relation between their several interests, and to command them to join with him

in the organization. It was set out in the command originally given that those who were to have the blessings of the light of Hoo-Hoo were to be as follows:

1. Those who shall be engaged in the ownership or sale of timber lands, timber or logs, or the manufacture or sale of lumber at wholesale or retail.

2. The publishers, proprietors, or persons regularly connected with newspapers.

3. Railroad men who are employed in general office duties, which will bring them in contact with the lumber trade.

4. Sawmill machinery men.

Obeying the command that had been transmitted to him, Mr. Johnson summoned:

Charles Henderson McCarer of Chicago.

William Eddy Barns of St. Louis.

George Washington Schwartz of St. Louis.

George Kimball Smith of St. Louis.

James Elliott Defebaugh of Chicago.

Ludolph Adelbert Strauss of St. Louis.

Robert Emmett Kelley of Beaumont, Texas.

Thomas Kerns Edwards.

To these friends Mr. Johnson confided the revelation that had come to him, and he explained in detail all that had been imparted to him. Gurdon, Arkansas, was selected as the place at which he would transmit the secrets of the Egyptian oracle, it having been made known to him that that modest little village was not unlike the seat of learning of original Hoo-Hoo tents, situated at the foot of the pyramids. Together to that little place the nine journeyed, and in the quiet of an hotel apartment, they gathered about the seer thus created and heard what he had to give unto them. They accepted the command, and by that acceptance Hoo-Hoo was created.

It was imparted to Mr. Johnson that because of the tribulations of the lumber and timber men, the mill machinery men, the railroad men and the newspaper people, they were to be favored with the benign benefits of Ancient Hoo-Hoo; that those who were originally of the Hoo-Hoo tribe had been sufferers because of the trials forced upon them by those who were in power, and that as no other commercial or professional people are as downtrodden in this twentieth century time like the four classes mentioned, that only to them should the influences, privileges and pleasures of Hoo-Hoo be given.

It was commanded that the sacred emblem of Hoo-Hoo should be the black cat, in the likeness of which the Egyptian oracle was transformed in order to be safe from the aggressive rulers that would have visited persecution, and that this cat should always be depicted with a golden circle as a halo; that its face should show the ferocity of one resenting an attack; its back should be arched and the tail curved to describe the figure nine.

That there should always be accurate count kept of those who were in the light of Hoo-Hoo land, it was decided when the organization was

first born, to attach a number to each member. Mr. McCarer was No. 1. Mr. Johnson was made No. 2. The others received their numbers in the order in which their names are given above. Mr. McCarer is since dead, and therefore Mr. Johnson is now the oldest living Hoo-Hoo. It is the wish of his fellows in the order that his life will be preserved throughout all time, to the end that he shall always be the bearer and custodian of the first revelation.

Significant of the nine lives of the cat, the Hoo-Hoo works always by nine. Its governing body is a supreme nine; there are nine officers at each concatenation; its one stated meeting is upon the ninth day of the ninth month of each year; it assembles at nine minutes after nine by the clock.

Of those who were of the original nine, Mr. McCarer, Mr. Kelley and Mr. Edwards have passed away.

By mandate of the constitution of the order, the chief officer of the order shall be entitled the "Seer of the House of Ancients," this office to be held by Bolling Arthur Johnson, founder of the order. His badge of rank—the emblem of revelation—a nine-pointed diamond star, to be worn by him until his death, and then transmitted as a legacy from him to the House of Ancients. This emblem shall thereafter be worn by that member of the body who is chronologically the next living "Past Snark," the title "Seer of the House of Ancients" to descend with the "Emblem of Revelation" in perpetuity, the emblem to be ever worn by succeeding seers as a perpetual token of esteem for him through whom was transmitted the secret legends and traditions upon which the order was founded. The constitution says further, "There shall neither be fashioned or worn in Hoo-Hoo another emblem of like form, design or import."

Thus was Hoo-Hoo born. To the world it is stated that its object is the promotion of the health, happiness and long life of its members. To those who are in Hoo-Hoo land it means much more, but further than what has been said, no more can be told. The Egyptian legends which are told and retold at every concatenation, as they were revealed to Seer Bolling Arthur Johnson, are beautiful in the extreme. They relate tales of trouble and suffering of those who were of the

order in the days of antiquity, and those who are of the oppressed classes today—the lumber men, timber men, mill men, railroad men and newspaper people—appreciate that condition of life in which they have been called because they can together unite in the sacred precincts of their concatenation, and realize among themselves by right living and proper treatment toward each other, that there is some pleasure and right in the world, even though it is not granted to them by

those who would visit oppression upon them.

According to the ruling of Hoo-Hoo the state is divided into four districts, Texarkana, Waco, Houston and El Paso. These are presided over by Vice Regent Snarks, B. P. Gorham, having been appointed to this high position of the Houston district. Messrs. W. H. Norris and J. S. Bonner of Houston have served as national officials, each in the capacity of Snark of the Universe.



LOUIS S. SHROPE,
General Superintendent of the Southwest for The Grand Fraternity

THE GRAND FRATERNITY.

By GRACE E. ZIMMER

The Grand Fraternity was organized in 1885 in Philadelphia, with Frederick Gaston, president; Lee W. Squier, vice president; W. E. Gregg, secretary; Dr. C. L. Bower, medical director.

The Grand Fraternity is an organization of, by and for its members—the most humble member is a part of the great whole. Their annual report published for the past year's work and growth is the best exhibit of the operations the Fraternity has ever sent out, and marks an epoch in its history.

The Grand Fraternity has ever led the van in fraternal progress and is the beacon light of the fraternal system. There is no guess work in its system, and it was the first order that had the courage of its convictions to charge an adequate rate, thereby placing its insurance on such a solid basis there would be no necessity to ever raise the rates or extra payment as in all other orders. Each member pays his own cost; there are no old members creating deficiencies to be met out of the surplus payments of the young. The Grand Fraternity was also the first order to place before the public any form of certificate other than a death benefit, or what is commonly known as "straight life." They, seeing that the great mass of the insuring public could not afford "old line" insurance, and ever having in mind the idea of the most good to mankind, placed the exact class of insurance carried by the old line companies before the world at a much lower cost to the individual. It is the only fraternal society in America that can value its certificates on the same plan as an old line insurance company, and therefore is the only one that knows its exact financial condition each month.

Every certificate carried by the members in the Grand Fraternity has extremely valuable per-

sonal options which cannot be duplicated elsewhere. During the recent panic they loaned to their members thousands of dollars on their certificates, thus aiding and assisting the members when most needed. This fraternal help thus granted is not charity by any means but is the members' due in thus safeguarding the future. Legal reserve safety, combined with fraternal economy, is the keynote to its system. It has the largest reserve fund in proportion to its liabilities of any fraternal society and is therefore the strongest financially.

The remarkable growth of the Grand Fraternity in the Southwest has been due to the efforts of Louis S. Shrope, General Superintendent. Mr. Shrope came to Houston four years ago from Philadelphia, and recognizing the advantages in Houston, made his headquarters for the Southwest in Houston and has become one of her most loyal citizens.



MRS. GRACE E. ZIMMER,
Editor Children's Department of the Baptist Progress

THE LADIES OF THE MACCABEES.

"Fraternity is an unseen cord that binds the whole wide world together;
Through every human life it winds—this one mysterious tether."

Sixteen years ago, in October, 1892, at Port Huron, Michigan, a small handful of women, with their hearts full of love for humanity, started the movement that has become well known throughout the civilized world, and is known as "Ladies of the Maccabees." This organization has pressed forward until it has the distinction of being the largest beneficiary society for women in the world. In fact, as we think of the growth of this organization, we think of the words of Carlyle—"Thou hast cast forth thy act, thy word into the everlasting universe." It is seed that fell upon good ground and in springing up bore fruit an hundred fold; it has flourished as a green bay tree.

This association was organized for the benefit of women strictly, is an assessment order and an auxiliary to the Knights of the Macca-

bees. They derive their name from the great General Maccabeus, known in ancient history.

Every mother looks with concern on the possibility of her being taken from her little ones, and if this is so and the family has but little "laid by for a rainy day," they are a pitiful little brood indeed. This organization meets the needs of just such cases.

Arrangements were made at their last "Supreme Hive" meeting for the accumulation of a fund to establish hospitals and homes for the aged and disabled members.

Fraternity links the members of the organization together—the one great tie that binds all together around a common altar. Fraternity is the motive power that built up and bound together this great band of so many women from all parts of the United States and Canada, into one great sisterhood for mutual help and protection. They ever hold out a ready hand to one of their number who requires their assistance; thus they are making themselves felt and needed in the world. "Loyalty, love and truth" are their watchwords.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

By R. A. BARKLEY

The order of Knights of Pythias is forty-five years old, and was founded by Justus H. Rathbone, and is purely an American fraternal order. The object of its founder was to so bind men in the bonds of fraternal love as to make such fratricidal wars as had just closed impossible, and to implant in the members of the order by vows and precept, such worthy principles as would make them better husbands, better fathers and better citizens, and to enable them to grow toward a true conception of a perfect man, and for these reasons the order of Knights of Pythias took as its foundation stones, friendship, charity and benevolence, pledging each member to the observance of all they imply, so that when each Knight's life ended his epitaph could appropriately be, "He lived to bless mankind."

The Knights of Pythias have a total membership of 625,000. Texas has 25,000. There are

about 1,200 members in Houston, there being seven lodges. Phoenix No. 69 meets on Monday nights in K. P. hall, 5th ward; San Jacinto No. 296 meets in hall, 113 Main street, each Tuesday night; Texas Lodge No. 1, the oldest K. of P. lodge in the state, meets on Wednesday nights, 113 Main street; Lamar Lodge No. 189 meets in this hall on each Thursday night, and Houston Lodge No. 155 on Fridays; Virginius Lodge No. 65 meets in K. of P. hall, in the 5th ward, each Thursday night; Houston Heights Lodge No. 269 meets each Thursday night at Fraternal Hall, Houston Heights. These lodges are all in the 6th district, composed of Harris, Montgomery, San Jacinto and Waller counties, K. C. Barkley being district deputy grand chancellor.

Outside of Houston, in the 6th district, there are prosperous and flourishing lodges at Humble, Montgomery, Conroe and Huntsville.

Henry Miller, of Weatherford, Texas, is grand keeper of records and seal, and C. H. Powell of San Angelo is grand chancellor.

In addition to the lodges named, the Pythian Sisters, an auxiliary of the K. of P., have two flourishing temples, Calanthe and Houston

The Uniform Rank company meets in its armory hall, 113 Main, each Monday night, and has at present a substantial working membership, with the promise of greatly increased activity soon.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS OF HOUSTON.

Only a few years old, and over 300 members, they are very careful about getting new members, as none but practical Catholics are allowed into the organization. A new lodge was installed at Waco Sunday, October 25; also a new one will soon be organized and installed at Brownsville,

Texas. The Houston lodge will in all probability during the next two years have a \$30,000 or \$40,000 home. It takes some eight or ten officers to conduct the affairs of this association. They are always doing something to the credit of the city and the members.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ORDER OF UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS OF AMERICA.

By TOM. C. SWOPE

The order of United Commercial Travelers of America was founded in the year 1887, chartered under the laws of the state of Ohio on January 16, 1888, and now has a membership of over 30,000.

The man who first conceived the idea of a secret fraternity made up exclusively of commercial travelers, was Levi C. Pease, of Enfield, Connecticut. Shortly after the conception of this idea he met Charles Benton Flagg of Columbus, Ohio, and they discussed the possibility of a secret organization of commercial travelers, built upon the lines of the standard fraternal orders. John C. Fenimore of Columbus, Ohio, a commercial traveler well informed on secret society affairs, and a writer of marked ability, was sought in consultation. Mr. Flagg so far succeeded in interesting him in the plan that after a meeting of Mr. Pease and Mr. Fenimore it was agreed that Mr. Fenimore would draw up a list of officers, define their duties and draft a ritual. Mr. Pease, in the meantime, was to prepare a draft of a constitution and by-laws, which would embody the original plan.

When this work was completed, which was during the holiday season of 1887, a meeting of

about a dozen of the best known commercial travelers of Columbus, Ohio, was called at a hotel. The full purpose of the founders had not been explained to those invited to be present, but at that meeting the ground plan of the future order of United Commercial Travelers of America was explained, and heartily approved of by everyone present. It was not until the 14th day of January, 1888, over a year after the first conference, that an application was made to the state of Ohio for a charter, the charter being granted under date of January 16, with the following incorporators: John C. Fenimore, L. C. Pease, Charles B. Flagg, F. A. Sells, John Dickey, S. H. Strayer, W. B. Carpenter, C. S. Ammel.

On January 25 the supreme council was organized with a total membership of eight, and a cash balance of \$50, divided as follows: Indemnity fund, \$16; indemnity expense fund, \$4; general expense fund, \$40.

The first officers of the supreme council were: Supreme counselor, John C. Fenimore; supreme junior counselor, John Dickey; supreme past counselor, Levi C. Pease; supreme secretary, Charles B. Flagg; supreme treasurer, Willis B. Carpenter; supreme conductor, C. S. Ammel;

supreme sentinel, S. H. Strayer; supreme executive committee, John Dickey, S. H. Strayer, F. A. Sells and L. C. Pease. The same men make up this committee today.

The order had come into existence as an organization, but there yet remained many obstacles to be overcome in the way of getting it successfully launched. The organization was without sufficient funds of its own and the incorporators were forced to pledge their individual credit to secure needed supplies.

Columbus Council No. 1, the first subordinate council of the order, was granted a charter direct from the supreme council on February 24, 1888, and all of the incorporators attached themselves to that council. For an anxious period of some months, Columbus Council remained the only subordinate council. Before the close of the year 1888, however, Council No. 2 was organized at Cincinnati, Ohio, Council No. 3 at Dayton, Ohio, and Council No. 5 at Cleveland. The first subordinate council outside of the state of Ohio was Council No. 4 at Indianapolis, Indiana. The second outside council was Council No. 7, at Buffalo, New York.

The first subordinate council in the present grand jurisdiction of Texas was Waco Council No. 52, which was organized June 2, 1894. Houston Council No. 59 was instituted June 6, 1894, with the following charter members: Morgan Hall Armistead, Sylvester Andrew Brown, Edwin Harrison Dumble, James Ballance Endt, Charles Benjamin Guillotte, Sims Burrell Garrott, George Washington Greenwood, Charles Shaw Marston, Alexander Rosenfield, John A. Stewart.

Senior counselors and secretaries of Houston Council No. 59 each year since organization are as follows: 1894—Senior counselor, J. B. Endt; secretary, E. H. Dumble. 1895—Senior counselor, J. B. Endt; secretary, E. H. Dumble. 1896—Senior counselor, Vernon Leman; secretary, J. M. Benish. 1897—Senior counselor, H. S. Willett; secretary, Thomas L. Freeland. 1898—Senior counselor, W. C. Akard; secretary, Thomas L. Freeland. 1899—Senior counselor, J. M. Mather; secretary, Thomas L. Freeland. 1900—Senior counselor, E. H. Bailey; secretary, R. W. Thompson. 1901—Senior counselor,

Tom C. Swope; secretary, R. W. Thompson; 1902 and 1903—Senior counselor, J. D. Watkins; secretary, S. O. Noyes. 1904—Senior counselor, E. W. Kirkland; secretary, S. O. Noyes. 1905—Senior counselor, Richard Cocke; secretary, D. F. Doney. 1906—Senior counselor, Jesse A. Bryan; secretary, H. Y. Howze. 1907—Senior counselor, S. A. Brown; secretary, M. J. Martin.

The officers elected at the beginning of the present year, and who are serving now are as follows: Senior counselor, E. C. Smith; junior counselor, H. Y. Howze; past counselor, S. A. Brown; chaplain, Tom C. Swope; secretary-treasurer, H. H. Cherry; conductor, W. J. Rau; page, C. A. Favor; sentinel, F. M. Court; executive committee, Adolph Boldt and E. W. Kirkland, 1910; J. A. Bryan and W. L. Howze, 1909.

Houston Council has a membership of 161 and is growing rapidly. It meets the first and third Saturdays in each month at 8 p. m., in the K. of P. hall, over the Western Union telegraph office.

The United Commercial Travelers, being a secret society, are in a measure exclusive, and before one can become a member they must be recommended by two members, approved by a committee of three and be elected by secret ballot. In this way the membership is kept up to a high standard.

The certificates issued provide for a payment of a weekly indemnity of \$25 per week, in the event of a member becoming disabled through accident. In the event of accidental death the beneficiary receives \$5,000, and \$25 per week annuity for 52 weeks.

In addition to this there is a widows' and orphans' fund which provides for the support of indigent widows, and also for the education of their children up to 15 years of age.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Houston Council provides social entertainments for the members of the council each fifth Saturday night, and these occasions are looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure by the members. This organization further promotes a friendliness and direct acquaintance among the wives, sisters, daughters and mothers of the traveling men. The following are the officers of the Auxiliary for

the present year: President, Mrs. T. L. Freeland; vice president, Mrs. H. B. Cox; secretary, Miss Margaret Murray; treasurer, Mrs. S. A. Brown.

The first president was Mrs. F. M. Court, whose administration was two years; Mrs. T. C.

Swope, vice president; Mrs. T. L. Freeland, first secretary, followed by Mrs. J. F. Burton the second year. Mrs. S. A. Brown, treasurer, has succeeded herself for the third term.

The U. C. T. motto is "Unity, charity and temperance."

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Organized in January, 1883, under the laws of the State of Illinois, head offices at Rock Island, Ill. Largest fraternal beneficiary society in America, having about thirteen thousand local camps, and over one million members. Has paid over 38,000 death claims, amounting to over \$70,000,000. Operates only in the most healthful territory, and selects its members with great care. Truly representative in government, the members having immediate and direct control. The order is growing more rapidly than any other similar society, having adopted over 49,000 members the first six months of this year. Insurance in force July 1, 1908, \$1,508,266,000. All claims are paid

promptly, and the fraternal features of the order are strong. Have about 50,000 purely social members. The society is now erecting near Colorado Springs a sanatorium, where members afflicted with tuberculosis are admitted and treated at the expense of the society. Texas was admitted to the jurisdiction but three years ago, and now has over 300 active camps, and a membership of over 16,000, 809 being adopted in the month of October. There are three live camps in the city of Houston, and one in the Heights. It is claimed to be the cheapest reliable insurance in the world. E. R. Knowles is supervising deputy of this district and located in Houston.

THE KNIGHTS OF MACCABEES

This fraternal and beneficiary organization has thriving tents in Houston. Houston Tent No. 28, organized in 1894, has a membership of

267, and meets in Odd Fellows Hall, on Milam St. and Rusk Avenue.

KNIGHTS OF THE MODERN MACCABEES

Knights of the Modern Maccabees, another active and commendable order, was organized in this city in 1907.

All of these fraternal societies do splendid

work and are flourishing in the city of Houston; there being some hundred or more organizations here, and five or six hundred fraternal orders in America.



GEN. HOUSTON



SANTA ANNA



SHERMAN



AUSTIN

Gen. Santa Anna

Only two pictures of the General are in existence. One is held by Colonel Raines, ex-librarian, Austin, which no one can obtain; the other is owned by W. W. Dexter, editor of Texas Bankers Journal. The latter was taken from a vault in Washington and presented to Mr. Dexter for the Texas World's Fair Book. We acknowledge the courtesy from him for use of this cut.



JONES



ANSON JONES



MILAM



RUSK



CROCKETT



LAMAR



GEN. SAM HOUSTON



BOWIE



DE ZAVALLA

THE PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES OF HOUSTON

By MRS. HENRY F. RING

In no better way does Houston show her cosmopolitan spirit and her wide and deep interest in all national affairs, than in her patriotic organizations. There are eight well established societies in Houston, composed of over a thousand men and women, who are giving both time and money to the noble and uplifting cause of patriotism. Inspired by love of country and prompted by a desire to honor those who sacrificed much to maintain its institutions, they are working along different lines to carry out various plans. The work so far has not been assisted by any very large individual donations, but has usually been carried on with money made from entertainments given by the various chapters, and in several instances by making collections of one dollar donations from the public. For this reason, many citizens of Houston are entitled to a feeling of proprietorship in the two beautiful monuments, to the erection of which they have thus contributed: the Spirit of the Confederacy, and the portrait statue of Dick Dowling. In a short time, Houston will have near at hand, in the San Jacinto battleground, a magnificent state park of nearly four hundred acres, improved and beautified by the state of Texas, as its historic value deserves. This will be the result of earnest and persistent effort on the part of the San Jacinto Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas.

Though far removed from the scenes of its contests, the Daughters of the American Revolution have found a beautiful and effective way of reminding us of our duty to those patriots, by

placing a granite boulder in Sam Houston Park to the memory of Alexander Hodge, the only soldier of the American Revolution buried near Houston.

In the placing of tablets on historic spots, in preserving records and traditions of noble deeds, in arousing interest in historic subjects, in inspiring its people with a larger degree of local pride, thus arousing a greater sense of civic responsibility, these societies are doing a noble work for Houston.

The organizations growing out of the war between the states have many opportunities of assisting unfortunate comrades and their families, and the kind and generous way in which this is done has brightened the last days of many an old soldier. The soldiers are buried with suitable honors, and, if need be, at the expense and in the burying grounds of the organizations; while on Decoration Day, the graves of all soldiers are decorated, and memorial services held in their honor.

In order that the people of Houston may know and appreciate the work of these organizations, a complete history of each is given below.

"We live to learn their story, who suffered for our sake;

To emulate their glory, and follow in their wake;
Bards, patriots, martyrs, sages, the heroic of all ages,

Whose deeds crown history's pages and time's great volume make."

SAN JACINTO CHAPTER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

By MRS. M. B. URWITZ

San Jacinto is a name to conjure with in Texas, and, while almost impossible for one not of the Latin race to give its pure pronunciation, it is classically beautiful, coming, as it doubtless does, from the Latin Hyacinthus—Spanish Hua-

kintus—a water flower, and the Mexicanized jacinto, from the many blue flowers which are said to have grown along the bank of the stream.

It is a matter of history that the purchase of the battlefield by the state has been for sixteen

San Jacinto Chapter, Daughters of the Republic of Texas



MRS. J. J. McKEEVER, Jr.
President San Jacinto Chapter
Daughters of the Republic of Texas
and Member of Executive Committee.

MRS. J. R. FENN
First President San Jacinto Chap-
ter Daughters of the Republic of Texas
and Charter Member and Organizer
of the Society Daughters of the Re-
public of Texas.

MISS BELLE FENN
Treasurer-General Daughters of the
Republic of Texas, Chairman of So-
ciety of "Little Patriots" and Music
Committee.

years the aim of this devoted chapter, its object having been pursued through many difficulties and disappointments. All this while sentiment has been gradually building in its favor, the first marked success being the appropriation of \$10,000 by the twenty-fifth legislature, and the consequent securing to the state under this bill the bayou front, as part of the scene of the battle. Following this came a series of vetoes and discouragements, a time of stress and trouble for San Jacinto Chapter. Added to this state of affairs came a call upon the strength of the chapter from the general society for a cause no less worthy, but of less local pressure, the placing of statues of Stephen F. Austin and General Sam Houston in our state capitol and in the Statuary Hall at Washington, D. C. Hardly had this been accomplished, under the most marvelous leadership of the chairman of the statue fund, Mrs. Joseph Dibrell, when a second trumpet call came from San Antonio, the immediate need of help in purchasing the Hugo Schmeltzer property, as part of the Alamo Mission. Money was raised all over the state for this purpose, San Jacinto lending her aid, and doing all that patriot band could do, with other branches of the organization, and a magnificent appropriation was obtained from the twenty-eighth legislature for this sublime cause.

But in the meantime our own San Jacinto waited, her beautiful trees hacked and felled, her sacred necropolis desecrated as a common potters' field, overgrown with weeds, a reproach to those whose homes lie so near this famous spot. It seemed at times, even to the most resolute, that San Jacinto's flag was doomed to hang ever at half mast. But, to the glory of the thirtieth legislature be it said, and strong friends there, an appropriation of \$30,000 was secured for the final purchase of land desired and the general improvement and care of the battlefield. Then came the happy appointment by Governor Campbell of three commissioners, Mrs. Rosine Ryan, a faithful member of the chapter; Captain J. S. Rice and Judge S. S. Ashe. Under their wise judgment a few additional acres fronting on the bayou will be acquired, covering the entire area of the scene of the battle and the whole tract will be redeemed from neglect. Walks

and drives and a shelter from inclement weather will render this a favorite resort for the visitor.

With the rapid strides that progress is making in this direction, Buffalo bayou will soon be filled with shipping from all parts of the country, passing in front of the grounds, while on the other side, and easy of access to the battlefield, will be a splendidly equipped interurban railway, connecting Houston and Galveston, and when improvements do begin, this state park will be one of the most attractive spots in the South. Nature and history have done their part, and it now remains for a grateful and loving people to complete the work. Senator Waller T. Burns, chairman of the commission appointed under the twenty-fifth legislature, said: "The battlefield of San Jacinto is the most beautiful location for a monumental park, lying as it does on a magnificent sheet of water, and its undulating grounds crowned with a fine forest growth, render it an ideal and picturesque spot."

Some fifty years ago, on the occasion of a visit to the battlefield of the Texas veterans, who were at the time guests of the city of Houston, saddened by the neglected condition of the battlefield, those devoted sons of Texas, many of whom had been actual participants in the momentous conflict, raised by voluntary contributions, for a "monument on the field," the sum of \$1,501.25. This generous sum was placed as a nucleus in the keeping of Governor Lubbock, and through its trustees, given to the Daughters by its grateful custodian, after the state had bought the battle field, and is thus held by this chapter until, augmented from time to time, a memorial monolith suitable to commemorate the heroes of General Houston's army may be erected on the site of its triumph.

SCRAP BOOK.

The historian of the chapter, Mrs. Rosine Ryan, has, in connection with the work of her office, adopted the unique and beautiful method of preserving various clippings from different sources in a scrap book. This scrap book, a compilation of historical events, as well as reminiscences of olden times, is a volume quite large and heavy, and, by a happy thought of Mrs. Ryan, the dedication is signed by Mrs. Anson Jones' own hand. The suggestion may not be amiss, that the making of such a scrap book should be

undertaken by other chapters, a little historical "anthology," as it were, and serve to keep green the names and loving deeds of those who, having borne the heat and burden of today, have laid them down to rest. Not only so, but in this manner many interesting bits of history, purely traditional, perhaps, is thus given life that would otherwise be lost to posterity.

PLACING OF TABLET.

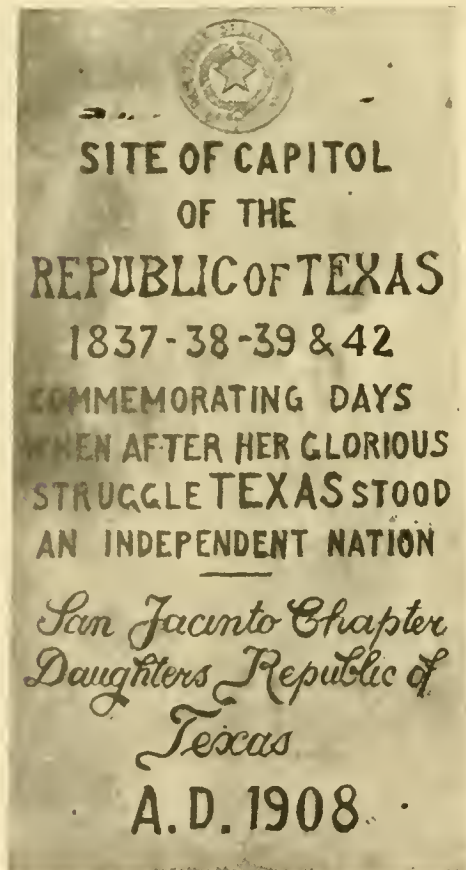
The placing of a memorial tablet on the walls of the Rice hotel was long looked forward to as one of the privileges of San Jacinto Chapter, an event in its life, and the final accomplishment of this plan, which took place on the 27th of March, 1908, was a social as well as an historical success. On this day, the anniversary of the massacre of Fannin's men at Goliad, an immense crowd of citizens assembled, at the bidding of the chapter, in the rotunda of the hotel, and the splendid program was carried out amid much enthusiasm. Dr. William States Jacobs, who had been chosen

to give the invocation and to make a few remarks, led his hearers to a sense of that divine providence which guided the pioneer fathers of Texas to success in this beautiful land, amid so many adverse conditions. In his remarks he emphasized four cardinal points, which seemed to him to mark the occasion: Hospitality, as noting the site of this fine hostelry, a resting place for the tourist and the citizen; education, as the hotel property is now part and parcel of the grand institute, which, by the magnificent endowment of the William M. Rice estate, will be second to none in the South; historical, as being the seat of the government of the struggling republic, during its days of stress and hardship; of religion, as being the site and scene of the organization of the First Presbyterian church in Houston, of which Dr. Jacobs is now pastor. Thus, in a short, forceful application of the strength of these points, he put the audience at once in touch with the spirit of the time, the place and the theme.

The literary address of the day was given by Colonel A. J. Houston, who dwelt largely upon the Fannin massacre, thrillingly describing the scenes which characterized the betrayal and massacre of the Texans by the Mexican commander. Mrs. McKeever then, in a few impressive words, presented the tablet to the trustees of the Rice Institute. So, firmly imbedded in the walls of the hotel, lies this pure white stone, a part of the history of the chapter and of the state, in its simple inscription telling of noble deeds, and by the seal of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas graven on its face, presenting a symbol of the past as well as of the future, that "all who run may read," as they pass this memorable corner in the old city of Houston.

TO RECAPITULATE.

The state owns today 337 acres of land along the Layon front, covering almost the entire scene of this conflict between the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon races, this triumph of right over wrong, and the most grievous oppression. Although only a skirmish, as numbers would be rated now, San Jacinto marked an era in modern American history, changing the face of the Union and taking rank as one of the seven decisive battles of the world. This San Jacinto battle field is



TABLET IN RICE HOTEL, ERECTED BY SAN JACINTO CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE REPUBLIC

governed by the State of Texas, through commissioners appointed by the governor, as all such properties should be, and all expenses of care and improvement is defrayed by the state.

Mrs. John R. Fenn, of blessed memory, was the first president of the chapter, filling her office in the most faithful and efficient manner, as long as her health would permit. She was succeeded by Mrs. Urwitz, and she in turn by Mrs. J. J. McKeever, Jr., to whose wise judgment the chapter owes much of its success today.

I cannot, perhaps, more appropriately close this article than by quoting the splendid words of Mr. Dudley Wooten, who, in his dedication to the "Comprehensive History of Texas," thus honors the society of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, and of whom he is pleased to say: "Their heroic ancestors composed the first settlers of a virgin wilderness, confronted the sternest trials of a savage warfare, laid the foundation of an incipient empire, won the unequal battle for liberty and justice, established and maintained a splendid independence, and

finally yielded to the American Union the noblest in: the sisterhood of states. While their own generous love for the glorious past, tender veneration for its deathless deeds, just appreciation of its imperishable renown, loyal, faithful zeal in the preservation of its priceless records entitle them to the grateful reverence of every true Texan."

With such beautiful tributes as the above, which come continually from all sources to this body of patriotic women, their hearts are stimulated to greater devotion to the holy cause of their ancestors, and so "no one works for money, no one for fame," but each for the joy of the working, and for the God of her country today.

Official staff of the San Jacinto chapter: Mrs. J. J. McKeever, Jr., president; Mrs. E. G. Dumble, first vice president; Mrs. R. G. Ashe, second vice president; Mrs. John McClellan, third vice president; Mrs. M. B. Urwitz, secretary; Miss Rosalie Dumble, treasurer; Mrs. Rosine Ryan, historian.

LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By MRS. E. A. HOLLAND, *Recording Secretary*

Eighteen years ago this month (October), a few patriotic women in the city of Washington, D. C., under the leadership of that talented and lovable woman, Miss Eugenia Washington, met and organized the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Little then did the most sanguine of that noble and patriotic band dream that in this short space of time it would grow into the present powerful and efficient organization of 70,000 members, covering the entire United States and reaching into two foreign lands, Cuba and Mexico; or that by this time there would be built and equipped for its home the most magnificent building, owned exclusively by women, in the world, the Continental Memorial Hall, at Washington, D. C.

In about one year after its inception, Texas was reached by this patriotic fire, and Mrs. Julia Washington Fontaine, a descendant of the youngest brother of George Washington, had the honor of being the first Texas Daughter. Sev-

eral other women of Texas soon joined the national society, and Mrs. Governor Throckmorton, of Austin, was appointed state regent. Mrs. Clark succeeded Mrs. Throckmorton, and during her administration, Mrs. Fontaine was appointed the chapter regent for the city of Galveston, and had the honor of organizing the first chapter in the state, called, in compliment to her, the "George Washington Chapter." In 1895, the Jane Douglass Chapter, of Dallas, with Mrs. John Lane Henry as regent, was organized. In 1898 the Mary Isham Keith Chapter, of Ft. Worth, was organized, with Mrs. Elizabeth K. Bell as regent. In 1899 the Thankful Hubbard Chapter, of Austin, was organized, with Mrs. Ira H. Evans as regent. Mrs. Fontaine succeeded Mrs. Clark as state regent. In the month of April, 1899, Mrs. Fontaine was invited to Houston to meet with the ladies at the residence of Mrs. W. C. Crane, to talk over the matter of forming a chapter in our



MRS. D. F. STUART
Regent

own city. Very few, however, came prepared to join at once, but a number signed an agreement to join a chapter as soon as the proper papers were made out. Little was done during the summer of 1899. Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor had meantime been appointed by the authorities in Washington as the regent of the city of Houston. In the early fall she met the following ladies in the parlor of the Rice hotel: Mrs. W. C. Crane, Mrs. J. C. Hutcheson, Mrs. W. L. Lane, Mrs. Thomas Franklin, Mrs. James Journey, Mrs. Henry Lummis, Mrs. Paul Timpson, Mrs. M. H. Foster and Mrs. H. F. Ring. Others who were unable to attend sent in their papers, duly made out, and were also accepted at headquarters as charter members. These were Mrs. Mary Botts Fitzgerald, Mrs. D. F. Stuart, Mrs. W. R. Robertson, Mrs. C. L. Fitch, Mrs. Susan R. Tempest, Mrs. Harry T. Warner and Mrs. R. F. Dunbar. At the November meeting, 1899, the chapter regent, Mrs. Sydnor, appointed officers to fill the various offices, and the December records tell us that at that meeting the chapter was thoroughly organized, and the name "Lady Washington" was adopted in compliment to the sister chapter, "George Washington," of Galveston. A motto was chosen, being "Honor to

whom honor is due," and a flower selected, the Mary Washington tea rose.

The first social function given by the Lady Washington Chapter was a "Lady Washington Reception," in the parlors of the Rice hotel, where an inspiring program, reflecting the "spirit of '76," was carried out. Patriotic songs were sung, "ye olden time" readings were given, and the minuet was danced by diminutive men and maidens, representing George and Martha Washington in court attire, while the more stately maids sipped their cups of delicious tea.

One of the pleasantest features of our chapter life has been the exchange of courtesies with the George Washington Chapter of Galveston. While we were still a new chapter we were invited to take part in a most elaborate garden party at the beautiful home of Mrs. T. J. Groce, their regent, and just recently Mrs. Walter T. Gresham entertained us at a most gorgeous luncheon given to her chapter in commemoration of the birthday of George Washington. We have had the pleasure, in return, of entertaining some of their members on two of our state occasions.

January 17, 1907, known as "Regent's Day," the regent of Lady Washington Chapter, Mrs. D. F. Stuart—for this chapter has known but three regents, Mrs. Sydnor, Mrs. Crane and Mrs. Stuart—gave a beautiful "colonial" reception at her spacious, hospitable home. The Colonial Dames and Daughters of the American Revolution, with powdered wigs and beauty patches, in polonaise and watteau backs, and wearing high-heeled slippers, greeted the invited guests, numbering several hundred.

Other entertainments, receptions and teas have been given by our chapter, some to commemorate revolutionary anniversaries, and some to assist in raising money for Continental Memorial Hall and other patriotic work. Among the latter was a bazaar given in December, 1905, where \$349 was cleared; also a "silver tea" was given last April at the home of Mrs. J. A. Mullen, where a neat sum was realized and forwarded to Washington. A \$25 donation was made in 1902 to the Cum Concilio Club of Nacogdoches, Texas, to assist in rebuilding the "Old Stone Fort," which had recently been torn down. A like sum was donated to the Daughters of the Republic of Texas for the Alamo fund, besides \$5 to the

Mount Vernon flag fund. A national flag has also been given to the Free Kindergarten of this city, to inspire patriotism in the children. In the summer of 1906, desiring to assist in a most worthy local cause, the chapter donated \$50 to the Young Men's Christian Association building fund. The "Historic Loan" exhibit given by the chapter in 1903 was probably one of the most interesting and instructive of the many entertainments that have been given by this organization; for the collection of relics shown was not only very large, but many pieces were very choice

memory of Alexander Hodge, one of Marion's brave men, who was buried in Texas, a granite boulder hewn from the quarries of our own state at Llano. This boulder was unveiled in the City Park, March 13, 1908, with befitting ceremonies, and presented to the city of Houston in the presence of a large assemblage of people. Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, our state regent, is a descendant of this revolutionary soldier.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Texas have presented to the Continental Memorial Hall fund about \$1,500. This



MONUMENT IN SAM HOUSTON PARK, ERECTED BY LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION

and of great value to the proud owners. The placing of United States histories and other reference books in the Carnegie Library has received considerable attention from the chapter; but as there is no limit, this work will continue indefinitely.

Sacred and dear to the patriotic heart of every Daughter of the American Revolution is the resting place of a revolutionary soldier; and, inspired with a desire to do him honor, the Lady Washington chapter erected to the

includes the finishings of the Texas Room and the Lone Star in the dome of that building, as well as donations for other purposes, and of this amount the Lady Washington Chapter has contributed \$300. The chapter membership is at the present time seventy-six, with several applications in Washington to be acted upon. The meetings are held the first Friday in every month at the homes of different members. Just one little token of appreciation, love and esteem from the members, in the shape of a loving cup, has been given

our faithful regent, as a recognition of six years of devoted service in that office. Could this cup express in words the loving sentiment of each individual member, it would speak volumes.

While many have been the pleasures since the formation of the chapter, yet Death has visited and darkened the homes and taken the loved ones. One of the original band of charter members has been removed to the great beyond, Mrs. Mary B. Fitzgerald.

In conclusion, I will say that from an educational standpoint, in the study of revolutionary history, as well as in the commemoration of noble deeds, the chapter has been wide awake. For the past seven years a "Year Book" has been published by the historian and placed in the hands of every member. The chapter is ever trying to keep alive in the hearts of the people the importance of celebrating anniversaries, and

that the turmoil of the battlefield of our revolutionary forefathers should not be forgotten, the hardships and privations they suffered to achieve liberty are again and again depicted. In fact, the history of the colonies, especially that of the "thirteen original states," is being studied more earnestly year after year, so that the true spark of patriotism may be kindled, and the world become richer and better in perpetuating the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence.

The present officers are: Mrs. D. F. Stuart, regent; Mrs. H. F. Ring, vice regent; Mrs. E. A. Holland, recording secretary; Mrs. R. Hume Smith, corresponding secretary; Mrs. John McClellan, registrar; Mrs. William Stude, treasurer; Mrs. E. J. Brewster, historian; Miss Myrtella Beall, librarian; Mrs. W. L. Lane, curator.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA IN THE STATE OF TEXAS—HOUSTON CIRCLE

Motto: "Virtutes Majorum Filiae Conservant."

By MRS. W. C. CRANE

The object of this society is to collect and preserve manuscripts, traditions and mementoes of bygone days; to preserve and restore buildings connected with the early history of our country, and to diffuse healthful and intelligent information concerning the past. The members shall be composed entirely of women who are descended in their own right from some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American colony prior to 1750, and shall have rendered service to his country during the colonial period, held an important position in a colonial government, or in some efficient service contributed to the founding of this great and powerful nation, before July 5, 1776. This date shall include all signers of the Declaration of Independence. No person shall be a candidate for admission unless

invited and proposed by one member and seconded by another. The Houston Circle of the society was organized in 1904, in order to keep in touch with the state society, and the society at large, and that they might take up intelligently the study of colonial history. With the state societies, it has contributed to the awarding of prizes for essays on colonial subjects in the five larger cities of the state, including Houston.

Beginning with four members, we have more than doubled our number, as follows: Mrs. B. F. Weems, Mrs. John McClellan, Mrs. W. C. Crane, Mrs. Howard Smith, Mrs. Robert Knox, Mrs. Jeff N. Miller, Mrs. J. W. Parker, Mrs. Seabrook Sydnor, Mrs. W. M. Robinson, Mrs. Arthur Cargill.

DICK DOWLING CAMP, UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, NO. 197

By PHILIP H. FALL, *Commander*

This is an organization composed of ex-Confederate soldiers, which has for its object the amelioration of the condition of any old Southern soldier who may be a member, or of his family, should he die destitute of means. The camp never allows one of its members to be buried in "potter's field," as it owns three lots in the German cemetery for the use of deceased members. It has accomplished much good during its existence. Its membership was at one time nearly 500, but death has thinned its ranks, until now about 140 names are upon its roster. The records of the camp were destroyed in the Market House fire, hence a correct history is not accessible. The camp is represented at all of the general reunions, and with its celebrated banner, which has inscribed upon it "Forty-three defeated 15,000, at Sabine Pass, September 8, 1863," creates great enthusiasm, as it marches in the great procession of old soldiers and their friends. It is a great advertisement to Houston, and as many of the camp as possible should be prevailed upon to attend the reunions. These old heroes will not be with us much longer, and we shall miss them when they "cross the river."

The camp is named after Richard Dowling, the hero of Sabine Pass battle, whose bravery, with only forty-three men, prevented General Franklin, with an army of 15,000, from landing at Sabine Pass, thus preventing the invasion of Texas. Their aim was to effect a landing and march to Houston, where Federal headquarters were to be established, whence commands would be sent in all directions for the purpose of devastating the country; but Dowling and his forty-three Irishmen prevented such an awful catastrophe. Jefferson Davis, in his memoirs, declares it to have been the most remarkable victory known in any age of the world.

Miss Minnie Porter, of Houston, presented the camp the banner of which it is so proud. The R. E. Lee Chapter also presented them with a costly and beautiful Confederate flag. The city has given the camp a room in the Market House as long as it is a camp, and also gives them the use of the large hall adjoining, in which to hold their meetings. The beautiful life-size statue

of Dick Dowling on Market Square is the result of the work of Dick Dowling Camp, aided by the three divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and Emmet Council. These associations together formed the Dick Dowling Monument Association. Popular subscriptions were called for, through the press and otherwise. The ladies of Beaumont sent a large contribution, R. E. Lee Chapter helped materially, and several citizens gave large donations. The amount of material, money and work required to complete the monument approximated \$5,000.

The pedestal of the monument is of highly polished gray granite, eleven and one-half feet



PHILIP H. FALL
Commander Dick Dowling Camp

in height, surmounted by a portrait statue of Dowling in Carrara Italian marble, six feet six inches high, making the total height of the monument eighteen feet.

Immediately over the foundation are two steps and two bases. Upon the second base is the name "Dowling," raised in bold letters. On the highly polished die are the names of the forty-three Irish patriots who assisted Dowling in the achievement that has rendered his name famous in the history of the late war.

Upon each of the four sides of the plinth are appropriate emblems, such as cannon, typical of

his command; the Confederate flag, a stack of cannon balls and the Irish harp, suggestive of Dowling's nationality.

Upon the second base is the inscription, "Erected by Dick Dowling Camp and the Irish Societies of Houston."

The Dick Dowling Camp has been made the custodian of quite a number of valuable relics of the civil war. The camp is to have a "gray

book" issued soon, containing the pictures of the presidents of the United States and the history of the camp, and other data concerning the civil war, which is to be published by a Mr. Krogh.

The present officers are: Philip H. Fall, commander; J. J. Hall, first lieutenant; George H. Hermann, second lieutenant; A. F. Amerman, adjutant; J. S. Blair, chaplain.

ROBERT E. LEE CHAPTER 186, UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

By MRS. MARY E. BRYAN

November 11, 1897, in response to a call by veterans of Dick Dowling Camp, for the organization of a chapter of United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. Margaret Hadley Foster and several other ladies met at the City Hall on that

was placed in Mrs. Foster's hands, and she named the following list of ladies as a committee of co-workers: Mrs. Robert Rutherford, Mrs. T. R. Franklin, Mrs. J. A. Huston, Mrs. B. F. Weems, Mrs. Mary E. Bryan (Mrs. Jesse A.), Mrs. Carter Walker, Mrs. E. A. Sydnor, Mrs. J. R. Waties, Mrs. C. H. Lucy, Miss Adelia A. Dumovant, Miss Kate B. Shaifer, Miss Jennie Hunter.

The chairman called a meeting for the morning of the 17th at the Lyceum Library, and the chapter was there organized and the following officers were duly elected: Mrs. Joseph Chappell Hutcheson, president; Mrs. Milton G. Howe, first vice president; Mrs. Thomas R. Franklin, second vice president; Mrs. Margaret Hadley Foster, secretary. Later the first credential committee was in charge of Mrs. W. V. R. Watson as chairman, with Mrs. R. S. Lovett and Mrs. J. R. Waties.

Noting the fact that no chapter in the division was named for the great chieftain, Robert E. Lee, the chapter took advantage of it and became the first to be enrolled as the Robert E. Lee Chapter in the state. Deeply engraved with love and veneration upon every heart, this dear name has ever been an inspiration and seemingly a benison upon the chapter work.

When Miss Mildred Lee was officially informed that the Houston chapter had taken her honored father's name, to distinguish themselves in the national group of chapters, she replied with a cordial letter of thanks, inclosing to the chapter a lock of her father's hair, which is kept by the chapter among its treasured possessions.



MRS. MARY E. BRYAN
President Robert E. Lee Chapter

date, in the evening, the regular meeting place of the camp. Mrs. Foster, by request of the veterans and ladies present, was made chairman.

After discussion of U. D. C. work, the matter

Among others present at the second meeting were Mrs. J. J. Clemens and Miss Salter. Having a list of fifty members, a charter was applied for. Mrs. Piety L. Hadley was the first honorary member of the chapter. The membership consisted largely of the most energetic and distinguished women of the city, and the high standard under which it was so favorably launched has ever been maintained. The motto selected is that of the Lee family, "Not unmindful of futurity," and the flower a red rose.

Quickly after organization the chapter made a record second to none in the performance of duty, taking up the objects of the U. D. C. Association, which include memorial, benevolent and social work.

It has been a labor of love to look after and give assistance to the veterans in life. The home at Austin has received material aid from the chapter and a library established there was largely through its efforts, with Mrs. J. A. Huston chairman in charge.

As to the Confederate dead, the chapter has been faithful to the memory of these glorious heroes, in strewing flowers on their graves and placing substantial markers that none may be forgotten or neglected.

The chapter was the first in the state and second in the South to bestow crosses of honor on Confederate Veterans. The chapter, in its infancy, sent delegates to the U. D. C. convention at Galveston, and with the characteristic hospitality of Houstonians, invited the next annual session of the division to meet at Houston. The invitation was accepted and the convention met in our city in 1898, and proved to be a most interesting and successful event. All delegates and state officials were the guests of the chapter. The president, Mrs. J. C. Hutcheson, entertained with an elegant noon luncheon at her home, and a reception was given at the close of the convention at the parish house of Christ church, where the convention was held, through the courtesy of Rev. Henry D. Aves, rector of the parish. Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone, state president, and Mrs. Kate Cabell Currie, national president, were in attendance. A beautiful memorial service was held in the same place during the convention.

During Mrs. Hutcheson's administration, the 10th of October, 1898, was made memorable by

the members present, fourteen in number (just five more than a quorum), pledging the chapter to direct its energies principally to placing a monument in Houston, to the Confederate dead and in a park if possible. Every one knew this meant years of arduous work, but not a heart faltered. The brave president led a campaign with every member assigned to certain wards and streets, to solicit funds, only asking one dollar from each white person called upon, in the house to house solicitation. This resulted in the nucleus of the monument fund, which was augmented by another plan also suggested by the president. These were "Stone Buyers," being leaflets of cardboard consisting of forty squares for the names of those buying the stones, and these leaflets were to be preserved and placed in the corner stone of the monument, which promise was kept.

Mrs. T. R. Franklin was appointed chairman of the monument committee, in which capacity she served during the many years required to raise a sufficient amount to erect a monument which would do credit to the cause, to the city of Houston and to the chapter. Mrs. Franklin, with the endorsement of the chapter, wisely placed the fund, as it accumulated, out at interest, until such time as it would be needed.

In the park house the chapter has the plaster cast of the recumbent statue of General Albert Sidney Johnston, made by that wonderful genius, Elizabeth Ney. This statue was presented by the sculptor to Judge Norman G. Kittrell, who, believing that it should be in the hands of the Daughters of the Confederacy, presented it to the Robert E. Lee Chapter.

In 1903 the chapter again entertained the state convention, on this occasion joined by the Oran M. Roberts, the sister chapter of the city, as hostesses. The convention was held in Assembly Hall, and there was a splendid program of entertainment, in which the Z. Z. Club figured, with the president Judge Presley K. Ewing and Mrs. Ewing taking part, and making a great success.

The chapter has been faithful to every trust. All honor days have been observed, and impressive memorial services held. The first service in memory of Miss Winnie Davis, the beloved Daughter of the Confederacy, was held

in Christ church, by the chapter, Mrs. M. E. Bryan, chairman, with Miss Salter and Miss Hunter, committee in charge.

In the eleven years of the chapter's existence, seven presidents have been honored with the leadership of its affairs: Mrs. Hutcheson, Mrs. T. R. Franklin, Mrs. William Christian, Mrs. Seabrook Sydnor, Mrs. J. A. Huston, Mrs. J. B. Beatty, Mrs. Mary E. Bryan. Each president has done what she could. During Mrs. Beatty's administration there was much activity and she organized the chapter auxiliary, Hood's Texas Brigade, Jr.

The entertainment committee, Mrs. O. T. Holt, chairman, and Mrs. Mabel Franklin Smith, vice chairman, showed splendid executive ability in the management of its affairs, and brought in large amounts for the monument fund. The monument, designed for the chapter by the sculptor, Mr. Louis Amaties, of Washington, D. C., was an allegorical figure representing the Spirit of the Confederacy, the conception being that, as the principles for which the Confederacy fought stand on natural rights, so the bronze figure representing its spirit should stand on natural rocks, entwined by the deathless ivy, strong and youthful, resting his arms on the downturned sword, clasping with one hand the palm of peace, which he reluctantly accepted, and with the other a bunch of laurel, which he so valiantly earned on the battle field, he looks on the horizon, thoughtful of the future of the country.

As the order was given to cast the bronze figure, it behooved the chapter in 1907 to obtain the requisite amount, \$1,700, to finish payment and for expenses of unveiling ceremonies. This was undertaken by the acting president, and Mrs. O. T. Holt of the monument committee, and with the assistance of a ball game, played as a benefit by Captains Frank Clemens and Lubbock respectively, of the Lean and Fat teams, the result was success. Great enthusiasm was manifested when it was known that the fruition of hopes of long years would be realized. The monument was erected on the beautiful plateau in the City Park, which had been selected for it. The date for unveiling was especially appropriate, as it was decided to celebrate the 19th of January, 1908, the natal anniversary of Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

The day was ideal, and thousands thronged the park to witness the event. The chapter had sent out hundreds of invitations to chapters U. D. C., and to camps of United Confederate Veterans, to state officials and other distinguished persons in other states. The unveiling ceremonies were beautiful and impressive. The cords pulling the drapery apart that disclosed the monument were in the hands of Miss Marian Holt Seward, member of the auxiliary, and Master J. B. Jaqua, president of the same organization, all of the children taking part in the songs and placing the flowers on the monument.

Judge Norman G. Kittrell, master of ceremonies, and Captain J. C. Hutcheson, orator of the day, seemed inspired with patriotic words of earnestness and fervor. The President General of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone, placed the laurel wreath on the monument and gave a beautiful address. Mrs. R. E. Luhn, chairman of the anniversary committee, in their behalf presented an exquisite floral piece, handing it to the chapter president, Mrs. Bryan, who placed it on the granite pedestal. There were grateful hearts and true that joined in the invocation said by Rev. Peter Gray Sears at the close of the exercises.

Although the chapter, never numerically strong, had raised the amount of \$7,500 to complete the monument, it had kept every pledge to help the Confederate Woman's Home. For 1908 the pledge promised by the chairman at the convention had been doubled, and was forwarded to Mrs. Roberdeau, the treasurer, at Austin, the 1st of May. Members assisted in that cause independently. Mrs. J. B. Beatty was the promoter, as state officer, in raising this sum. Mrs. Seabrook Sydnor and Mrs. Robertson furnished a memorial room, and Mrs. Bryan raised a sum sufficient to furnish one room.

Mrs. B. A. Randolph, a member of this chapter, who was the president of the first chapter of Daughters of the Confederacy in Houston, which disbanded after a short existence, donated one hundred dollars to the R. E. Lee Chapter Confederate monument fund from the former chapter, the amount having been raised for monument purposes.

During the present year the R. E. Lee Chapter set aside the sum of one hundred dollars to aid

in erecting a tablet to the memory of the Confederate dead in the Tenth Street cemetery in this city, Mrs. T. R. Franklin chairman of the work.

The inscription on the tablet which marks the pedestal of granite, some twelve feet high, on which stands the bronze figure, The Spirit of the Confederacy, has this inscription in bas relief: "Erected by Robert E. Lee Chapter, No. 186, to

The honorary members of the chapter, Mrs. Piety L. Hadley, Mrs. M. J. Briscoe, Mrs. Anson Jones and Mrs. Robert Brewster, have passed to their higher reward.

Of the active members, Mrs. Robert Rutherford was the first to be taken, and one who was faithful in everything for which she labored for long years, but especially for the cause of her beloved South. Mrs. Annie E. Sydnor and Mrs.



"THE SPIRIT OF THE CONFEDERACY"
Bronze Figure on Monument Erected by the Robert E. Lee Chapter

all heroes of the South who fought for the principle of State's Rights." The names of the monument committee follow, and are: Mrs. Julia H. Franklin, Mrs. Bettie P. Hutcheson, Mrs. Ella H. Sydnor, Mrs. Marian S. Holt, Mrs. Mabel F. Smith, Mrs. Maria C. Weems, Mrs. Julia Huston, Mrs. Mary W. Beatty, Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, and the name of the chapter organizer, Mrs. Margaret Hadley Foster.

J. R. Waties also were taken from the chapter to join the happy throng beyond the Great Divide.

Roster of officers of R. E. Lee Chapter: Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, president; Mrs. E. J. Brewster, vice president; Mrs. J. F. Burton, second vice president; Mrs. Carter Walker, third vice president; Mrs. R. E. Luhn, fourth vice president; Mrs. Stuart Boyles, recording secretary; Mrs. Theodore L. Dunn, corresponding secretary;

Miss Abbie F. Smith, having served the past two years; Mrs. Philip H. Fall, treasurer; Mrs. M. D. Fuller, historian; Mrs. A. G. Henry, registrar; Mrs. J. W. Dittmar, curator; Mrs. O. M.

Davis, director of Chapter Auxiliary, with Mrs. R. E. Patterson, Mrs. Gordon L. Black and Mrs. A. G. Henry, committee.

ORAN M. ROBERTS CHAPTER NO. 440, UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

By MRS. S. T. STEELE, *Historian*

The Oran M. Roberts Chapter was organized at Houston, Texas, February 1, 1901, by Miss Adelia A. Dunovant, with sixty charter members.



MRS. WHARTON BATES
President

The chapter was named in honor of Governor Oran M. Roberts. Mrs. O. M. Roberts, on learning of this, presented the chapter with a valuable book, "A Comprehensive History of Texas," also a battle flag which had been presented to ex-Governor Roberts by the women of Opelousas, Louisiana. Mrs. Roberts was unanimously elected honorary member of the chapter, and a vote of thanks was tendered her by the chapter for her highly prized gifts. All members of

Dick Dowling Camp, Confederate Veterans, were also made honorary members of the chapter.

The following officers were elected to serve for the year 1901. President, Miss Adelia A. Dunovant; first vice president, Mrs. S. F. Carter; second vice president, Mrs. T. W. House; third vice president, Mrs. Wharton Bates; fourth vice president, Mrs. W. B. King; recording secretary, Miss Jennie Criswell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jonathan Lane; treasurer, Mrs. Bettie Mather Stephens; registrar, Mrs. F. L. Phelps; historian, Mrs. Blandin; custodian, Mrs. E. A. Heffernan; librarian, Miss Bettie B. Guild; choral leader and instrumental soloist, Miss Emily Beavens; vocal soloists, Mrs. E. P. Davis and Mrs. Baltis Allen; standard bearer, to be appointed by the president, or, rather, given to the lady who brought in the most new members, won by Mrs. Sam T. Steele.

The chapter motto is "Memory is the Mother of the Muses." The chapter flower is the pansy, emblem of thought, appropriate to our work. Chapter badge is of white silk with gold fringe. The motto, "Memory is the Mother of the Muses," is printed in gold letters around a beautiful purple pansy, beneath which two flags, the Texas flag and the Confederate battle flag, are crossed.

The chapter prospered, and the membership increased so rapidly that 315 members were enrolled in December, 1901. The chapter sent fourteen delegates to the state convention at San Antonio in December, 1901, and had the honor and pleasure of seeing its president, Miss Adelia Dunovant, elected state president before it celebrated its first anniversary.

The chapter did excellent work during the years 1902 and 1903. In 1903 Mrs. Blandin was

elected president, and Mrs. Dunovant elected honorary president of the chapter. In January, 1904, Mrs. Wharton Bates was elected president, and this year's record shows the chapter with a neat sum of money in its treasury. During this year memorial services were held at Shearn church, in honor of General John B. Gordon; a handsome floral tribute was sent by the chapter to be placed on the casket which held his remains; also a letter of condolence to his wife and family. Mrs. Gordon wrote a letter of thanks for same.

The chapter celebrated the birthday of General Robert E. Lee, January 19, with appropriate exercises, at Light Guard Armory Hall. Thomas H. Ball and Congressman Pinckney were the distinguished orators of the occasion. April 26, "Memorial," or "Confederate Veterans' Decoration Day," was observed by strewing flowers and placing a laurel wreath on the grave of every Confederate veteran.

The chapter donated \$60 to the fund for the home for wives and widows of Confederate veterans, soon to be built at Austin, Texas. The concert given at Bryan Hall for the benefit of the chapter netted over \$100.

General Lee's birthday was celebrated January 19, 1905, with an appropriate program. Mrs. Steele read an original tribute to Stonewall Jackson, which was published in "Dixie Land." A reception was given by the chapter to veterans of Dick Dowling Camp, at the beautiful home of Mrs. Will Bottler, who extended this hospitality to the chapter.

Appropriate memorial services were held at Shearn chapel on Decoration Day, with an able address by Judge Street of Galveston. Two hundred wreaths were made by Oran M. Roberts Chapter and these were taken to the different cemeteries and placed on the graves of departed Confederate veterans.

June 3 of that year, Jefferson Davis' birthday, was celebrated with an interesting program followed by an elegant reception given to the Oran M. Roberts Chapter and veterans by our beloved president, Mrs. Wharton Bates. The programs and decorations for each of these occasions were arranged by Mrs. C. W. Black, chairman of committees on anniversaries, assisted by Mrs. S. T. Steele and others of this committee.

The chapter assisted an old veteran by helping him buy a horse, so that he could make a living by hauling, etc., giving him \$6.25 for this purpose.

We also sent floral offerings and a telegram of condolence on the death of Judge Reagan, also an exquisite floral cross, three feet high, made of lilies of the valley, white forget-me-nots and carnations, to Mildred Lee, and handsome floral tributes to Governor Lubbock. Floral offerings are always sent when a member of our chapter dies, also on the death of a Confederate veteran in our city. The chapter gave \$2.00 to the Davis monument fund, sent a large box of comfortable clothing to Austin for indigent wives and widows of Confederate veterans, which was kindly received and wisely distributed by Mrs. Z. T. Fulmore.

In the summer the chapter gave a picnic at Sam Houston park, from which the sum of \$100 was realized. We assisted the family of a veteran who were in need, giving them \$5.00 and the promise of shoes; also secured transportation to New Orleans for another worthy veteran, who hoped to get in the home there. This was done through the efforts of our president, Mrs. Wharton Bates. Colonel T. J. Anderson, general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific, aided by giving a rate of one cent per mile, the chapter paying his fare and giving him money for other expenses.

The chapter feels that it is better to assist and care for the living, and that there will be plenty of time after the last veteran has passed over the river, to raise monuments to their memory. In accordance with this conviction, it was decided that this chapter send \$25 to the fund for wives and widows of veterans, this sum to be carried by one of the delegates and presented at the state convention.

Our membership rapidly increased, in 1904-05 new members being admitted at almost every meeting. Mrs. M. L. J. Hoover and Mrs. Hattie S. Hatch, chairman of the committee on credentials, did fine work, being influential in bringing in new members and in seeing that application blanks are properly filled and signed.

During the year 1906, the chapter disbursed a considerable amount in aid of various enterprises, among which were the following: Feb-

ruary 27, to the Confederate Woman's Home at Austin, \$50; August 28, to same institution, \$100; to U. D. C. San Francisco earthquake sufferers, \$50; to Y. M. C. A. building, \$50; for marking graves of Confederate soldiers on battle fields, \$50.

Services were held on Memorial Day, and all graves of Confederate veterans in the various cemeteries of Houston were decorated.

The birthdays of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson were celebrated on January 19, that of Jefferson Davis June 3, and of Judge Reagan on October 8, all with appropriate exercises, which were attended by members of the O. M. Roberts and R. E. Lee chapters, U. D. C., Dick Dowling Camp, U. C. V., and Houston's representative citizens.

Mrs. M. A. Zumwalt, one of our members, while chairman of South Texas district, Texas division, U. D. C., collected over one thousand dollars for the fund to build a home for Confederate women at Austin. This sum, together with contributions from the O. M. Roberts Chapter, amounts to about fourteen or fifteen hundred dollars collected and given for this purpose by the chapter and through the splendid work of Mrs. Zumwalt. She was elected one of the trustees of the home, also a director of the state executive board.

The year 1907-08 has shown splendid work by the Oran M. Roberts Chapter. The chief object of the chapter has been helping the Confederate Women's Home in Austin, Texas. Towards this end we have given a number of entertainments, the most important of which, financially, was the ball game between the "Fats" and the "Leans." Mrs. J. M. Gibson deserves special mention for her energetic work in getting up this game.

The chapter is wide awake, and keeps in touch with the progressive methods of the day. During the year, many new members have joined our ranks. While we are satisfied with what has been done, we are ambitious, and hope to do greater things in the future.

The treasurer, Mrs. Arthur McClellan, made a very gratifying report, as follows:

Paid for general and state dues	\$40.50
Paid for floral offerings	19.00
Paid to charities	15.50
Paid to Confederate Women's Home.....	36.60
Paid for sundries	123.82
Total	\$235.42

The chapter has also furnished a room in the Confederate Women's Home. Mrs. C. L. De St. Aubin, formerly Mrs. Lottie R. Cox, joined by her husband, gave the chapter a fine oil portrait of Gov. O. M. Roberts, which we placed in the O. M. Roberts room at the home. Sweeney & Fredericks of Houston made and donated a beautiful brass door plate, with Governor O. M. Roberts' name engraved on it, which was placed on the door of said room. The chapter has now on hand \$100, which the delegates to the coming state convention in December, at Terrell, Texas, will donate to the home, thus redeeming the pledge made by delegates at a previous convention.

"Our historical meetings have been a special feature, these meetings being ably and enthusiastically conducted by Mrs. Sam T. Steele, chapter historian, who follows strictly the program sent by the state historian, and introduces, in addition, novel and interesting contests, for which prizes are offered. These and musical numbers keep up unflagging interest in this line of chapter work. At the unveiling of Dick Dowling monument, which was celebrated with great eclat, our president was given the honor of choosing the sponsor to represent the Confederacy on that occasion. Miss Maybelle Steele, the daughter of our esteemed historian, was chosen. She wore a beautiful costume in Confederate colors, and carried the handsome flag, of which our chapter is so justly proud." (From the secretary's report.)

Time and space forbid further mention of the many, many things this chapter has done to aid the work to which our association is pledged. The moving and guiding spirit has been our worthy president, Mrs. Wharton Bates, who is serving her fourth term. She is never weary in well doing and deserves all honor and praise for her devotion to the work in which the Daughters are engaged.

On October 7, 1908, the following officers were elected by acclamation: President, Mrs. Wharton Bates; first vice president, Mrs. J. M. Gibson; second vice president, Mrs. Hattie S. Hatch; third vice president, Mrs. R. F. Noble; fourth vice president, Mrs. Sidney Huston; recording secretary, Mrs. L. M. Worsham (nee

Gambati); corresponding secretary, Mrs. Max Otto; treasurer, Mrs. Arthur McClellan; historian, Mrs. Sam T. Steele; registrar, Mrs. Kate Hansen; curator, Mrs. C. H. Rogers; librarian, Mrs. W. E. Crump. Mrs. T. C. Rowe was made an honorary member, and was elected director of music.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN POST NO. 9, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, G. A. R.

By JOHN C. BONNELL, *Commander*

The Grand Army of the Republic was organized at Springfield, Illinois, May, 1866. It is composed only of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who aided in the maintenance and in establishing the honor and integrity, and consequently the supremacy, of our national union and government, by service in the war of 1861-65.

It has three distinct constituted and chartered bodies: First, Posts, for city, county, town or precinct, meeting at least once monthly. Second, Departments, which cover a state and meet yearly in an encampment. Third, National Encampment, the highest in rank and authority, meeting once a year.

Its three great principles are fraternity, charity, loyalty. Fraternity, without regard to former rank, is the great foundation stone.

Charity, whose virtues are followed, and ties that were welded in fire of battle, make a sympathy for disabled comrades and their families very strong.

Loyalty, the great crowning principle. When our flag is in danger, then loyal sons leave pursuits and pleasures of civil life and throng to the field, with one resolve, "The Union shall and must be preserved."

Its life continues up to and ceases at the muster out by death of the last comrade that bore arms to defend the nation's flag during the war between the states.

Its own and only auxiliary is The Woman's Relief Corps. This national body was organized in 1883 at Denver, Colorado, by Paul Vandervoort, commander in chief of the G. A. R. This is a body of loyal women whose purpose is to aid in securing funds for charity, and they guide in the dispensing of that charity in a more per-

fect manner than could be attained by the Grand Army of the Republic.

The George B. McClellan Post, No. 9, Department of Texas, G. A. R., was organized December 10, 1885, and its complete by-laws, adopted December 9, 1886. The records show about forty members at that time. Captain A. K. Taylor was post commander, with David Perkins post adjutant. During its existence the post has given many hundreds of dollars to relieve the wants of and to help out of difficulty any of the defenders of Old Glory. Its objects, too, extend to relief of widows and orphans, and this at an especial time and in an especial way, viz: when the Union veteran passes here and awaits the reassembling of the Grand Army of the Republic above, where God is the supreme commander.

This Post has been energetic in one line, and at much expense, but doing its work willingly, cheerfully and loyally, and this was in looking out for the burial of Union veterans who would otherwise have been consigned to potter's field. In the past twenty-three years no Union soldier with an honorable record has met that fate. To care for this very class, the Post purchased a lot in one of the cemeteries, and at the beginning of this year's work, the space was declared to be filled. Since then a block has been purchased and deed filed for it, near to the main avenue in Glenwood cemetery. In the purchase of this piece of ground the Post was materially aided by its auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps. This burial block will be dedicated on national Thanksgiving Day, November, 1908.

For Grand Army of the Republic the department headquarters are at Denison, Texas. T. M.

Wright, department commander, and W. O. Kretsinger, adjutant general.

For the Woman's Relief Corps the headquarters are 1417 Crawford street, Houston. S. E. Bonnell, department president; Maude Green, department secretary.

The George B. McClellan Post has at present about forty members, and the roster shows John C. Bonnell, commander, and J. J. Scholl, adjutant.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

George B. McClellan W. R. C. was organized July 6, 1895, through the efforts of Mrs. Jennie Rue, ably assisted by Mrs. Maggie Rust and others.

"The objects of this order are to specially aid and assist the Grand Army of the Republic, and to perpetuate the memory of the heroic dead; to assist such Union veterans as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to their widows

and love of country among our children and in the community in which we live, and encourage the spread of universal liberty and equal rights to all."

There was urgent need for the order at the time of its formation. Many of the old veterans were seeking health and strength in this warm and balmy climate; and to these, their widows and orphans, the Woman's Relief Corps was ever ready to extend aid and comfort.

Our work did not stop here. At the time of the Spanish-American war, the order was most active, and rendered very valuable assistance to the soldiers stationed at Houston, furnishing them with clothing, shoes and other necessities. From time to time the order has also assisted children's homes and various other charitable organizations here in the city, the nature of the assistance sometimes being in the form of clothing and sewing, and at other times financial aid.

The order, although originally founded for the sole purpose of assisting veteran soldiers, has nevertheless at all times been ready and willing to extend assistance to all classes of needy, and the scope of its work has been such as to reach all classes who have appeared deserving of its efforts.

Mrs. Maggie Rust, Mrs. Annetta Van Horn and Mrs. J. C. Bonnell have ably served the order as department presidents. Mrs. Jennie Rue is also a representative woman of the order, having served in local department and national offices.

The Woman's Relief Corps meets every first and third Friday of each month, at 3 o'clock p. m., at Odd Fellows Hall. The presiding officers are: Mrs. Georgie Warren, president; Mrs. Isabelle Trumbo, secretary, and Mrs. Maud Green, treasurer.



MRS. JENNIE RUE
Active Worker, Woman's Relief Corps

and orphans, to find them homes and employment, and assure them of sympathy and friends, to cherish and emulate the deeds of our army nurses and of all loyal women who rendered loving service to our country in her hour of peril; to maintain true allegiance to the United States of America; to inculcate lessons of patriotism

MUSICAL HOUSTON

MRS. HORACE BOOTH, *Editor*

MRS. R. L. COX AND MRS. J. W. MAXEY, *Assistants*

An effort has been made by the editor of these pages to make mention of everything in Houston which pertains to musical development. If by any chance any important matter is omitted, it has not been the fault of the editor, but by a delay in getting the material to work with, and which has been faithfully solicited.

The position which Houston occupies musically today is one which every lover of this high art should be proud of, and especially so, those who have been factors in placing her upon this plane. As one of the promoters for everything in this line, we recall the name of Mrs. Margaret Hadley Foster, who, through the medium of the Houston Post, always wielded her pen to further any advancement musically, and was prominent in the organization of the Woman's Choral Club and other musical societies or clubs. Mrs. Willis Hutcheson, also of the Post, holds a large place for music in Houston.

The first musical club, the Philharmonic, was organized in Houston many years ago, with Mr. Bremonde as president. The leader in this first musical step was Mrs. L. P. Grunewald, who was director for this club. Mrs. Grunewald was the mother of Madame Samaroff, who was here before an appreciative audience last year under the auspices of the Woman's Choral Club.

Professor Horace Clark, Sr., was also one of its presidents, and among its members we note the names of Mrs. J. O. Carr, Mrs. Annie Giraud and Mrs. M. C. Culpepper.

From this, as a nucleus, we can now boast of many musical clubs, and through these clubs, the music lovers are given the opportunity to hear the finest of artists at a nominal cost.

The name of the late Mr. Dudley Bryan stands for music in this city, having been president of the Quartette Club, and so closely associated in the organization of the English singing societies of Texas. Mr. Fred Dexter was also one of the prominent workers in this, and has always been a helper and a leader in music, having been director for the Quartette Society for a number of years.

We recall the name of Professor Duvernoy, who used to teach a large class in piano, years ago. And among the pianists will always be associated the thorough and efficient work of Mrs. C. A. Bujac. Mrs. Bujac assisted in an entertainment to raise the first money on the old Shearn pipe organ.

Of the different musical societies, which will be written of in these pages, we will say, Houston has grown large enough to give a space for all, and each one forms an important part in the grand and glorious art.

WOMAN'S CHORAL CLUB.

The Woman's Choral Club of Houston was organized in November, 1901. Mrs. E. A. Peden, who was so well known and loved in Houston, and who was gifted with a most beautiful soprano voice, called together a few ladies who sang, and whom she knew to be interested in music.

Our first president, Mrs. Willie Hutcheson, whom every one always associates with the highest idea of music. After getting the work well started, she was compelled to resign, as her news-

paper work was getting so heavy, and so many demands were made upon her, that we realized we must give her up, but it was certainly with regret by the club.

They met at her home and organized the Woman's Choral Club, limiting the active membership to fifty. Miss Mary Carson Kidd was our first director, and we began work in a very modest way, hoping to give two or three concerts a season for the pleasure of our friends.

We held our rehearsals at the home of Mrs.

Peden, and at the close of the first year, felt that we had not only accomplished the purpose for which we had organized, but had also gained



MRS. W. H. KIRKLAND
President

confidence to attempt something more ambitious.

Before the beginning of our second season, Miss Kidd went abroad for study, leaving us without a leader. Mrs. E. B. Parker was prevailed upon to take her place, and the club undoubtedly owes much of its success to her.

The directory decided, in the early part of the second season, that we were strong enough to attempt artist concerts, and our first effort in that line was to present Elsa Ruegger, cellist, and Estelle Heartt, contralto. The concert was a success, artistically and financially, while our associate membership had grown most encouragingly. After this we decided to give three affairs each year, making the mid-winter concert the particular event of the season, and the only one to which tickets were for sale, the other two being complimentary to our associate members only. This year we found ourselves in a position to make all our concerts complimentary to associate members, and we hope that henceforth and forever the Choral Club will be relieved of "ticket selling."

Our associate membership fee is only \$5 a year, and, as we have never been financially embarrassed, we feel that we have shown conclusively that, with good management and con-

scientious work, clubs can do much for their community, with less money than is usually found necessary.

Among the artists who have appeared in Houston under the auspices of the Choral Club are Herbert Witherspoon (basso), twice; DePachmann (pianiste), Anita Rio (soprano), Jessie Ringer (contralto), Estelle Heartt (contralto), Isabella Boutton (mezzo soprano), Glen Hall (tenor), Julian Walker (baritone), Arthur Hartmann (violinist), and Elsa Ruegger (cellist), twice. The second time we presented Miss Ruegger to the Houston people was last year, soon after the San Francisco disaster. After our concert she suggested that we give a benefit for the earthquake sufferers, and offered her services for the occasion. Marie Nichols, violinist, and Miss Mary Moore, pianiste, who had been touring with Miss Ruegger, joined her here, and they, with George Crampton, baritone, who was in Houston at the time, gave us a beautiful concert, by which we realized over \$600 for the relief fund.

Other artists who have been brought here by the Choral Club are Madame Samarooff, Corinne Rider Kelsey and Claude Cunningham. A con-



MRS. JOHN W. MAXEY
Vice President Woman's Choral Club

cert enjoyed very much by Houstonians was the one in which our first director, Miss Mary Carlsen Kidd, took the leading part and was assisted



MRS. E. B. PARKER
Director Woman's Choral Club

by Mr. Mason (violinist), who was at one time connected with the Treble Clef as director.

On the first Monday in October we entered upon our fall work with fifty well balanced voices. We have secured Janet Spencer (contralto) for our first concert, and on January 8 we will present Madame Bloomfield Zeisler, a

pianiste. Both of these artists come with flattering comments, Janet Spencer having toured with Geraldine Farrar, and Madame Zeisler ranks second in the world as a pianiste.

At our spring concert we are planning to give our associate members a rare treat, which would alone pay for the price of a season associate membership, but not having closed the contract, we will not as yet make known the name of our artist.

In addition to these concerts, the club has been beautifully entertained by Mrs. E. B. Parker, the director, and the president, Mrs. Kirkland, when our different artists would be presented to us, in a social way, and we could hear their sweet parlor voices.

The following officers have charge of the affairs of the club for the coming season: President, Mrs. W. H. Kirkland; vice president, Mrs. J. W. Maxcy; recording secretary, Mrs. Horace Booth; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Earnest Saunders; treasurer, Mrs. F. C. Barnes; librarian, Mrs. W. C. McLelland; director, Mrs. E. B. Parker; accompanist, Miss Alice McFarland.

Our honorary members are Mrs. Willie Hutcherson and little Miss Ione Peden.

The charter members of the Choral Club have much to be proud of, and those who are still with us look back with pleasure on our successes of the past, the only grief and regret being the loss of Mrs. Peden, who died in November of our second year, leaving a baby daughter, Ione Peden.

HOUSTON QUARTETTE SOCIETY.

The Houston Quartette Society, now entering upon its ninth season, is the oldest of the English singing societies of Houston. Organized in August, 1900, by the late Mr. D. D. Bryan, Mr. Joseph Taylor and Mr. James Giraud, it was intended to build up a permanent organization from the remnant of the old Houston Glee Club, Houston Quartette Club, and the various other names under which a singing society had tried to exist.

Mr. Fred F. Dexter was chosen musical director, and has held that position in the club to the present date.

It was decided that the new organization should use its utmost endeavors to bring the world's best vocal talent to our city, and to this end an associate membership was formed, for the purpose of furnishing the funds necessary to carry out this plan.

The artists who have appeared under the auspices of the Houston Quartette Society speak for the success of this plan. The first season Leonora Jackson, violinist, was the leading attraction, followed in successive seasons by Nordica, Eugene Cowles, Suzanne Adams, Cam-

panani (twice), Bispham (twice), Gadski (twice), Schumann Heinck (twice), Melba, Ellen Beach Yaw, Beresford, Clark, and many other stars.

To the Houston Quartette Society also belongs the honor of the birth of the Federation of English Singing Societies of Texas. This federation was formed in the fall of 1903, by the president, Mr. D. D. Bryan, and the musical director, Mr. Fred F. Dexter. In order to gather together the presidents and musical directors of the English singing clubs of Texas, an invitation was sent throughout the state, to the presidents and musical directors of those clubs, to attend a concert of the Houston Quartette Society, at which Mme. Schumann Heinck was the star attraction, as guests of the society, and to attend a meeting at the Rice hotel, on the following morning, to discuss the question of federation.

A good attendance followed, and the State

Federation of English Singing Societies of Texas was the result. It may be said in passing that the first two festivals were held in Houston in 1904 and 1905, respectively, the attractions being a grand chorus of over 400 voices from over the state, and the Damrosch and Pittsburgh orchestras.

It is safe to say that the Houston Quartette Society has done a work of untold value to the moral and social life of Houston. Originally the only organization with an associate membership in Houston, this city now has four such organizations, which make Houston one of, if not the musical center of Texas.

Under the presidency of Dr. E. C. Murray, the Quartette Society expects to again make a record season, negotiations now being carried on to secure Emma Eames, prima donna soprano, Emilio de Gogorza, basso, and Caroline Milne-Hardy, soprano.



MRS. W. C. MUNGER
President Treble Clef Club



MRS. JOHN SWEENEY
Secretary Treble Clef Club



MRS. ROBERT L. COX
Musical Director of the Treble Clef Club, and President of
the Thursday Morning Soloist Club

THE TREBLE CLEF CLUB.

On April 18, 1896, a number of Houston ladies met to discuss the formation of a singing society, to be composed of women's voices, resulting in organization, with the following officers, who promoted the growth of the same: Mrs. J. O. Carr, president; Mrs. Giraud, treasurer; Miss Campbell, secretary; Mrs. W. S. Mason, musical director.

The organization was first known as the Ladies' Singing Club, which it was found expedient to change to Treble Clef Club, as complications arose through another club having a similar name.

Under the inspiring and musicianly direction of Mr. W. S. Mason, the club prospered and concerts of a high artistic standard were given, notwithstanding the difficult environment incident to pioneer musical work.

Mr. Mason's removal from Houston in 1898

called Mr. R. B. Savage to the post of director. After two successful seasons, when the Treble Clef concerts had become the musical events of the city, upon Mr. Savage's departure, Mr. Fred Dexter became director for one season. At the close of his term the club was without a leader for several seasons, suspending active work.

Mrs. W. C. Munger became president in 1898, which office she still fills. Through her indomitable will and energy, the club resumed work the season of 1904, with Mrs. Vina Avery-Beckwith as director, rapidly attaining its former prestige as a choral body. After two seasons of excellent work, Mrs. Beckwith left Houston, succeeded by Mr. Horton Corbett, who resigned the post in January, 1908. Mrs. Robert L. Cox was immediately elected to the vacant office, carrying the club through the interrupted season to a brilliant close at the final concert in April.

The survival of the Treble Clef Club through the vicissitudes of frequent change of directors, from necessity, which is so serious a handicap, but proves the mettle and stamina of the membership.

Mrs. Cox, whose picture precedes this brief history, is a permanent resident of Houston, and the phenomenal success achieved in the short time she has filled the responsible position of musical director presages a bright and enduring future for the club. The present active membership is limited to sixty voices, with a large associate membership. The former includes many fine soloists and excellent vocal material.

The early policy of the club was from necessity largely a fostering of Texas talent alone. The musical growth of the past twelve years has led to present demands by our musical public for artists of worldwide fame, in conjunction with the musical offerings of the club.

The present season began with a brilliant forecast. Enthusiastic reassembling of the singers for rehearsals in preparation for the first of three concerts, the engaging of the brilliant soprano, Mme. Hissem de Moss, for the first, with a strong probability of the renowned tenor,

Caruso, being the star attraction for the spring concert, attests the progressive club spirit.

To the everlasting glory and honor of the Treble Clef Club, let it be said no pledge has been unredeemed, no contract broken, during the twelve years since its organization.

From a small but enthusiastic band of true lovers of music, amid adverse conditions, through almost unparalleled but unavoidable misfortune, the Treble Clef Club has risen to an honored position in the musical life of Houston. Let it not be forgotten by those who enjoy the present day cultured musical atmosphere of our city, it is the fruit of the unselfish sowing in years gone by. Likewise, let us plant the fine seed in the rich soil of present opportunities for a still greater musical Houston.

N. B.—This brief history is gleaned from the official minutes of Mrs. John Sweeney, who has served as secretary for eleven years. Her service and devotion to the Treble Clef Club have occasioned the bestowing of several handsome gifts by the active members. Her picture and Mrs. W. C. Munger, president, appear in connection with this history.

THE THURSDAY MORNING MUSICAL CLUB.

By MRS. ROBERT L. COX, *President*

Recognizing that mutual aims and purposes are best accomplished by united effort, that encouragement comes from sympathetic co-operation, and that a generous rivalry stimulates to greater achievement, the leading professionals and best amateurs of Houston organized the Thursday Morning Musical Club, May 25, 1908, for the study and practice of music and promotion of a higher standard of musical taste and culture in our city.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Robert L. Cox, president; Miss Blanche O'Donnell, vice president; Mr. Fred Dexter, secretary and treasurer; Miss Mary Elizabeth Rouse, chairman program committee; Mrs. E. B. Parker, chairman board of examiners.

The course of study selected for the first sea-

son is something of the evolution of music, the eight programs being as follows:

1. Early and Modern Italian Composers.
2. Early and Modern French Composers.
3. Celebration of the Birth of Beethoven, December 17.
4. Classic German Period.
5. Slavic Composers.
6. Grieg.
7. MacDowail.
8. Famous Women Composers.

Two organ recitals and two public concerts complete the first season. Discussions of musical subjects, topics, papers, etc., accentuate the program for each day.

A membership in this musical organization implies mature study as well as talent, which may be judged from the following examination,

the rendering of which must conform to a high standard:

Pianists: Beethoven Sonata (two movements); four higher compositions of Chopin and Schumann; four modern classics.

Vocalists: Two arias from opera (singing in original language); two arias from oratorio; four songs, selected from following composers: Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Grieg, Strauss, Gounod, Chaminade; four songs by American composers (MacDowall, Chadwick, Mrs. Beach, Buck, Foote, Hawley).

Violinists: Sonata (two movements); four classical compositions; four modern classics.

Organ: Fugue (Bach preferred); four selections from Guilman, Lemare, Widor, etc.

Charter membership:

Pianists: Miss Mary Elizabeth Rouse, Miss Mary Pauline Bellinger, Miss Blanche O'Donnell, Mrs. Herbert Roberts, Mrs. E. B. Parker, Mrs. Katherine A. Lively, Mrs. I. S. Meyer, Mr. Horace Clark, Mrs. Edgar Gerhardt.

Violinists: Miss Stella Root, Mrs. C. E. Olliver, Miss Grace Lindenberg.

Vocalists: Mrs. B. H. Wenzel, Mrs. Baltis Allen, Mrs. Henry Balfour, Mrs. Z. F. Lillard, Mrs. J. W. Maxey, Mrs. Edna McDonald, Mrs. Turner Williamson, Mrs. Robert L. Cox, Mr. Henry Balfour, Mr. Fred Dexter.

Organists: Mrs. George Heinzelman, Mr. Horton Corbett.

CHROMATIC SUNSHINE CLUB.

By NANNIE RUPHY ARMSTRONG, *Secretary*

The Chromatic Sunshine Club is of quite recent birth, having been organized September 21, 1908. However, the club standard is high and its ambition is without limit, and, having able voices, with Madame Florence Hyde Jenckes originator and leader, the club expects to do much.

Madame Jenckes is an artist of no little fame, both abroad and in the East, and as she has managed large musical affairs with success for years, the same success is looked forward to by the club. Their object is "Sunshine;" their theme is "Harmony;" the betterment and advancement of the "defective children" of Texas, their constant endeavor. Though the defective children are their especial care, the club is glad to lend its aid to any cause worthy of sunshine.

At present the club has under way Gaul's "Holy City," the most beautiful sacred cantata ever written. The principals are to be of the best soloists of the city, supported by a splendid full chorus and orchestra.

Madame Jenckes expects to have the cast in

perfect training by early December, when the cantata will be presented under the auspices of the Tuam Baptist church, for the benefit of their pipe organ fund.

The club is negotiating with the managers of several noted artists, hoping to secure several real treats for our music loving public. Chaminade, the greatest composer of French songs, being foremost on the list.

Kitty Cheatum, also, who stands alone in her world of folklore and children's songs, is a genius vastly entertaining. Miss Cheatum originated this novel sphere for herself, and the club hopes to present this unusual artist to the children—their grandmothers as well. The proceeds of all to go to the advancement of the defectives.

The personnel of the club is: President and musical director, Madame Florence Hyde Jenckes; first vice president, Mrs. Ethel Galvin; second vice president, Miss Lizzie Boyd; third vice president, Mr. Alfred Schlafli; secretary, Mrs. Nannie Ruphy Armstrong; treasurer, Mrs. Josephine Stewart; librarian, Mr. Price Boon.

THE HOUSTON MUSIC FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION.

The Houston Music Festival Association first came into existence early in March, 1907, when a few of the music lovers of the city met in the parlors of the Rice Hotel, to discuss with Mr. Beach, manager of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the possibilities of bringing the orchestra here for a concert some time in April. Nothing definite was done at the time, but those present took a most active and personal interest in the matter, and met with such success that within a few days a temporary organization was effected, with a directory composed of Mr. A. S. Cleveland, president; Dr. Henry Barnstein, first vice president; Mr. W. D. Hume, second vice president, and Mr. S. A. Kincaid, secretary and treasurer, and the orchestra was engaged for April 27 and 28.

Mr. Douglass Powell kindly consented to act as musical director, and undertook the task of training a massed chorus of several hundred voices for that occasion, though he knew the time was very short for such an undertaking. Miss Bessie Hughes, with equal enthusiasm, promised a chorus of five hundred children's voices. Mrs. R. L. Cox personally interviewed representatives of the different singing clubs and aroused their interest, of course. Mrs. Willie Hutcheson, through her column in the Houston Post, did much to excite public interest in the

matter. These united efforts had the desired effect, and by the first of April the director was sufficiently encouraged to announce a permanent organization was assured.

The first festival was held April 27 and 28, and is now a pleasant memory. While we are looking forward to the spring to renewed pleasure of a similar nature.

The present directors are: Mr. John Charles Harris, president; Mr. W. D. Hume, first vice president; Mr. A. S. Cleveland, second vice president; Mr. C. E. Oliver, third vice president; Mr. S. A. Kincaid, secretary and treasurer; Mr. R. I. Giraud, librarian; J. R. Cade, Frank C. Jones, Dr. Henry Barnstein, A. S. Vandervoort, Sterling Meyer.

The festival, which was held on April 27 and 28, certainly reflected credit on Houston as a musical center, and also the untiring energy of many individuals. Mr. Powell, who is now a resident of Cincinnati, was foremost in the work and did fine work in directing. Miss Bessie Hughes also deserves special praise for her chorus of five hundred school children.

One special feature was a free matinee for the benefit of the school children. This musical step meant much to Houston, and next year it is prophesied that it will be a great attraction, with its fine orchestra and large choruses.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHOIR.

At St. Paul's Methodist church it is proposed to make the musical part of the service an important feature of worship. As in the time of the psalmist, the people are being exhorted to "sing unto the Lord with thanksgiving," and to "make a joyful noise before Him," with songs of praise.

There are many new and beautiful hymns in the hymnal, which have not as yet become known. It is intended that these fine tunes shall be made familiar, and be added to the list of "favorite hymns."

Two large chorus choirs are being organized, one consisting of men and women, the other of

boys and men. These choirs are to be used at the services in connection with the excellent quartette of soloists who have served the church so well.

Sacred cantatas, portions of oratorio and other special musical services are being planned.

A prominent feature of worship of the church will be the magnificent \$10,000 pipe organ, which is soon to be placed in the main auditorium. Besides special organ music at the regular church services, there will be a series of public organ recitals.

Mrs. Turner Williamson, who has long been connected with the St. Paul's church choir, will

continue as director of the quartette of solo voices, and song service will be given once during the month.

Mr. Hu. Huffmaster will be organist and direct a choir of boys for special music.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CHOIR.

The choir of the First Presbyterian church is a unique organization, inasmuch as it is an organized body, with officers and various committees, whose duties range from seeing to a regular attendance of the choir to devising ways and means toward the entertainment of the organization.

This choir, which is one of the largest, if not the largest, chorus choirs in the South, was started in September, 1907, and, after much advancement, began the season of 1908 and 1909, equipped as few such choirs are.

In conjunction with this excellent chorus, there is a quartette, consisting of Mrs. Henry Balfour, soprano; Mrs. Baltis Allen, contralto; Mr. Henry Balfour, tenor, and Mr. J. Spurway, basso.

It is the purpose of Mr. Balfour, the director, to give various ambitious choral works during the course of the season, such as "Hear My Prayer," Mendelssohn; "The Daughter of Jairus," Stainer, and other works of a like order.

The membership of the choir at present is about forty, but later in the season this number will be augmented by the addition of good voices up to a possible sixty members, the present limit of accommodations in that part of the church set apart for the choir.

Following is a list of volunteer members: Miss Alice Welsh, Miss Lizzie Hickey, Miss Nita Max, Miss Annie S. Avery, Miss Jennie Sprong, Miss Alice Simpson, Miss Mamie Stelzig, Miss Elsie Blake, Miss Mary Woolford, Miss Georgie Sedgwick, Miss Estelle Bastion, Miss Stiles, Miss Naber, Miss Belle Scruggs, Miss Ruth Adamson, Miss Pearle West, Miss Reba Winston, Miss Alice Clipper, Miss Bennett, Miss Townsend, Mrs. B. S. Yaegeman, Mrs. Walz Gillot, Mrs. E. A. Perkins, Dr. E. P. Stiles, Walter Hilliard, John H. Ogden, V. R. Currie, David Hanna, W. C. Miller, E. K. Orkney, A. H. Stevens, H. Woodward, Dr. B. T. Perkins, Dr. E. A. Perkins, J. Levings, W. D. McCurdy, J. Paddock.

SACRED HEART CHURCH CHOIR.

Sopranos: Mrs. A. W. Pollard, Mrs. J. Allen Kyle, Miss Annie Casperson.

Contraltos: Mrs. Z. F. Lillard, Mrs. J. T. Lockman, Miss Edith Rankin.

Tenors: Messrs. Adair Lockman, E. Beltize, Laurence Carr, Charles Reed, Peter Angemand.

Bassos: Messrs. Joseph Kennedy, Everett L. Gordon.

Morning services, consisting of usual masses by eminent composers, including Mozart, Weber, Girza, etc., offertoriums, solos, quartettes and trios.

Evening and night services rendered by juvenile choir, composed of girls and boys. Director, Mrs. J. O. Carr.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church is equipped with a handsome two manual Kimball pipe organ, which greatly en-

hances the music of the choir, the work of which consists of double quartettes, single quartettes,

trios, duets, solos, etc. Mr. Leon Rice has been engaged as tenor soloist; Mrs. T. N. Asbury, soprano soloist.

The membership of the choir is as follows: Sopranos, Mrs. T. N. Asbury, Mrs. Thomas C. Spencer; altos, Mrs. Walter F. Watson, Miss

Mamie Elsbury; tenors, Mr. E. E. Reed, Mr. Leon Rice; basses, Judge C. W. Bocock, Mr. F. Venable.

Monthly song services are given the first Sunday night of each month.

Mrs. C. E. Oliver, organist and director.

SHEARN M. E. CHURCH.

The special music of the Shearn Methodist church during the present year has been rendered by a choir of mixed voices, assisted voluntarily by the leading soloists of the city. The choir has made a special feature of leading the congregational singing, rather than as a distinct musical organization from the congregation. The fact that the services have not been held in a regularly dedicated place of worship has been

a drawback to the choir, as it has been to other branches of the church.

One particular feature of the choir work has been a special service of song on the first Sunday night of each month. At these services cantatas and other special forms of church music have been rendered. The choir is under the direction of Mr. Fred F. Dexter, with Mr. Henry C. Breaker as organist.

TABERNACLE METHODIST CHURCH.

The members of the choir of this church have determined to provide the very best music for the Sunday hours of worship, and to this end are unitedly working. Having formed this purpose some months ago, they have already attained, by hard work and unusual faithfulness, quite a measure of success.

Special musical services will be given during the year. The one of last month included on its

program, solo, duet and quartette numbers, the soloists being Mr. G. W. Hurd and Mr. Joe Bruckmuller.

The membership of the choir stands as follows: Miss Maybelle Alexander, Mrs. C. W. Evans, sopranos; Miss Gertrude Taylor, Mrs. W. A. Lang, contraltos; Mr. Bruckmuller, tenor, and Mr. Hurd, baritone, with Mrs. S. C. Rowe, organist.

CHRIST CHURCH CHOIR.

By HORTON CORBETT, A. G. O., *Director and Organist*

The choir of Christ Church consists of an adult chorus of forty-two voices, with a solo quartette. It is generally conceded to be the best trained organization in the South, the music being rendered with fine tone, attack and shading, the music at the usual services being selected from the best writers for the Episcopal church. A number of special musical services and organ recitals have been given during the past three

years, under the present director, who has brought the singing to its present high standard. The members of the organization are all faithful and regular in their attendance at rehearsals, which are held twice weekly. In addition to the usual monthly musical services, the choir is now engaged on Maunder's cantata, "A Song of Thanksgiving," which will be sung on Thanksgiving Day evening. There will be a carol

service on Christmas afternoon. In February a Mendelssohn program will be given on the centenary of the composer's death.

The following is the membership of the choir:

Sopranos: Mrs. H. MacMahan, Mrs. O. Longnecker, Mrs. O. Stansfield, Mrs. F. Dwyer, Misses J. Harris, L. Harris, K. Wear, E. Williams, E. Bolton, E. Toombs, S. Hart, F. Hight, L. Guenard, G. Corbett, E. Mentz, G. King, B. Pattillo, F. Sears, E. Welling.

Contraltos: Mrs. J. Leberry, Mrs. Isbel, Misses C. Bradburn, L. Hart, C. Fleig, L. Dolen.

Tenors: Messrs. F. Toombs, J. Toombs, J. Stansfield, E. Parsons, A. Hart, H. MacMahan.

Basses: Messrs. H. Gates, G. Meyer, H. Jacobs, I. Roberts, C. P. McClendon, O. Stansfield, W. Simpson, D. Corbett, W. Isbel, H. Wells, O. Longnecker, L. Ruckert.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH CHOIR.

This choir at the present time is being organized for the winter work. It is intended to have a chorus choir of mixed voices for the Christmas music. Quartettes and solos will be rendered at

the regular services of divine worship.

Director, Mr. E. D. Shepherd; organist, Miss Lindner.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION.

The Church of the Annunciation, corner of Texas avenue and Crawford, the oldest Catholic church in the city, at one time had the reputation of having the finest choir in Houston. This was about twelve years ago, when Mr. W. T. Mason, a musician and violinist of note, was musical director. The masses, then so thoroughly studied, are still sung (on state occasions). Among them are Haydn, Nos. 1 and 2; Guilmart,

Weber, Giorza Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Gounod's *Meni Iolemnelle*, and others. All of these are still rendered by the choir whenever a sufficient number of voices can be gotten for the chorus work. On all ordinary occasions, masses by modern composers are sung.

Mrs. George Bruce has filled the position of organist very acceptably for the last four years.

Mrs. Annie Giraud, director.

TEMPLE BETH ISRAEL.

The music at Temple Beth Israel is of a very high order. It consists of responses to the regular ritual, as well as incidental anthems and solos. There are three distinct sets of services, that for the Sabbath being used every Friday night and Saturday morning; that for the festivals being used on the three joyous festivals of Passover, Pentecost and Tabernacle; whilst that for the sacred days is used only on the New Year and the Day of Atonement. The best Sabbath services are those of Sulzer and Schlesinger. Sulzer was a cantor of Vienna, who had a genius for harmonizing traditional chants in accordance with modern views, whilst Schlesinger was the

organist of the temple in Mobile, Alabama. He wrote music for all services, all of which are constantly used in Temple Beth Israel.

The Sabbath services, whilst partly traditional, are for the most part original compositions. The festival services are uniformly joyous in character, while those of the sacred days are as uniformly sad.

To attempt to describe the various traditional airs, many of which have been appropriated by the church, would require much time. Suffice it to say that they are to be found in their best and most primitive form in Cohen's "Voice of Song and Praise," which is used at the Temple.

HOUSTON THEATRES

So far as theatres are concerned, Houston is one of the most fortunate cities in the South, because here every class of theatrical entertainment is in evidence. No Houstonian, or no stranger within our gates, need assert that there is a dearth of amusements. High class dramatic attractions, comic operas, musical comedies, vaudeville just as good as is to be found in the large vaudeville houses in New York, excellent stock productions, and moving picture shows galore, all these are to be found in Houston during the course of a single season.

Starting with the brand new Prince theatre, a handsome fireproof house, of which Houston is justly proud, there is none finer in Texas. Here, with a wealth of scenery in nearly every instance, we see during each winter many stars. Aside from these the best of the comic opera stars come this way, at least a dozen every season, with many minor actors and actresses, in many instances just as clever as their more famous fellow performers.

At the Majestic we have high class vaudeville for eight months out of the year. Started three years ago, when vaudeville was an unknown quantity in Houston, the public immediately took to it, with the result that few vaudeville houses in the country, in proportion to the population of the city, are better patronized.

Other vaudeville houses include the Happy Hour, the Cozy (just opened), the Alhambra, the Princess, and, during the summer months, the Lyric.

At the rejuvenated Bijou theatre Houston at last has a real stock company, with intelligent actors to interpret roles in plays that are practically new in Houston, and which have not been worn threadbare by numberless productions by repertoire companies.

Moving picture houses, in most cases mixed with a vaudeville act or two, are to be found on almost every street, there being probably ten of these running continuously throughout the day.

From time to time, as innovations in various branches of the theatrical world are made in the East, Houston gets them without delay. If a play of great merit is produced, and causes a sensation, and there is no opportunity for Houstonians to see that play before the second season, the moving picture houses secure films reproducing scenes from the play, and, with a card containing explanatory paragraphs concerning the dialogue, one is enabled to anticipate the theatrical production and to enjoy it even more than when it finally reaches this part of the country.



FAUNA AND FLORA OF TEXAS

By MRS. SARAH ELIZABETH BYERS
A Texan Since 1852

FAUNA OF TEXAS.

In writing of the fauna I do not propose to give the entire list of animals, but the principal ones. The birds are deserving of a separate article, the reptiles of another, the insects of still another.

At the time the Austin colony came to Texas in 1821 cattle, longhorns, roamed the prairies in a wild state. Mustang ponies, too, were plentiful on the prairies.

In 1852 on the steamer that carried us from New Orleans to Shreveport, Louisiana, a passenger who was returning to Texas, where she had lived for twenty-eight years, informed us that it was a grand country. Get a few head of cattle, employ a man to look after them, and your fortune is made. The history of Texas today verifies her statement.

On arriving in Texas we were told to kill a yearling when in need of meat. It was all right, just the same as to kill a deer, or any other game. The longhorn is fast disappearing and finer cattle taking their place.

There were still a few bison, or buffalo, on the prairies, but they had been hunted and killed by the Indians until there are no more in the wild state. A few specimens are kept in the Brackenridge park at San Antonio, also in Armstrong county. Some buffalo are kept on the Goodnight ranch. Buffalo bayou at Houston will remind us that buffalo were once common in this section.

Bear are no longer plentiful, but are found in the wilds and thickets, remote from the farms. People coming into Texas would always inquire where Bruin could be found. A clerk in William Nicol's store at Jefferson tied a trace chain to the bedstead in the back room and would invite the newcomer to come and see his pet. They would hear the chain rattle, but did not wait to see the bear. I saw some as pets in the town, and a bear hunt was quite an event at that time. They are reserved for a visit from the president of the United States, to be entertained.

Of all the wild animals we think the deer the most beautiful, and it really seems dreadful that the deer must eventually be hunted down, and will only be found in the parks. A fawn is easily tamed and becomes very docile. In Old Waverly, Walker county, during the war, Colonel Elmore had a pet deer that would follow the family carriage when the ladies of the family went visiting. It would remain until they were ready to return home and return with the carriage.

One morning a deer appeared at my door where we lived in the woods. We gave him some cabbage leaves to eat. The deer lay down upon the oak leaves and slept several hours, got up and left. We supposed it was a pet.

In the early days the hunters went out at night for a fire hunt. The fire shone in the deer's eyes and they were easily shot. Some gentlemen at Jefferson went fire hunting. They gave one of their number their horses to hold, while one went around a bunch of timber, telling the one holding the horses not to change his position. He disobeyed, changed his position, the hunter "shined" the horses, shot and killed his bosom friend.

Foxes are not very plentiful. Now and then we hear of a fox chase.

Raccoons are troublesome to the farmer, helping themselves to roasting-ears when the corn is in ear; also attend to robbing the poultry yards, preferring the eggs to catching the chickens. At Old Waverly they molested the sitting hens, taking the eggs, coming usually after midnight. The hens cried out one night that they were visited by an enemy. Going onto the porch, on a white oak tree that grew near the house a dark object was seen upon the trunk, seemingly of great size. A Texas yell caused the upward movement of the object, and a light-wood fire was kindled by an old colored man and faithfully watched until morning. Four young 'coons were up the tree. The old mother 'coon had gotten

away. The dam usually accompanies her family on their nightly marauding expeditions until they are old enough to take care of themselves.

Opossums are plentiful and rob the hen roosts, and will even venture into the kitchen in search of something to eat, helping themselves to any cold victuals set up. An old servant in my employ lost her supper several nights, which she had placed upon a shelf until she was hungry. Finally she caught a young opossum eating her supper, so she killed and ate the 'possum.

Coyotes, or wolves, are in nearly all parts of Texas, killing calves, lambs and other small animals. The government offers a premium for their scalps.

Jaguars are found in the southwestern counties; also the civet cat.

Squirrels are found in the timber lands wherever there are nuts—pecans and acorns. Frequently the corn fields are visited, causing much destruction. The squirrel will bury nuts in the ground, providing a supply for winter. They are easily tamed to come and take nuts from the hand, and will build nests in the trees near the dwelling when unmolested.

RABBITS.

Long-eared, called mule rabbits, prefer the open prairie, while the cotton-tail likes the undergrowth and sheltered nooks. In the early days rabbits were often the only meat to be had. A planter from South Carolina came to Texas with a large family of slaves. He kept three or four men hunting rabbits to supply the large family with meat. At Clear Creek two men in our employ one night went hunting. Two dogs accompanied them. The rabbits, tangled in the long grass, were caught and killed, and in the morning twenty rabbits were all ready for the cook to prepare for dinner. One afternoon the boys with the dogs jumped a rabbit out of the grass in the field. The dog stood with uplifted paw, looking into the grass near a Yupon bush. To their delight there was a burrow with nine young rabbits, too young to leave the nest—and it was not Easter that day.

Opossum is the favorite delicacy, with sweet potatoes, of the colored race, and, indeed, we hear of some of the pale brothers enjoying a dish some times near the Christmas holidays. The old dog

treed a 'possum near Old Waverly. On catching the mother opossum she was found with eleven little 'possums in her pocket, about the size of a mouse. Our son Robert claimed two of them to make pets of. He placed them in a box for the night in the room. Next morning the box was empty. What had become of them? Was it instinct, to find the mother?

Porcupine quills were used by the Indians in ornamenting their moccasins.

Peccary—wild hog—found in the marshes and river bottoms in Southwestern Texas, are about the size of a yearling shote or pig. They feed upon pecans, acorns, roots, etc. Attempts have been made to domesticate them, but they are not desirable pets.

A few badgers and beaver are still found in places out west.

The armadillo, a peculiar animal with a bony covering, and when disturbed rolls into a ball, feeds upon vegetables and insects.

Mr. Alley showed me a tree in his yard in which he shot a panther—a very large one—attempting to climb the tree. At that time they were much dreaded by the people.

Prairie dogs, a small animal that burrows in the ground, live in colonies, feed upon grass and other vegetables. Some very amusing stories are told of them: owls and rattlesnakes living in the same burrow with the dogs.

Another animal resembling the rat is the gopher. They live in colonies and burrow in the ground. Are very wary creatures, seldom caught napping. A rifle marksman has to be very quick to be able to shoot a gopher.

Wood rats purloin everything to build their nests. At Gay Hill, Washington county, we occupied a room that was the study of I. W. Miller, D. D. Many things were missing—combs, brushes, handkerchiefs, small garments, stockings, etc. One day two of the young ladies attending the Fern seminary climbed up into the attic, where they found a wood rat's nest five feet in diameter and eighteen inches high, with a hole in the top. Clothes, raw cotton and small articles were used in building the nest, carried up by the rats.

Field mice, a small animal, with a pouch on its jaw in which to secrete food, are in places annoying to the farmer.

Moles, the gardener's pest, running paths everywhere, often to the destruction of plants. It has been an undecided question whether the mole eats seeds and roots or insects, as the latter have been found in quantities in their stomach.

Beavers, otters, skunks, weasels and some other animals upon which I have not time to enlarge, are still to be found in remote corners in out of the way places.

FLORA OF TEXAS.

The area of Texas is so great, and the flora so extensive, that it would take years of close observation and study to attain to a comprehensive knowledge of the flora.

Very many botanists have collected and classified many plants, and still there are many yet to be noted. In my own limited observations, in parts of the country I have observed plants that I do not find in the bulletins of the University or of those reported by the United States botanists. I regret not having made notes. I find it a difficult matter to arrange such knowledge into an interesting essay. I make no effort to give a scientific paper. If it will induce other students of botany to investigate, and make notes, it will accomplish an interest so much needed. Botanists situated in different parts of the country, collecting and observing the flowering plants in their season. Latitude, soil and climate produce variety in plants. Flowers everywhere, by the wayside, on the prairies, in the woodland, marshes, and aquatic plants in the ponds, all should be noted and classified. Texas abounds in beautiful flowers, and a flower garden of the native plants would bloom in all seasons. In early spring the violets, blue and white, are plentiful, some with large flowers. The bird's foot violets, in Polk, Walker and other counties, have large lavender colored flowers. The yucca—Spanish dagger—blooms in January and February, and some varieties later on in the summer, called palm lilies. No one could pass the yucca without admiration for their magnificent white flowers. Verbenas, buttercups and primroses are plentiful everywhere.

Convolvulus (morning glories), in many shades of colors, are the farmers' tie vines. In Montgomery county Mrs. Woodson and daughter were driving by Mr. Campbell's plantation. Every corn and cotton stalk was clothed with

glories. The daughter remarked to her mother: "I think Mr. Campbell must be a very tasty gentleman, to have his corn and cotton stalks all decorated with flowers."

Soon after the war, a freedman had gone up near Rock Island, Illinois, and found work with a Mrs. Thomas, who engaged him to cultivate her garden, and by and by she went out to see what Jasper was doing. "Oh, dear! you have cut up all my beautiful morning glories!" "Them bind weeds, Mistress? Down in Mississippi they are terrible pests; chop them up and more grow." Ah, I see. What are choice flowers in one section are very troublesome weeds in another.

May-pop passion flowers grow wild in nearly all the fields; also the Bignoniac trumpet flower. I am often asked if it is not poisonous. I reply, no. Wisteria, a woody vine differing from the Chinese wisteria, blooming when the plant is in foliage. Scarlet honeysuckle is found near water courses, climbing over shrubs, etc., so that there is no lack of vines.

The yellow jasmine is one of the earliest flowers to bloom in the spring, with very fragrant golden tubular flowers. Children have eaten the flowers, with bad results. Virginia creeper, a vine with five leaflets from the stem, is found in fields, climbing over old stumps. When cultivated, the foliage changes to bright scarlet at the approach of cold weather. Poison oak need not be mistaken, as it has only three leaflets, climbs oak trees, and the foliage changes to yellow. It is poisonous when the dew is on. Antidote, sugar of lead and vinegar, applied to parts affected.

Marundic, a vine with a very delicate blue flower, is found in the coast country. Victoria vine, with tuberous root, bears orange yellow fruit, slightly variegated, called rattlesnake cucumber. Mocking birds are fond of the fruit.

Many of the small trees are very ornamental. The dogwood needs no description, and has white four-petaled flowers. Redbud cercis, wild plums, haws, etc., all bloom early and are very ornamental. The black haw in particular should be cultivated. Its fruit is edible. The swamp haw, or May haw, grows in swamps or low, wet soil, and bears a small fruit that affords a very delicious jelly. Wild grapes in variety are found everywhere. Mr. Munson, of Denison, has some in cultivation that he recommends very highly. Some varieties make a sour wine, and all may be used for jelly.

Mulberries are native and are fine for the birds. We have always planted some for the birds. Persimmons—children, and especially boys, are fond of gathering the fruit—commence ripening in July and August in the coast country. It is a mistaken idea that the persimmon requires frost to make it edible. There is a variety that is a beautiful evergreen tree, found near the mouth of Clear creek, also near Llano. The fruit is black when ripe, and not so good as the common kind.

Pawpaw, custard apple, a variety of which we saw growing in Polk county, is a small shrub not over four feet high. The fruit was small and was green at the time we saw it.

Gooseberries are growing on Colonel A. J. Thompson's plantation, in Walker county, near New Waverly, in quantities sufficient to gather for tarts. Also in Montgomery county, near Willis, on Colonel Lewis' plantation, where they had transplanted some to the garden. This variety bore beautiful flowers but did not yield fruit. (Not noted in Bulletin.)

A few plum trees were planted by the Indians, of the Chickasaw variety. The roots ran in the ground and soon a thicket of plum bushes was formed. We ate plums in Rusk county from orchards thus planted. There were also peaches. There are some that still retain the name of Indian peaches, both of the clingstone and free seed varieties. Crab apples are found in Northern Texas.

Among nut bearing trees, the pecan stands at the head of the list for delicious nuts. They are now an article of commerce. Recently some attention has been given to their cultivation. A few trees which I planted in the City Park over

a score of years since have been bearing nuts, and on the nut stands there are some very fine nuts offered. Several varieties of hickory nuts are found. The wood is valuable for axe handles, and where strength is required. Black walnut is edible, the timber is fine for furniture, and takes a fine polish. Many varieties of oaks, more or less valuable, are also native. The acorns are food for swine, squirrels and other animals. Live oak, a handsome tree, is used in ship building. White oak timber is used in chair bottoms, construction of hamper baskets for gathering cotton, and are useful on the farm in many ways.

Cedar grows in some parts of sufficient size for lumber. J. W. Miller, D. D., of Gay Hill, Washington county, had the buildings used for a female seminary constructed of cedar lumber. In some places the cedar grows scrubby and is only useful for fuel. Cypress grows near the streams of water. The lumber is valuable on account of its durability, and is used in bridge building, etc.

Chinquapin, a small tree, bears nuts contained in a burr resembling the chestnut. Some class the chinquapin with the oak and some with the chestnut.

First in importance are the pine trees, found in several varieties. The long leaf has the preference for lumber, but all are valuable. The pine is valuable in reclaiming wet, swampy land. I read in a paper some years since that in France they planted pine in swamps to reclaim them, as a sanitary measure. In the vicinity of Jefferson, Texas, the swamps were full of young pine saplings, which have added much to the health of that place. Near Old Waverly, Walker county, some fields were cleared and cultivated in 1863 and 1864. Two or three years later the dwelling was burned and the place deserted. The forests in the vicinity consisted of a variety of trees—oaks, bays, magnolias, pines, etc. The winged seed of the pine was blown broadcast over the once cultivated fields, which now are a forest of pine saplings that have been grown. Kansas encourages the planting of forest trees. Why cannot Texas plant too? In a few years the trees planted would be very valuable.

Of ornamental trees we give the magnolia grandiflora the preference. It is a large tree, the leaves eight to ten inches long by three to four inches wide, a bright green, shiny leaf.

Groves, usually near water courses, bloom in April and May, up to June. The pistil of the blooms makes a burrlike seed pod and contains seed of a bright scarlet color when mature, that very soon drop out of the burr and require to be planted very soon. If left too long will not germinate, which is the case of many of the seeds of forest trees. The large, cup-shaped, fragrant flower is the crowning glory of the magnolia.

There is the *Magnolia Acuminati*, a deciduous tree with gray bark and leaves about the same size of the *grandiflora*, but it is not evergreen. The flowers are white, of those I have seen, fragrant, but are not over half the size of the *grandiflora* bloom, and blooms later in May and June. Found in Walker county, growing near streams of water.

The catalpa, a handsome tree, with large cordate leaves, blooms in large panicles of white spotted flowers. The seed pod is a long, slender pod filled with winged seed that are blown, and often plants come up and grow. It can be transplanted easily, if desired. The wood is said to be very durable and valuable for fence and gate posts.

There are so many varieties of trees that space will not permit of my giving even a list. Some one says, "Why do you include trees in the flora?" Trees are the most magnificent of the flora.

EDIBLE FRUITS.

Wild strawberries are plentiful in Middle and North Texas. Dewberries, a creeping bramble, and blackberries, are found in all parts of Texas. There are several varieties, some very choice. A white bramble, blueberries, and bush huckleberries are found in Polk and Walker counties. The swamp haw, or May haw, is found in swamps in various places, and makes a delicious and beautiful jelly. Also the chapperel bush or shrub, an evergreen, with holly-like foliage. The berries, when ripe, are used for jelly.

There are grapes in many varieties, some worthy of cultivation. Some varieties have been cultivated and named by Mr. Munson, of Denison. Some varieties have been used for wine making. Musquadine, mustang, post oak, fox grape and others, the autumn and winter grapes, have large cluster of small grapes.

The Chickasaw varieties of plums are the earliest to ripen, and perhaps the best. The Indians had orchards of the Chickasaw plum in various places. A few seeds were planted, grew, the roots ran in the ground and sprouted and produced new plants, so that it was little trouble to start a plum orchard. Other varieties that ripen in August, the housekeeper delights in getting for jellies. Some varieties, called slows, have fruit that is not so desirable, having a flavor like the bark of the tree.

The area of Texas is so great that soil and climate differ, and the flora differs as much in the different sections of country. In the northern section the growth is that of a temperate zone, whilst the southern portion is almost tropical. In the northern and eastern sections, the fruit, cereals, etc., are that of the temperate latitude: in the southern, near the coast, oranges, lemons, bananas, rice, sugar cane and cotton are cultivated. The cold of winter is confined to a few blasts of north wind and one night's freeze is often sufficient to blast the growth of several years.

The plants of Texas are very numerous. First in importance are the grasses, that afford forage to the thousands of cattle that derive their entire sustenance from the great prairies that have been the pasturage for the herds of cattle and horses, to say nothing of the buffalo and deer, of former times.

The coat of brown grass, concealing the green and tender grass, afforded pasturage during the winter months, and was often burned off in the early spring by the stockmen, and the rapid growth of young grass soon covered the grand prairies. The prairies are often dotted with clumps of oak, sweet gum and mesquite and other small trees, affording a guide post to the weary traveler.

Aquatic plants are very beautiful and numerous. The white and yellow pond lilies are found in the ponds and lakes, also the Lotus Netaoin Lutern, called water chinquapin, bearing a nut in the ferns that is edible, hence the name chinquapin.

One says, "Why not write up the medicinal plants?" Their number is legion. Stillugia, queen's delight, snakeroot, monartie horse, lobelia, hoarhound, dandelion, boneset, bayberry,

wax myrtle, Jerusalem oak, slippery elm, white oak, wild cherry, sweet gum, mullein, catmint, elder, peppermint, spearmint, etc. These are only a short list of the most common medicinal herbs. It would make a paper too long to add their properties.

FERNS.

There are a number of varieties. The bracken is quite common. Then there is a large fern found in the pine woods that seems to flourish with but little moisture. The "maidenhair," a *di-antium cuneatum*, found near or on the banks of the creeks and rivers, at one time on Buffalo bayou, but collectors have made it very scarce. Farther up, at Spring branch, it is plentiful. Near Austin, on the San Antonio river, and in many other places, wherever there is limestone. Some miles above Austin, at a place called the

"old stoill," where there is a spring of water running out beneath a shelving rock, the maiden hair grows very rank and I gathered fronds that were petrified where the water flowed over the broken fronds. Lime, shade and moisture are the conditions necessary for the successful growth of the maiden hair fern. *Asplenium Elbencum*, a small fern found in the coast country, in the woodland near water streams, grows from six to ten inches, the stem black, and the pinea usually not over an inch in length. It is a delicate fern, suitable for fern dishes. There are ferns that grow upon the bark of trees, and some on rocks, that flourish with but little moisture. The long, gray moss is an air plant—*tillandsia Urnoides*—and thrives wherever there is a moist atmosphere.



KIAM BUILDING

The Home of Houston's Popular Outfitter for Men, Women and Children

SHOPPING FACILITIES OF HOUSTON

By MRS. GEORGE W. GRAVES

If shopping is visiting shops for the purpose of purchasing goods, and facility is the quality of being easily performed, then the wayfaring man, though a fool, may not err here in Houston. For shopping facilities we must first have three things, namely: People, money and shops.

That we have the people there can be no doubt. There is never a time when our streets are not crowded with busy, hurrying shoppers, men, women and children, white, black and yellow—all are here. Our population is about one hundred thousand, and when you remember how many of them are shoppers, and how varied are their needs, you may easily realize that we have at least one requisite for shopping.

And now for the second requisite, money. Go into our banks and you will discover that we have nine of these institutions, with a capitalization aggregating \$2,800,000, with deposits of \$16,442,588, and a surplus of \$1,974,273. Add to this the fact that our First National Bank recently increased its capital to \$1,000,000, and you may realize that we have the second requisite also.

Stand out of harm's way and watch the luxurious automobiles rush up and down with their freight of shoppers; glance at the handsome carriages and horses standing in front of every store; go inside and watch the purchase of elegant materials, handsome jewels, furs and lace, and you will think you have made a mistake and dropped into New York City.

And last, but not least, there must be stores and shops of every description. Do you wish dry goods? The stores are before you, with every temptation that can distract the masculine or feminine eye, with electric fans to cool you in summer, and steam heat to warm you in winter. Here you may find the newest styles from New York, and the richest and poorest shoppers may be satisfied. In one of our shop windows, we say it with modest pride, we have shown a real, genuine sheath gown!

Do you desire to furnish your home? We can show you stores where you can furnish a cottage or a brown stone front.

Do you hunger for tempting viands? You need not hunger long—you may step into grocery stores, where from meats to champagne, you may make your order complete.

Are you a book worm? We can show you stores where you might procure food for a lifetime.

Would you be shod? If you will furnish the feet, we can and will do the rest. For no town in Texas has more complete or satisfactory shoe stores.

But if you would see busy, interested shoppers, come with us on Saturday afternoon to the City Market. Here housekeepers and householders are alike interested. All around the entire block occupied by the City Market, the streets are crowded with vehicles and the sidewalks with foot passengers. On every side are good things to tempt the shopper: fresh laid eggs, dressed poultry, pickles, preserves, candies, butter, olives, meats of every sort. Vegetables are here in season and out of season. New potatoes we have the year round; figs in October and strawberries at Christmas. Houston is justly proud of her City Market, and we claim with truth that it has no superior in the South.

If our country neighbors or friends from adjoining towns care to run over for a day's or a week's shopping, we have for their convenience beautiful, paved roads running in all directions. We have in all twenty-three paved roads running out of Houston. The longest of these roads is thirty-one miles, and the others vary from twenty-five miles on down to a five mile limit. Under such circumstances it is a small matter for country shoppers in wagons, carriages or autos to speed into Houston for a day's shopping.

We also have an interurban road from Harrisburg to Houston, a distance of seven miles. For the sum of five cents, our neighbor in Harrisburg may mount the street car, run into Houston for an hour's or a day's shopping, and back again with no real loss of time.

We have thirteen railroad termini in Houston. In fact, our city is the railway center of Texas. We have one railroad system, the Frisco, for



INTERIOR VIEW OF "THE HOUSE OF LECHENGER."

which we have recently pulled down and moved away twelve blocks of city homes, as well as a Jewish synagogue. Is it any wonder, under such circumstances, that people do not hesitate to journey Houstonward to do their shopping? Doubtless it would surprise outsiders, and even many of our own people, to know how many people and what distances they come to us to buy. And deep water is not the least of our resources. For by it we are not only getting much cheaper rates by water, but by rail as well, and the shopper will find this very much to his advantage in buying the best goods for the least money. Our bayou and ship channel has been widened and deepened, until soon on our shores a busy wharf will be seen, and foreign vessels laden with every form of merchandise, from every point, will anchor in our harbor.

It goes without saying that our telephone connection is of the greatest advantage to our city shoppers, as is our long distance telephone, the telegraph and express service, to the out-of-town shoppers.

Then, when you have shopped, walked and talked until you are hungry, we can again ac-

commodate you. Come with us to our rest room, just next door to Ed Kiam, on Main street. The rest room is under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A., and here at noon every day and on Saturday evening, you may procure dainty and inexpensive lunches. Here you will find a comfortable sitting room, with books and piano. Upstairs are couches for the weary, and dressing rooms where flushed faces, shining noses and disheveled locks may be brought into order.

Add to all of our facilities the fact that our climate is almost ideal throughout the winter, and that we have no slippery, icy streets to lead astray the shoppers' feet, and when it rains—and we must confess that it sometimes does in our garden spot, else it would not deserve the name—but *when* it rains, have we not paved streets everywhere, so that the fastidious dame may step from carriage to pavement, or from street car to sidewalk, and still retain her dainty freshness?

And so we might go on and on, for our tale is not yet told, but, for the present, suffice it to say truly of the shopping facilities of Houston, the half has never been told.

THE HOUSE OF LECHENGER.

The illustration of the interior of the jewelry house of L. Lechenger is a forcible example of what Houston offers to a man without capital, but endowed with that indomitable will power and energy so characteristic of men who have made the Southwest their mecca. Mr. Lechenger, the head of the house which bears his name, came to this country from Russia in 1878. His stock in trade consisted of 19 years of age, two dollars in cash, and a firm determination to suc-

ceed. He established his first place of business in a corner of a hardware store on Preston street in 1893, with a total floor space of eight by ten feet. Good business methods, keen judgment and a reputation of selling goods exactly as they were represented, enabled him to open his present establishment, which contains a larger floor space devoted to jewelry and artistic merchandise than any other house of its kind west of the Mississippi.



FOLEY BROTHERS

A visit to the new home of Foley Bros. inspires that spirit of public improvement during the last decade which has put Houston to the front and given birth to a new mercantile enterprise of commanding importance to the city of Houston. Their old stand now seems small and antiquated in comparison with the present new home, known as a ladies' store throughout.



FOLEY BROS'. STORE

LEVY BROS. DRY GOODS CO.

By MARY E. BRYAN



ABE M. LEVY

When the great emporium of Levy Brothers, on Main street, is viewed by those who have watched the progress of this firm, in their minds at once arises the trite old saying, as a most apt comparison, that "tall oaks from small acorns grow."

Equipped with such characteristics and training they have pursued the plan adopted at the very beginning—to treat every customer in such a manner as to insure his return, and they are realizing their fondest dreams.

Twenty-one years ago, on June 13th, Mr. Abe Levy, in a very modest building on the corner of Main street and Congress avenue, when behind the counter himself and having only one employe, determined in his own mind to become the greatest dry goods merchant in Houston. Previously to this business venture of his own he had worked for W. L. Foley at \$10 a week.

Levy Brothers purchased this diminutive place of business, the amount less than three thousand dollars paid, each one contributing what he could, and the largest amount being \$1,000. Success crowned their efforts to such an extent that they moved into an adjacent room and employed more clerks. The building was then known as the Old Savings Bank, on the corner of Main street and Congress avenue. The stock was purchased from Alex Simon, who was leaving Houston.

Mr. Abe Levy had tried other efforts and traveled out of New York, but Texas called

him, and the "Lone Star" directed his ambitious career to such success that today Levy Brothers conduct a business of a million and a half a year. Mr. Abe Levy is president of the great corporation, which they have inaugurated.

Hard work on the part of each one of the brothers, and the assistance of employes, Mr. Levy will tell you, has enabled him to realize his ambition, conceived a little more than twenty-one years ago. Just at all times, the firm has followed the axiom: treat employes fairly and they will do the same for you.

Five or six years after the first organization was formed it was found necessary to secure additional room, and the building now occupied by Foley Bros. was leased. The firm was then composed of Abe Levy, Haskell Levy and Hyman Levy, and they were then joined by Joe Levy and Leo Levy. Four or five years after this Leo Levy passed away, and within the last two years Joe Levy was taken from this life to the great beyond.

Eleven years ago the property upon which the Levy building now stands was occupied by an old time structure, where the Morris hardware business was conducted.

Levy Brothers purchased the site, paying the price of \$1,000 a front foot. This was deemed an exorbitant price at the time, as no such figures had ever been quoted previously in Houston.

The three-story white brick structure was erected as it is at present, but it was found, almost immediately upon occupancy, that more room was necessary, and the sum of \$1,000 a front foot was paid for the adjacent building, and this is where the main building stands. Three years ago, in August, 1905, a purchase was made upon which the four-story annex rises. For this location practically twice the sum was paid.

In July, 1906, the firm was incorporated with a capital of \$300,000. A certain proportion of the stock was allotted to faithful and trusted employes. As the company now is, Mr. Abe Levy is president; Mr. Haskell Levy, vice-president; Mr. Hyman Levy, secretary and treasurer. Some twenty-eight employes are stockholders. The business continues to grow phenomenally, and there are 400 employes who believe in the method established by Levy Brothers for reciprocity.



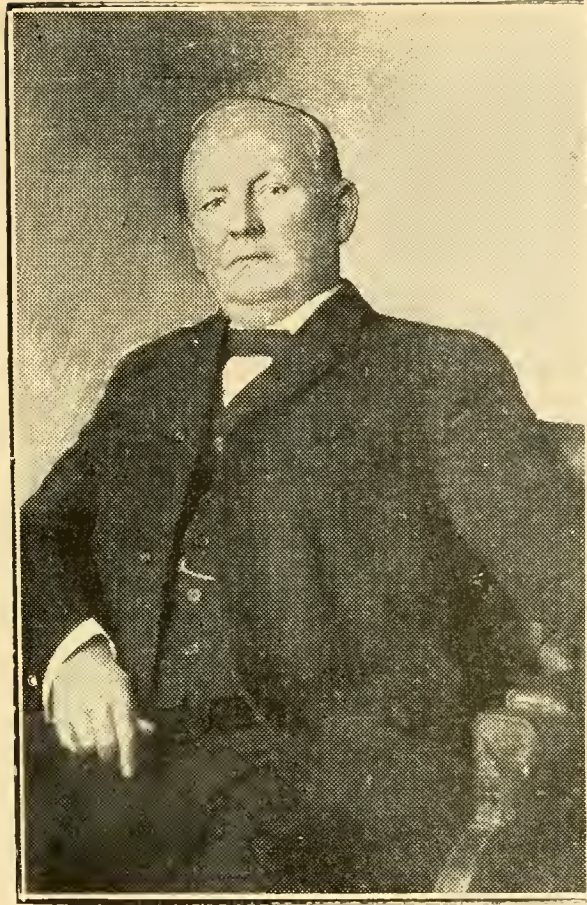
JUDGE A. E. AMERMAN
County Judge



HON. F. CHAS. HUME, JR.
State Senator Sixteenth District



COL. I. M. STANDIFER
Representative from Harris County, State Legislature.



COL. R. M. JOHNSTON
President Business League and National Committeeman

HOUSTON BUSINESS LEAGUE

By GEO. P. BROWN, *Editor*

The Houston Business League was organized as the result of a meeting held February 26, 1895. Forty citizens were assembled. Col. R. M. Johnston called the meeting to order, and explained the objects of the call to be the organization of a permanent commercial association, to be composed of citizens of Houston who had at heart the interests of the city of Houston. Temporary organization was effected by the election of R. M. Johnston as chairman, and W. W. Dexter as secretary.

At this original meeting, committees were appointed to outline purposes and plans and to

solicit members. Among those who took part in the first organization were Colonel Johnston, D. D. Bryan, W. W. Dexter, Eugene T. Heiner, J. M. Cotton, R. B. Morris, Charles E. Jones, H. G. Lidstone, Richard Cocke, Gus Schulte, J. H. Bright, Hamp Cook, D. M. Angle, George W. Steiff, and D. H. McCullough.

Following this meeting, much active work was done in behalf of the organization, Colonel Johnston urging personally the business men of Houston to take some part in the formation of an association that would work for the upbuild-

ing of the city and be a permanent factor in Houston's growth.

The second meeting was held March 5, 1895. At that time several names were suggested, and first Chamber of Commerce was selected, but this question was given a second consideration and the name was made The Houston Business League.

It was decided, in the adoption of the constitution, that the purposes should be as follows:

"The object of the Houston Business League is to promote immigration, to create and extend and foster the trade, commerce and manufacturing interests of the city of Houston, to secure and build up transportation lines, to secure reasonable and equitable transportation rates, to build up and maintain the value of our real estate, to encourage honest, progressive, efficient and economical administration of our municipal government, to collect, preserve and disseminate information in relation to our commercial, financial and industrial affairs, and to unite as far as possible our people in one representative body."

The following were the first officers of the Houston Business League: President, J. M. Cotton; first vice president, Ed Kiam; second vice president, J. C. Bering; third vice president, Eugene T. Heiner; secretary, W. W. Dexter; treasurer, Guy M. Harcourt; directors, Charles

E. Jones, E. A. Alexander, W. R. Sinclair, Richard Cocke, Clarence Gueringer, D. M. Angle, H. H. Dickson, Judge Norman G. Kittrell and Gus Schulte.

It was upon this beginning that the Houston Business League was established. It has passed through various stages of prosperity and influence, but during the past eight years it has become a solid institution, with valuable assets and with an influential standing among the people of Houston. Its work is extensive. It has brought many good concerns to the city, and has distributed advertising matter about Houston to the length and breadth of the United States. Among its membership are numbered the leading people of the city, and its president at this time is Colonel R. M. Johnston, president of the Houston Printing Company, and editor in chief of the Houston Post, and a member of the Democratic National Committee. Other officers are: Thomas H. Ball, first vice president; W. C. Munn, second vice president; A. S. Cleveland, third vice president; W. E. Richards, treasurer; George P. Brown, secretary, and Miss Annie Mae Morse, assistant secretary. The directors are J. S. Bonner, David F. Burks, H. B. Rice, George M. Duncan, Tom Flaxman, C. B. Gillespie, Beverly Harris, J. W. Neal, W. E. Richards, S. E. Sims and Thomas H. Stone.





JAMES A. RADFORD
President

Photo by Gray



DAVID DALY
Vice-President

Photo by Gray

HOUSTON CARNIVAL, 1908

MRS. B. F. BONNER, *Editor*

The No-Tsu-Oh Association of Houston, Texas, is chartered under the laws of the state, its purposes being to give an annual carnival every year, in the month of November, for the entertainment of the people of the state who visit Houston at that time. It is not organized for revenue, and is sustained by the membership fees of those who annually become enrolled and by the subscriptions of the business men of Houston, who contribute to it from motives of a patriotic nature.

The first carnival was held in 1899. The association decided it should have a king, that its king should be known as Nottoc, whose realm should be Tekram and whose capital city should be No-Tsu-Oh. Reverse the spelling of these strange and peculiar words and it gives that which Houston claims is the basis of her commercial supremacy in the Southwest. Houston has for many years been recognized as a great cotton market. Deep water and the many rail-

road (16) facilities that make it a market that yields its place to none. The fruit, flower and vegetable festival was the beginning of what today is a great organization. It is now an incorporated concern which expends annually about \$30,000 in its entertainments. There are parades, confetti throwing, brilliant illuminations, a magnificent ball where the queen is crowned, and many outdoor features that are free to all. The carnival spirit is abroad for six days, and care is thrown aside those days, while the bands keep the air sweet with their music.

One of the new features offered this year (1908) was the foot-ball game between the University of Texas and the Agricultural & Mechanical College of Texas. It was a clean game filled with interest for the lovers of sport. Six thousand witnessed University's victory, but the College put up a plucky fight. This was the greatest student demonstration ever had in the State. It was a delight to look upon the manly boys,



JAMES D. DAWSON
King X,
No-Tsu-Oh, 1908

MISS MAMIE STUART SHEARN
Queen X,
No-Tsu-Oh, 1908



GEORGE P. BROWN
Chairman Amusements Committee

Photo by Gray



TOM FLAXMAN
Treasurer

Photo by Gray

some eighteen hundred, who represent the future pride of Texas.

King Nottoc X entered the city with twenty chariots, a gorgeous and resplendent pageantry, each chariot representing gods and goddesses.

Saturday morning, the King, ever thoughtful of his subjects, presented to them another stately and beautiful parade. It featured the "Classics of Childhood," those dear and treasured volumes on which the imagination of youth has fed.



BOONE GROSS
Chairman King's Arrival Committee

Photo by Gray



E. J. McCULLOUGH
Chairman Ball Committee



GEORGE DUNCAN
Chairman Advertising Committee

Photo by Gray



HENRY L. BORDEN
Chairman Grounds Committee

The crowning event of the week was the Coronation Ball. Bewilderingly beautiful, it revealed to the Land of Tekram two popular rulers. King Cotton claimed its own this year, Mr. James D. Dawson, a cotton merchant, and his Queen, Miss

Mamie Shearn, sit upon the throne and all Houston bow in approval of the Royal choice.

Houston is proud of this association. Each year has seen its achievements more elegant than the past, until today our carnival vies with



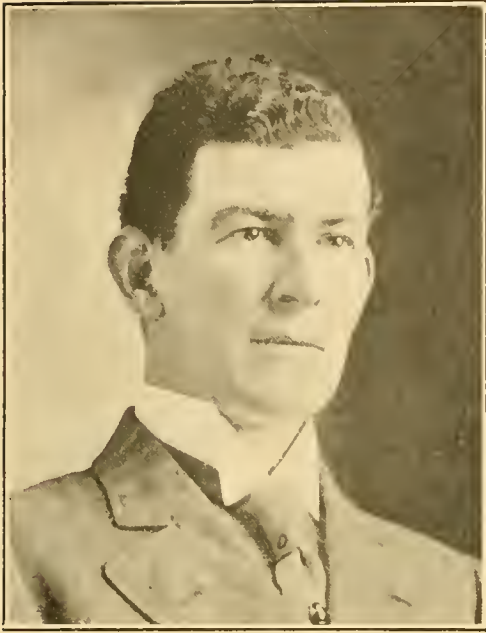
J. A. HULEN
Chairman Night Parade Committee

Photo by Gray



DAVE BURKS
Chairman Finance Committee

Photo by Gray



JOE E. BROWNE
Chairman Music Committee



E. J. HUSSION
Chairman Membership Committee

that of our sister city, New Orleans. Following is a list of presidents, kings and queens:

Presidents: 1899, Norman S. Meldrum; 1900, B. F. Bonner; 1901, James H. Adair; 1902, John McClellan; 1903, H. T. Keller; 1904, G. J.

Palmer; 1905, Charles D. Golding; 1906, William D. Cleveland, Jr.; 1907, George N. Torrey; 1908, James A. Radford.

Kings: 1899, A. C. Allen; 1900, John H. Kirby; 1901, Dennis Call (deceased); 1902,



TOM STONE
Chairman Railroad Rates Committee

Photo by Gray



RAY WIESS
Chairman Day Parade Committee

Photo by Gray

Jesse H. Jones; 1903, B. F. Bonner; 1904, Presley K. Ewing; 1905, Jo S. Rice; 1906, C. K. Dunlap; 1907, H. M. Garwood; 1908, James D. Dawson.

Queens: 1899, Annie Quinlan; 1900, Julia Mae Morse; 1901, Augusta Goodhue; 1902, Clara Robinson; 1903, Bessie Kirby; 1904, Florence Carter; 1905, Sallie Sewall; 1906, Gertrude Paine; 1907, Alice Baker; 1908, Mamie Shearn.

The affairs of No-Tsu-Oh for 1908 were handled by the following Board of Directors:

James A. Radford, President.

David Daly, Vice-President.

Thomas Flaxman, Treasurer.

George P. Brown, Secretary.

Boone Gross, Gus Schulte, Joseph E. Browne, Ray Weiss, George M. Duncan, E. J. McCullough, David F. Burks, Thomas H. Stone, John A. Hulen. H. L. Borden and E. J. Hussion.



JAMES HAYES QUARLES
Chairman Press Committee

Photo by Gray

HOUSTON BANKS AND BANKERS

THE LUMBERMANS NATIONAL BANK.

The combined capital and surplus of this bank is a half million dollars. It is a little over two years in existence, and ranks with some of the larger banks of the state in deposits and popularity.

The officers are deservedly popular, and the stockholders and directors among the most prom-

the Galveston National, and Mr. Vandervoort was with the Planters and Mechanics.

The portraits of these three officers will be found in this publication—in fact, are allied with this article.

The Lumbermans is ensconced in one of the handsomest marble finished banks in the state.



S. F. CARTER
President Lumbermans National Bank

inent men of this city and state, many of them residing in the interior.

Mr. S. F. Carter, formerly one of the largest lumber dealers in Texas, is president; Mr. Guy M. Bryan, Jr., vice president, and A. S. Vandervoort, cashier. Mr. Bryan was for years with

It is reported that Mr. Carter will soon erect a thirteen-story office and bank building.

The directorate is composed of the following influential business men: W. O. Ansley, Houston, A. R. Fox & Co., cotton; John S. Bonner, Houston, president Bonner Oil Co.; Guy M.



INTERIOR VIEW OF LUMBERMANS NATIONAL BANK



GUY M. BRYAN
Vice-President Lumbermans National Bank

Bryan, Houston, active vice president; J. P. Carter, Houston, president Carter Lumber Co.; William D. Cleveland, Jr., Houston, Wm. D. Cleveland & Sons, wholesale grocers; E. L. Crooker, Houston, president E. L. Crooker Lumber Co.; S. F. Carter, Houston, president; David Daly, Houston, manager Houston Electric Co. (Street Railway); H. M. Garwood, Houston, Baker, Botts, Parker & Garwood, general attorneys; Jesse H. Jones, Houston, capitalist; J. F. Keith, Beaumont, president J. F. Keith Lumber Co.; A. T. Lucas, Houston, general contractor; W. H. Norris, Houston, president W. H. Norris Lumber Co.; A. W. Pollard, Houston, Heard &

Pollard, agents George H. McFadden & Bro.; Conrad Schwartz, Houston, carriage and buggy factory; G. C. Street, Houston, Street & Graves, cotton seed products, bagging and ties; William A. Wilson, Houston, vice president and general manager William A. Wilson Realty Co.; Gus Radetzki, general superintendent H. & T. C. and H. E. & W. T. Railways.



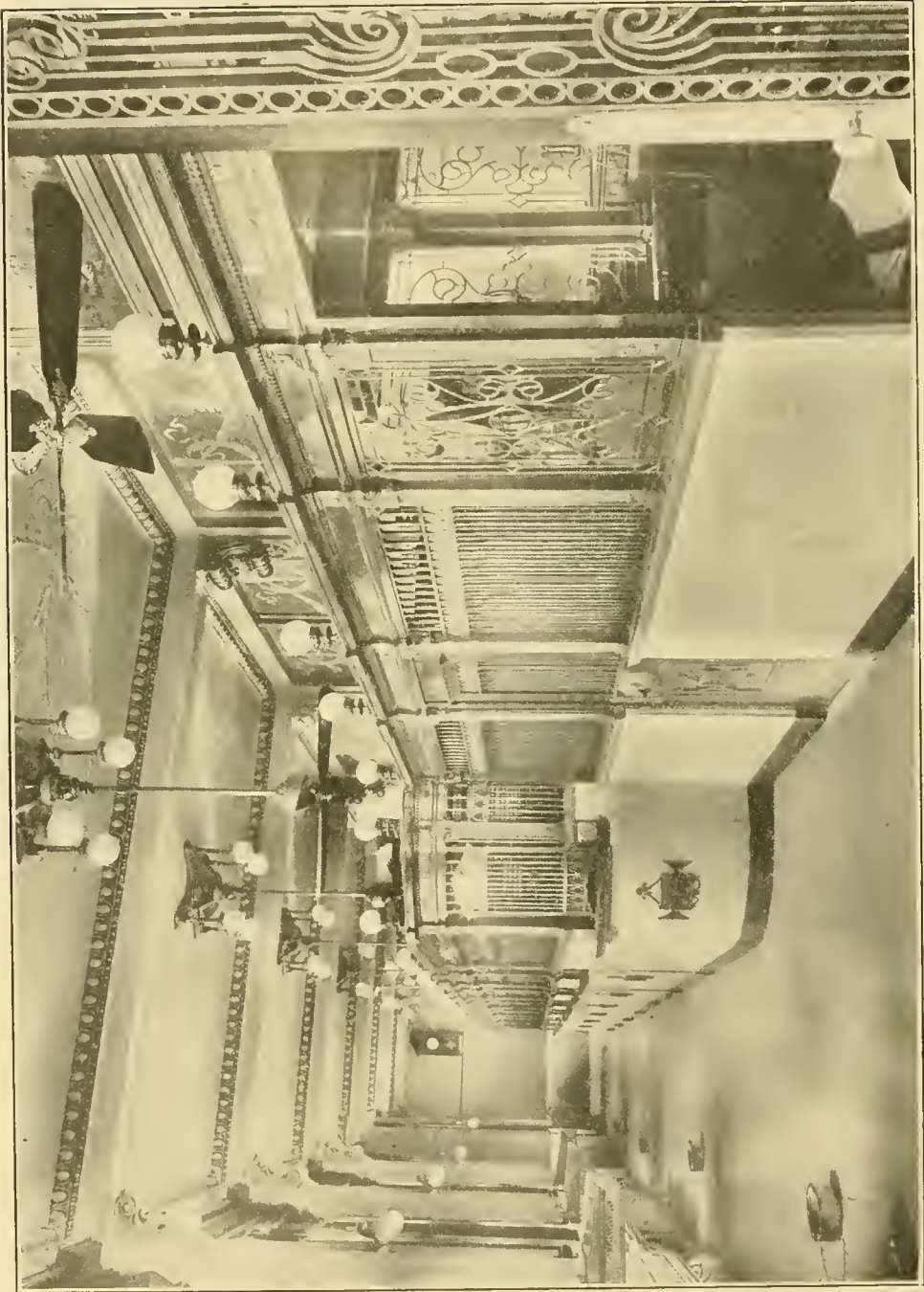
A. S. VANDERVOORT
Cashier Lumbermans National Bank

Officers: S. F. Carter, president; Guy M. Bryan, active vice president; A. S. Vandervoort, cashier; Jesse H. Jones, vice president; J. P. Carter, vice president; H. M. Garwood, vice president.

THE SOUTH TEXAS NATIONAL BANK.

This institution was organized in 1890, by men who believe in building well and strong. Each of the original charter members are men of high cast, and lead in the ranks of Houston's substantial citizenship.

Mr. Charles Dillingham is president; Henry Brashear, H. F. McGregor, O. T. Holt and J. E. McAshan, vice presidents; Beverly D. Harris, cashier; C. A. McKinney and A. F. Schultz, assistant cashiers.



INTERIOR VIEW OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK

The capital is \$500,000. Deposits run over two and a half million dollars, with a surplus of over a third of a million. It is a United States depositary and otherwise recognized, at home and abroad, as being one of the most conservative, one of the strongest banks in the state.

The board of directors is composed of men

whose wealth aggregates several million dollars. The active officers are very popular and enjoy the confidence of the public. No little credit is due the enterprising cashier, whose spirit of push and intelligence has made a record for both himself and the bank.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOUSTON.

Perhaps no bank in Texas has a more interesting history, lacking a few days of being the oldest national bank in the state.

The capital was recently increased to a million dollars. The deposits are nearly \$5,000,000 and the surplus over \$400,000. This bank has no stock for sale, and only one or two shares are held outside of the Shepherd family. The bank owns one of the handsomest office buildings in the state, and is adding a frontage of fifty feet more to it, which will give it an eight-story modern bank and office building 75x125 feet.

The bank was founded in 1856 by Mr. B. A. Shepherd, deceased. It is now a bulwark of financial strength and prestige.

The officers are as follows: President, O. L. Cochran; vice president, T. J. Scott; cashier, W. S. Cochran; assistant cashier, W. E. Hertford. The directors are L. V. Root, O. L. Cochran, J. T. Scott, W. S. Cochran, E. A. Peden and W. H. Kirkland.

This is the largest bank in Texas, from many standpoints.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

This splendid institution holds first place on the "roll of honor" in Houston. It is an ideal bank in every respect.

With a capital of \$300,000, surplus and undivided profits of over \$600,000, and deposits aggregating over \$4,000,000, it stands proudly at the head of Texas banks, with total resources of over \$5,000,000. Two of the characteristic features of the institution are conservatism and progress, with an avowed purpose of safeguarding its depositors and recompensing its stockholders. The home of this bank is in its own six-story, modern fire-proof building, with every convenience and comfort for conducting its affairs, and which cost about \$350,000.

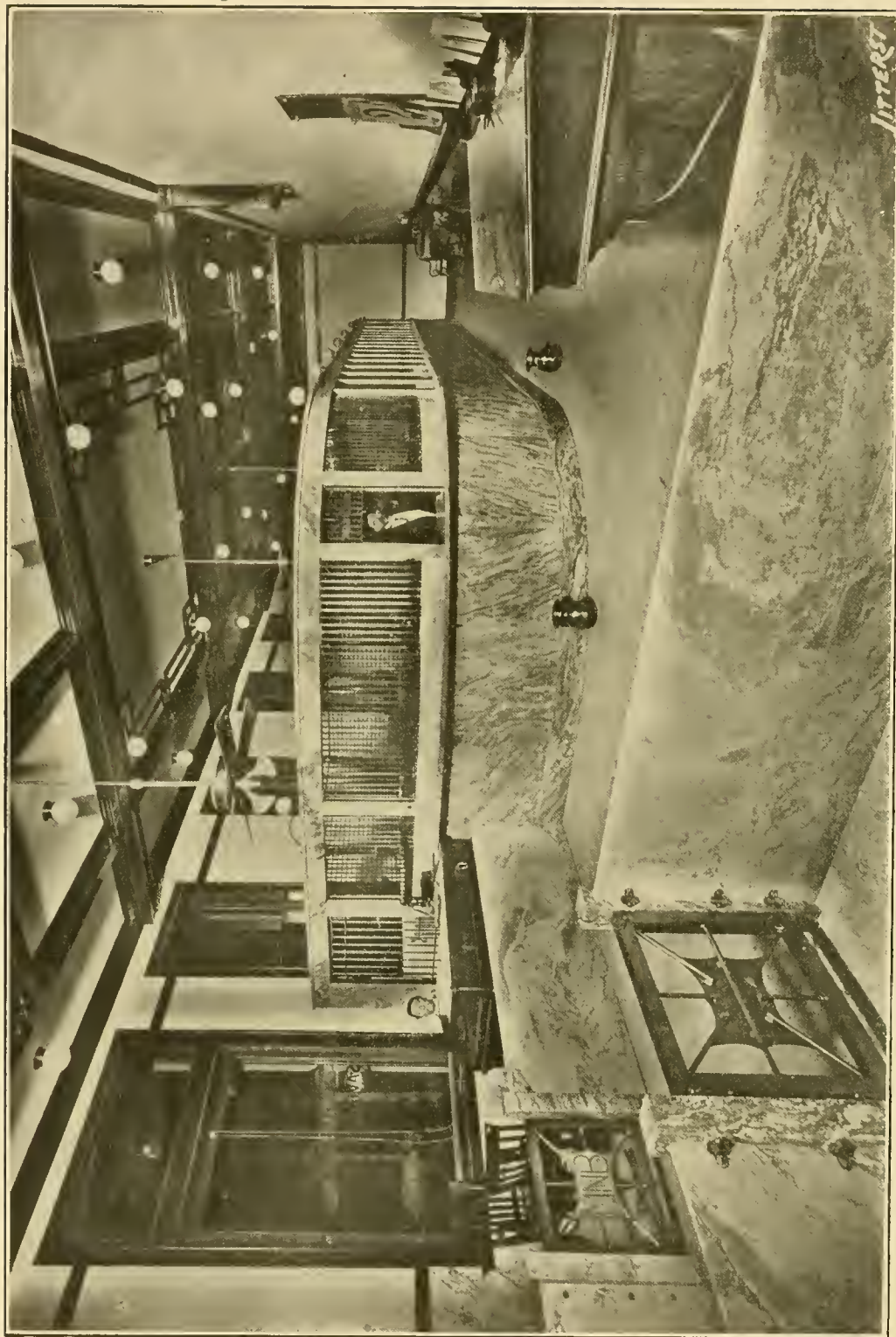
The bank began business July 1, 1886, with a capital of \$200,000. Since that time it has ever been on the upward trend, without a jar under any financial flurry in the outside world.

Its stock has the highest value of any bank in Texas, and there is but one other in the state that pays to its stockholders a dividend of 16 per cent per annum, payable quarterly.

The president, Mr. W. B. Chew, is not only



W. B. CHEW
President Commercial National Bank



INTERIOR VIEW OF MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

an astute banker, but regarded as one of the best financiers in the state. He was one of the original directors, but his superior ability was soon recognized and he was chosen vice president in 1889, and in 1891 was made president.

The board of directors are among the wealthiest and most progressive men of Texas. The officers, besides Mr. Chew, are as follows: James A. Baker, Jr., and Thornwell Fay, vice presidents, and P. J. Evershade, cashier.

The directors are as follows: R. S. Lovett, James D. Dawson, Edwin B. Parker, J. V. Neuhaus, S. C. Red, C. H. Markham, Conrad Berling, Cleveland Sewall, H. R. Eldridge, James A. Baker, Jr., Thornwell Fay and W. B. Chew.

Mr. Eldridge recently resigned as active vice president of the Commercial, to accept the position of cashier of the El Paso National Bank of Colorado Springs, Colorado, but remains as a director for the present.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was established a few years ago, with I. H. Kempner, of Galveston, as president, and W. H. Hurley as cashier. The deposits and business generally have grown since that time until today it stands second to no bank in popularity.

On October 15 they moved into elegant new quarters, corner of Main and Congress, which are far more commodious and comfortable than the former quarters. This became urgent by pressure of increased and growing business. The officers are: C. G. Pillot, president; T. C. Dunn, vice president; J. T. McCarthy, cashier; Randon Porter, assistant cashier.

The capital is \$250,000; surplus earned, over \$150,000. It is a United States depository, and its board of directors are among the more prominent and substantial business men of Houston and Galveston, as follows: I. H. Kempner, Bryan Heard, C. G. Pillot, Dr. O. L. Norsworthy, Hugh Burns, Jonathan Lane and T. C. Dunn.

On this page will be found the interior view of the Merchants National Bank, corner Main and Congress streets, one of the best locations for a banking institution in the city of Houston.

The Merchants National Bank is one of the most conservative, and also one of the most progressive and prosperous banking institutions in the city. Recently it outgrew its old quarters, and now has one of the prettiest and best equipped banking rooms in Houston.

The management of this bank is in the hands of men of known integrity and large experience, numbering among their friends people from all walks of life.

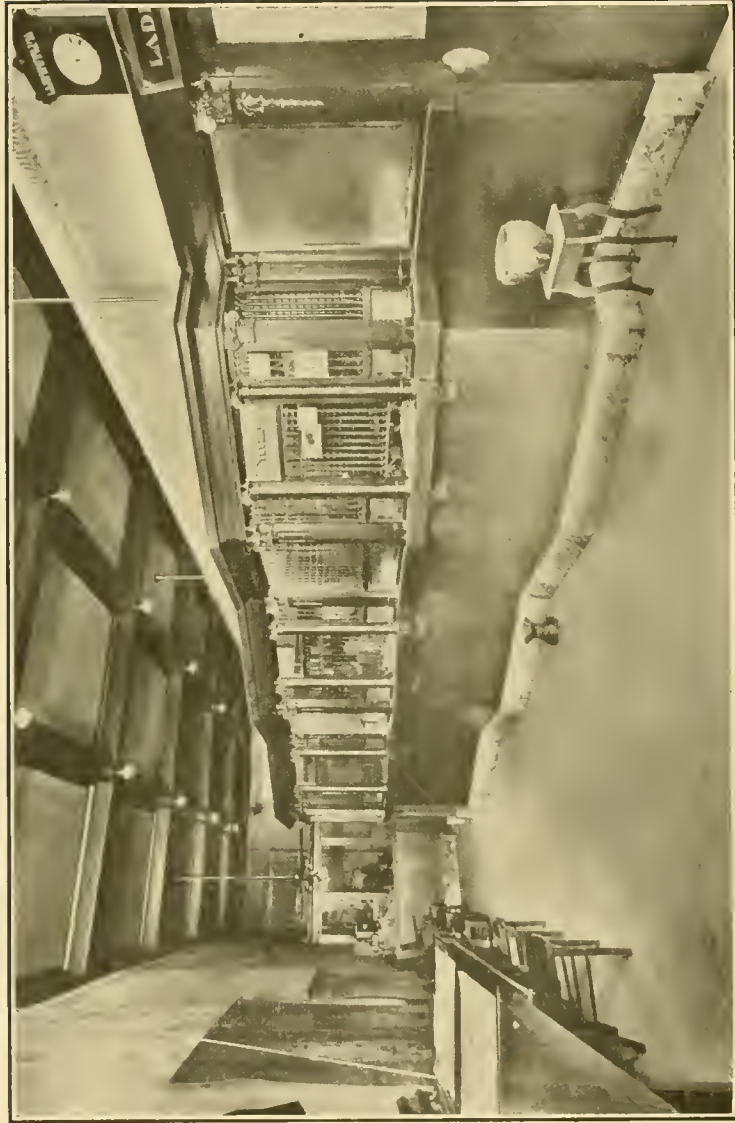
The president of the bank, Mr. C. G. Pillot, is one of the best known citizens of Houston, being the junior member of the firm of Henke & Pillot, one of the largest retail grocery stores in the South, and has large interests in nearly all of Houston's other enterprises.

Mr. T. C. Dunn, vice president, is one of the best known bankers in Texas, and has an enviable reputation throughout the state for his conservative and far-sightedness in his chosen profession. He has been a resident of Houston practically all of his life, and enjoys the acquaintance of a large number of people.

Mr. J. T. McCarthy, the cashier, is a recent acquisition to the bank, having become identified with the same on the 15th of last July, at which time he purchased a large interest in the institution. His aggressive work since that time has made itself favorably noticeable in many ways, and he is fast becoming identified with every business interest in the city. In point of experience, he is one of the oldest bankers in Texas, having been engaged in the banking business for something over twenty-six years, during which time he has served in every capacity.

Mr. Randon Porter, the assistant cashier, is a son of the late George L. Porter, one of the pioneers of Houston, and enjoys quite a reputation for ability along the line of his chosen work, especially for one so young in the profession. Mr. Porter is well and favorably known by a large circle of friends.

In addition to the above named gentlemen, the institution has on its board the following well known, substantial and conservative business men, all of whom need no introduction to those



INTERIOR VIEW OF CENTRAL BANK & TRUST CO.

familiar with Houston and her foremost enterprises: Mr. J. L. Thompson, president of the Thompson & Tucker Lumber Company; Mr. Bryan Heard, of the George H. McFadden & Bros. Agency; Mr. Jonathan Lane, attorney; O. L. Nosworthy, M. D.; Mr. Roderick McDonauld, capitalist; Mr. I. H. Kempner, president Texas Bank and Trust Company.

The capital stock of the bank is \$250,000, and since its organization they have earned a surplus of \$150,000, making a total of capital and surplus of \$400,000; undivided profits, \$19,777.53. The bank's business shows a very material growth at each call of the comptroller. The Merchants National is one of the United States depositories of Houston.

THE CENTRAL BANK & TRUST CO.

The attention of our readers is called to the above bank, and they are invited to consider its

This bank is a consolidation of the F. E. Pye private bank and the Texas Savings Bank. Since the consolidation the bank has grown very rapidly, and since they have had a reorganization of their office force, they are now in better position than ever to give their customers the prompt and careful attention which is due them from their bank.

The active officers in charge of this bank are: Mr. F. E. Pye, president, who has long been a resident of Houston, and is well and favorably known as a careful, cautious and successful business man. Mr. E. R. Johnson, the active vice-president, was formerly cashier of the Texas Savings Bank and also of the Central Bank & Trust Company, who has recently been elected to his new position. Mr. N. A. Sayre, the cashier, has recently come to Houston from Temple, Texas, where he has resided for the past fifteen years, during which time he was actively engaged in the banking business. For the past year he has served as special agent under the State Banking Department in effecting reorganization of State Banks at Bronson, Weimar and Temple. With this official force, ably assisted by an expert corps of office men, the bank is well equipped for prompt attention to all business, and we believe they have a very bright future before them, as everyone connected with the bank in any capacity is a hustler, and they make it a rule to go after business the moment they see any in sight.



F. E. PYE
President Central Bank & Trust Co.

claims on the public for business very carefully and considerately. They are located at 503 Main street.

New customers are being added on their books daily, and each one goes out a walking advertisement for the bank, and tells of the nice treatment they receive at the hands of the officials of same. This bank operates under a State charter,



HON. J. S. RICE
President Union Bank & Trust Company

makes reports to the State Banking Department six times a year, and is examined twice under very strict rules and regulations by the State bank examiners. The bank handles both savings and commercial accounts, and has a special de-

partment for escrow matters, to which prompt attention is given.

They cheerfully invite a call from prospective depositors and feel sure an interview with such will result in placing a new account on their books.

THE UNION BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.

This bank is singularly honored by being the first state bank to incorporate in Texas. It is therefore No. 1. The same astute foresight that

vice president; DeWitt C. Dunn, cashier; D. W. Cooley, assistant cashier.

This bank is not three years old, and is one of the liveliest three-year-olds in the United States. Mr. Tinker is a whole bank by himself, while the efficient corps of assistants render this bank one of the most progressive in Texas. The directors and stockholders are very strong and influential. Mr. Rice, the president, is a man



H. N. TINKER
Active Vice-President Union Bank & Trust Co.

actuated its founders to organize under the state laws, today directs its affairs, which have grown to be one of the largest of the banks in Texas, either national or state. It is a five million dollar concern, so far as resources are concerned. The capital is a half million dollars and deposits as much.

The officers are: J. S. Rice, president; H. N. Tinker, active vice president; George Hamman,



GEORGE HAMMAN
Vice-President Union Bank & Trust Co.

universally beloved for his many noble traits of character, genial disposition and high sense of honor.



DENTON W. COOLEY
Assistant Cashier Union Bank & Trust Co.



DEWITT C. DUNN
Cashier Union Bank & Trust Co.

*Grandson of Mrs. Tracy.
Father of "Bessie".*



JESSE H. JONES
President National City Bank

NATIONAL CITY BANK.

This is one of the more recently organized Houston banks. Mr. Jesse H. Jones, the president, is one of our millionaire citizens. Mr. Carey Shaw, the former cashier, but now active vice president, is one of the brainiest bankers in the city. He is deservedly popular and has done no little to advance the interest of the bank. It was by his sagacious methods that the National

City was made state depository at Houston.

Houston has no citizen more enterprising than the president, and none more popular than the cashier.

The capital is \$250,000, with a half million dollars on deposit. It is rumored that the capital stock may be increased to a half million dollars.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

On the crest of the prosperity wave sweeping over Texas rides the American National, in triumph.

This bank has an authorized capital of \$250,000, with deposits of nearly one million.

The officers are : W. E. Richards, president; Sterling Meyer, vice president; F. W. Vaughan, cashier.

The American National sprang from the American Bank and Trust Company, a few months ago, since which time its growth has been remarkable. To the popularity of the president and cashier is due this advancement, although

the bank offers inducements of a substantial and attractive character.

The American is now erecting one of the handsomest homes in the state. It will be a spacious bank and will be 33x100 feet, finished in Italian marble, and constructed by a local firm.

The directors are all progressive business men, each of whom takes a special interest in the bank. They embrace the following well known names: G. A. Mistrot, T. A. Cargill, J. J. Settegast, Jr., Frank Williford, Dr. Joseph Mullen, Judge George W. Riddle, J. C. Bering, D. F. Burns, S. S. Brady, W. E. Richards, Sterling Meyer and F. W. Vaughan.



HOUSTON MANUFACTORIES

By MRS. D. D. COOLEY,
Recording Secretary of City Federation of Clubs

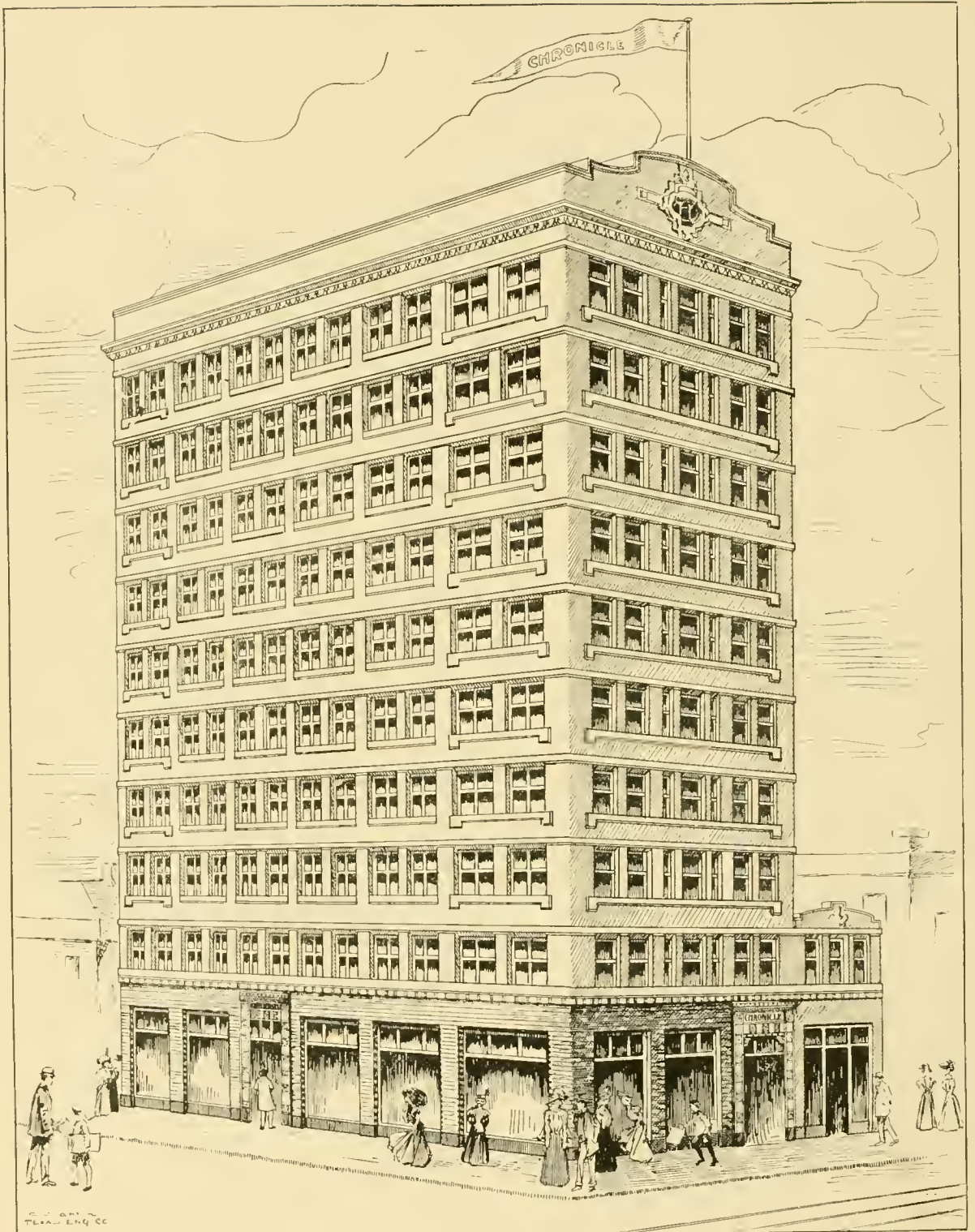
It is not possible in the necessarily brief space allotted to this subject in our book, to do more than touch upon Houston's manufactures. To do them full justice would be to fill a volume much larger than this, so a bare mention of those in which the public is mostly concerned is all that will be attempted in this article.

In manufacturing enterprises in the city of Houston, \$9,405,441 is invested, nearly 9,000 men and women are employed, who draw annually \$5,179,045 in wages, and the output of the various shops is valued at \$23,614,863. The following list will show how this invested capital is distributed among the different industries:

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES OF HOUSTON.

	Amt. Invested	Employees	Annual Wages	Annual Output
Bakeries	\$156,000.00	229	\$95,150.00	\$750,000.00
Bottling works	251,701.00	108	77,620.00	343,000.00
Beer and ice	805,000.00	438	505,000.00	1,540,000.00
Brick and concrete blocks.....	245,000.00	240	80,000.00	303,000.00
Candy	63,000.00	205	72,000.00	330,000.00
Coffee roasters	340,000.00	35	50,000.00	550,000.00
Cotton seed oil products	1,000,000.00	600	200,000.00	3,000,000.00
Products of metal	1,720,978.00	1,027	755,100.00	2,762,500.00
Harness and saddlery	85,000.00	50	35,000.00	130,000.00
Lumber products (including furniture)	1,027,000.00	908	495,500.00	3,255,000.00
Macaroni	20,000.00	12	9,000.00	43,000.00
Meat products	300,000.00	500	300,000.00	2,250,000.00
Medicines	75,000.00	40	32,000.00	100,000.00
Millinery	260,000.00	110	85,000.00	600,000.00
Optical goods	20,000.00	12	10,000.00	25,000.00
Paints and wood preservatives.....	70,175.00	86	45,000.00	200,000.00
Printing, stationery and lithographing..	585,000.00	466	354,450.00	804,647.00
Rubber stamps and electrotypes.....	20,500.00	29	25,000.00	60,000.00
Rice mills	425,000.00	164	155,000.00	1,790,000.00
Syrup and fruit preserves.....	110,000.00	206	14,000.00	175,000.00
Shoes	32,986.00	20	18,200.00	150,000.00
Trunks	75,000.00	50	20,000.00	150,000.00
Tailors and clothing makers	73,500.00	172	140,000.00	377,000.00
Textile products	360,000.00	*190	*165,000.00	*800,000.00
Vehicles	210,000.00	95	65,905.00	286,994.00
Miscellaneous	32,385.00	59	25,920.00	95,000.00
Cars and general shop reconstruction and repairs by steam railway companies.....	1,042,216.00	2,720	1,349,200.00	2,744,722.00
Totals	\$9,405,441.00	8,771	\$5,179,045.00	\$23,614,863.00
Comparative totals for 1906-07	7,831,702.00	6,541	4,396,600.00	23,679,422.00
Increase	\$1,573,739.00	2,230	\$782,445.00	**\$64,559.00

*Estimated. **Decrease.



HOUSTON CHRONICLE NEW BUILDING

As ladies are especially interested in all that goes to assist in making home pleasant and in sending their husbands and brothers happy to their business in the morning, our coffee interests will be the first mentioned in this article. Of these we have three who import it, roast it, and make it a marketable commodity. The Cheek & Neal Company is the largest of these, having employed a capital of \$300,000, twenty employes who receive as salaries \$30,000 a year, and an annual output of \$400,000. Their product is most excellent, and only needs to be once used to make a permanent customer of the user.

The next largest is the International Coffee Company, which is a part of the wholesale grocery business of Wm. D. Cleveland & Sons. They have approximately \$40,000 invested in the business, employ 15 persons, have an annual output of \$150,000, and a pay roll of \$20,000.

The Guatemala Company is a comparatively new concern, but is doing a good and constantly increasing business.

COTTON AND PRODUCTS.

Houston has six cotton seed oil mills, representing a total investment of \$1,000,000, giving employment to 600 men, and paying annually \$200,000 in wages and salaries. The total output is estimated at \$3,000,000. The companies interested in this manufacture are the Merchants and Planters, Roberts Cottonseed Oil Co., Houston Cotton Oil Mill, Industrial Cotton Oil Company, Fidelity Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Company, and the Magnolia Cotton Oil Company, the latter having been completed during the last year.

MEAT PRODUCTS.

One of the largest industrial concerns in South Texas is the Houston Packing Company. This establishment represents an enormous investment, and Houston is the only city in the South in which canned meats are put up. In addition to that portion of their products which is consumed in this city, large quantities are annually shipped to other Southern states.

In addition to the packing plant there are the local depots and cold storage plants of Swift & Company and Armour & Sons. While these are not to be classed as manufacturing plants in the sense that they put up meat products, they

do employ important cold storage machinery and many men.

ICE.

Of ice manufacturers we have five—American Ice & Brewing Association, Houston Ice & Brewing Company, Crystal Ice Company, Henke Artesian Ice Company, and The People's Ice Company, representing an invested capital of nearly \$1,000,000.

CANDY.

There are seven candy manufacturing houses in Houston, with a total output of nearly \$350,000 a year. Some very fine candy, which compares favorably with Huyler's and Lowney's, is manufactured here, and Brown Brothers' chocolates are tempting to the most refined taste.

BAKERIES.

There are twenty-four establishments in this city engaged in the manufacture of bread and cakes. They employ capital amounting to \$156,000, give employment to 229 persons, and have a yearly output of \$750,200. The National Biscuit Company also maintains a plant here, shipping their product from this factory to other points in the state. They have an investment of \$100,000, employ 125 persons and have a pay roll of \$50,000 annually.

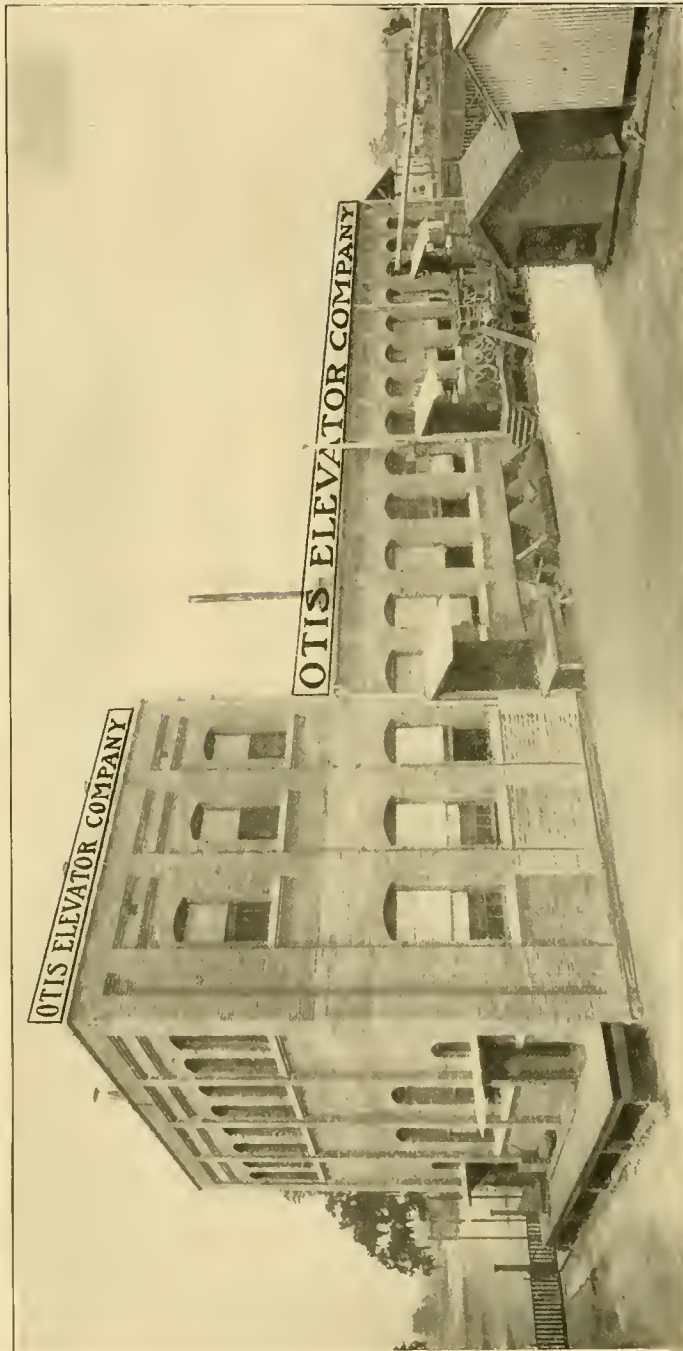
SYRUPS AND PRESERVES.

The J. C. Carpenter Fig Company preserves most acceptably the quantities of figs growing in this part of Texas. This last year they have preserved 2,500 bushels, finding a ready market for their entire production, and maintaining sales rooms in five different states. Their output for last year was \$100,000.

The McCullough Syrup & Preserving Company has its headquarters and a plant here, and is the most extensive preserving concern in Texas, with four plants distributed throughout the fruit belt. This is the only company dealing exclusively in molasses in the state.

BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

There are in this city six brick manufactories, with a total output of over \$300,000 annually. The two largest are the Butler Brick Works and the Lucas Brick Works. Two firms manufac-



ONE OF HOUSTON'S PROMINENT MANUFACTORIES

ture concrete blocks, the Concrete Construction Company and Brace & Kirstens.

FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS IN METALS.

There are twenty firms engaged in this business in Houston. The largest among these is the Dickson Car Wheel Company, with an investment of nearly \$600,000 and 250 employes. Among the other large ones are the Houston Car Wheel & Engineering Company, the Union Iron Works, Hartwell Iron Works, and the Kettler Brass Works.

MACARONI.

There are two macaroni factories—The Houston Macaroni Company and the Magnolia Macaroni Company. They have capital amounting to \$20,000 and annual sales of over \$40,000.

SHOES.

Houston has only one large shoe manufacturing company—the Buckley Shoe Company. It employs twenty persons and represents an invested capital of \$33,000.

TRUNKS.

There are two trunk factories—the Houston Trunk Company and the Freyer Trunk Manufacturing Company. They employ fifty persons and disburse annually in wages \$20,000.

VEHICLES.

There are eight concerns in this city engaged in the making of carriages, and one which manufactures automobiles. This is the Southern Motor Car Works, which makes the celebrated "Dixie Flyer," and is the only motor factory in the South.

TEXTILE PRODUCTS.

The Oriental Textile Mills is located in Houston Heights, and is in the front rank in its particular field, which is the manufacture of press cloth for use in cotton seed oil mills. The product of this mill is the best procurable, and is made from camel's hair imported from Europe.

About 150 employes manufacture this cloth under the active management of Mr. John S. Radford.

The Texas Bag & Fiber Company is another substantial concern employing \$100,000 capital.

There are two tent and awning factories, both doing an excellent business and employing thirty people. These are the Kattman & Kneeland Tent Company, and the Repsdorph Tent & Awning Company.

ICE CREAM FACTORIES.

Ice cream factories do a fine business here because of the length of the summer season.

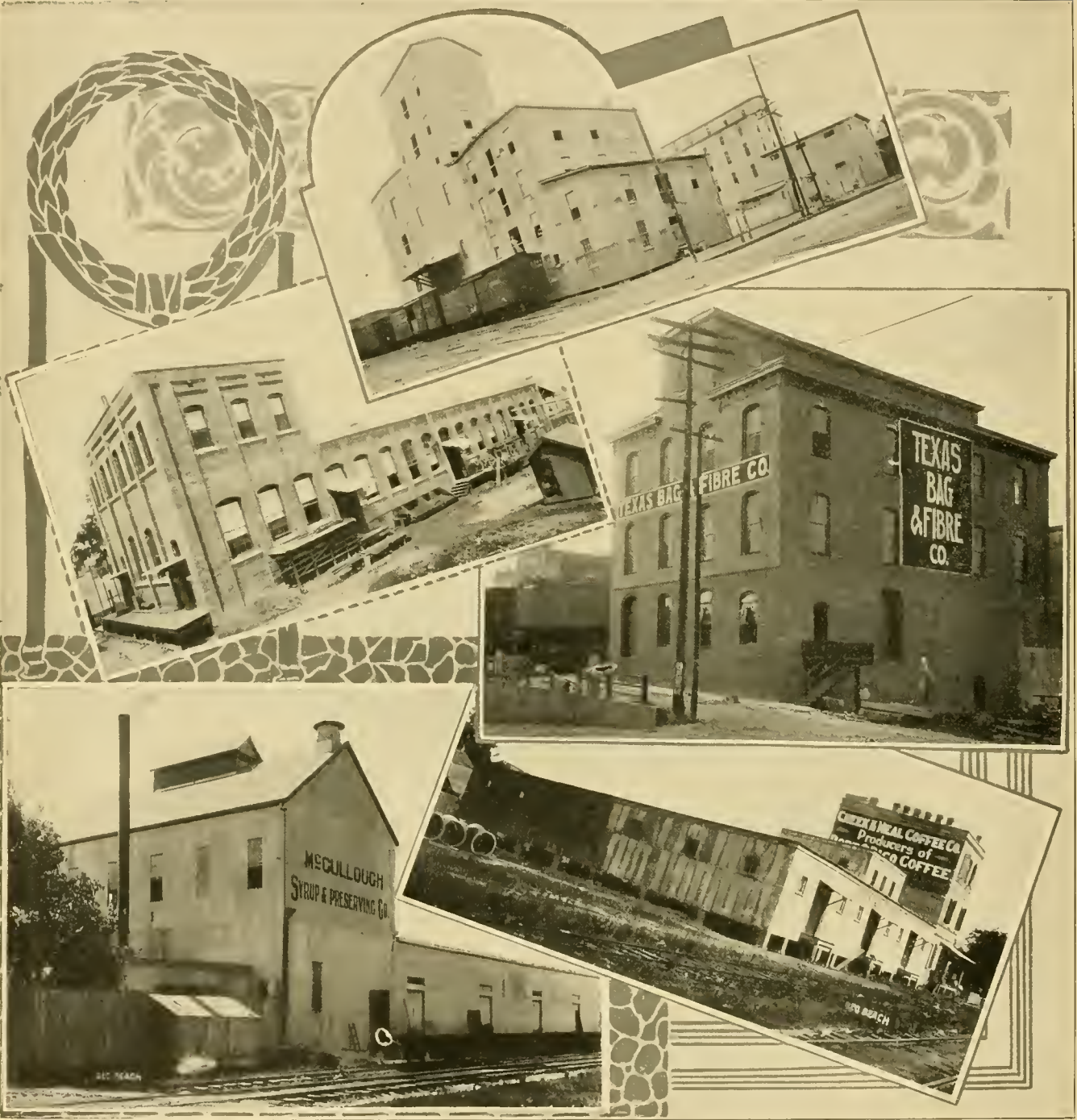
MANUFACTURED LUMBER.

The Bering Manufacturing Company, the Houston Liggett Lumber Company, Houston Show Case and Manufacturing Company, Lottman-Myers Company, Ed H. Harrell Lumber Company, and the Texas Table Factory, represent the manufactured lumber interests, and from these firms everything in their line can be purchased, from a common kitchen table to the finest grille for a mansion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paint and vinegar are also made; medicines manufactured by six establishments; there are eleven concerns making harness and saddles; art glass is made by the Texas Art Glass Company; artificial limbs by the Aluminum Artificial Limb Company; brooms by H. E. Detering, and mosquito bars by two concerns with a capital of \$10,000.

It has only been possible to mention in a very cursory way the many manufacturing interests of this growing city, and space will not permit even a mention of many. This article will only give an idea of what is done at present, and our hope for the future is that more manufactories may be located here during the next few years, so that the needs of the city may be supplied at her very doors.



SOME OF HOUSTON'S MOST PROMINENT MANUFACTORIES



HOUSTON MARKET AND CITY HALL

THE HOUSTON MARKET

By KATE B. MCKINNEY

A lady of Houston has received a letter from one living in the North asking about the market here and the cost of living. It is hoped that this article may answer, in a degree, that inquiry, as there may be others interested in the same subject.

It is, of course, impractical to state definite prices for different things, for prices here, as everywhere, vary with the seasons and with the supply.

But there are certain facts and conditions that may be stated, that will show how generously our market is supplied and under such favorable conditions that prices are bound to be moderate.

In the first place, our vegetables are nearly all home grown and they grow the year around, coming in especial profusion and variety in the spring and fall. The vegetables from the newly

developed Brownsville region, which promises so much, will soon be pouring into Houston, as the nearest and best market.

The Texas watermelon is too well known to need a word of praise, and begins to come to us early in June, and keeps coming, sometimes appearing for sale as late as October.

Not even Rocky Ford can raise cantaloupes that excel in flavor those that are raised right at our doors at Pasadena.

The Texas peaches reach us by express and are as beautiful and luscious as though just picked from the tree. During the season they are plentiful and cheap.

Strawberries are grown abundantly in many sections around Houston. The season is early and long. They are often seen in market in mid-winter. They are so cheap that all may enjoy

this fruit that delights the eye as well as the taste.

Fig trees are found in many yards and it is an easy matter to have fresh figs for breakfast. And if one wants to "put up" some, they can be procured by the bucket from fig orchards. They make a preserve fit for the gods.

Fruit from California comes to us directly by the earload; and our tropical fruit reaches us by cheap water rates. The price is so low that one does not realize that the fruit was grown so far from home.

To a stranger the city market is always an interesting sight, and "seeing Houston" is never complete without a visit there. No market is more beautifully housed than this. It occupies the whole lower floor of a fine new building of brick and stone, located in a square in the heart of the city. The market is divided by aisles into rows of stalls in which are displayed fruits and vegetables, meats, fish, oysters, sausages of all kinds and dressed poultry, butter, eggs and cheese, bread and cakes, candies, nuts and dried fruits; not forgetting the stalls that are little bazaars, where articles of all sorts are for sale. Ready made clothing, gewgaws and trinkets of various sorts, knives and cheap jewelry and ornaments to catch the eye of the passer by.

In the meat stalls will be seen such quantities of meat in all varieties that one wonders where it all can be used. The most of this meat comes from cattle raised right here in Texas, and so can be sold at so low a price that every one may have it on his table.

Houston is so near the gulf that the products of the salt water are easily and abundantly ob-

tained. There are fish of many varieties and all sizes, oysters, crabs, lobsters, shrimps and sometimes turtles.

If the visitor may choose the time for his visit, let it be on Saturday afternoon, when nearly everybody hies him with a large basket to the market to purchase materials for his Sunday dinner.

Saturday afternoon is almost a gala day with its happy, busy, jostling crowd of all classes. The mature matron, the young bride, the fussy housewife, boarding house keepers, professional and laboring men, with a liberal sprinkling of Sambo and his family, in bright hued attire, all intent upon filling their baskets with the good things that are so temptingly arranged.

The stalls of fruits and vegetables make an attractive picture with the colors put in with a broad stroke, charming in effect. Gleaming red apples next to pyramids of deep yellow oranges; bunches of grapes, purple, black and green; delicate shades of color in peaches, lemons and bananas, set off with the rich toned pineapple and persimmons of copper hue.

The vegetables are just as appealing to the eye, with the fresh green and white of spring vegetables grown in December. Baskets of green peas next to pretty wax beans. Pale pink radishes in bunches of delicate leaves of chicory. The lavender and white of turnips against the deep maroon of beets, whose rich color runs into the foliage. The bright red of tomatoes, with its complementary color in the spinach. Dainty greens in lettuce, kohlrabi and okra. Mahogany egg plants and golden carrots. The artist used his whole palette on this canvas.



PROMINENT HOTELS OF HOUSTON

MRS. J. M. LIMBOCKER, *Editor*

MRS. M. B. CROWE AND MRS. ROBERT BURGE, *Assistant Editors*

HOTEL BRAZOS.

The Hotel Brazos is situated opposite the Grand Central depot, making it especially convenient for travelers.

It is one of the largest and finest hostelrys in the city, containing two hundred and seventy-five rooms, one hundred and fifty of which have private baths.

The Brazos is strictly conducted, assuring the guests quarters of scrupulous cleanliness and prompt service.

A French chef caters capably to the most exacting patrons of the dining rooms, and musical evenings afford a special feature of entertainment for the guests. The splendid orchestra is directed by Mr. E. G. D'Albert; accompanying pianist, Mr. Aldrich Kidd.

Every facility of modern hotel life is found at the Brazos, and ladies traveling alone are under the special protection of the management.

RICE HOTEL.

The Rice Hotel is celebrated throughout Texas as the oldest and most conservative hotel in Houston.

It is conducted on the American plan, has two hundred and twenty-five rooms, and the system of Turco-Russian baths.

Besides the regular dining room, the hotel has the crystal cave cafe.

The Rice is now under process of renovation, adding many new rooms, with private bath

equipment, steam heat and telephones in each room.

The vacuum system of cleaning is used, and the hotel enlists a small army of employes, numbering one hundred and seventy-five.

The Rice is centrally situated, and is an ideal family hotel. Two elevators are in operation, and every modern convenience is installed for the comfort and entertainment of the guests.

Mr. H. Hamilton is proprietor of the Rice.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

The Bristol Hotel is now being remodeled, with the addition of a new annex of seven stories, with a roof garden. This annex will contain ninety rooms, seventy-two having private baths, and every modern equipment. It is to be absolutely fire proof, and is to be completed April 1, 1909.

The entire ground floor of the present hotel is to be entirely remodeled, and a handsome lobby

extended across the entire front. When completed, the Bristol will be one of the most attractive and handsome hotels in the state, offering its patrons every facility for pleasant and comfortable living.

The Bristol is under the efficient and excellent management of Messrs. Hervey and Franks, proprietors.

THE MACATEE.

The Macatee Hotel, one block east of Grand Central depot, is in every respect a thoroughly modern hotel, beautifully furnished and splendidly conducted.

This hotel is equal to any in the South, and maintains a cafe first class in every particular.

A new addition of one hundred rooms is now under course of construction, with a beautiful roof garden for the pleasure of patrons.

The Macatee is conducted on the European plan, and is under the management of Mr. George P. Macatee.

THE GABLES HOTEL.

The Gables Hotel, 1314 McKinney avenue, is a family hotel and boarding house, and with its annexes has forty rooms, comfortably furnished, first class in all its appointments. Catering only

to the best class of people, this place has always been known by the better people and patronized by them.



SUMMER RESORTS ON THE TEXAS COAST

By FLORENCE N. DANCY

Press Member, Texas Federation Women's Clubs for the Fourth District

Down on the coast, where the roses bloom,
And jasmine scatters a rare perfume,
And white caps toss on the purple bay,
And sea birds call through the sunlit day,
And oranges hang their yellow globes,
And rice fields wave their emerald robes,
And lilies lift their cups of musk,
And golden stars light the velvet dusk,
Cities have risen, more bright and fair
Than the treasure Lafitte once buried there.

—Mary Hunt Affleck

Our great state of Texas has a coast line along the gulf of Mexico, so cool, so life giving and beautiful, in the summer, that tourists, turning their faces Southward, would find the diversion, the rest and the relaxation they may miss in the more northern latitudes. You can go from Houston to the gulf in a few minutes ride by rail, or you can take the slower route by water, through historic scenes dear to every Texan heart. Morgan's Point, Bay Ridge, La Porte and Seabrook are the nearest watering places to Houston. These towns are all situated on the shores, where the waters of the San Jacinto and Trinity bays meet. They are between twenty and thirty miles from Houston, by the Southern Pacific railway. Beautiful summer homes of cultured and well known Houstonians stretch along the shore, often at the water's very edge. The bathing facilities at all of these places are unsurpassed. One can wade out several hundred yards from the shores of all, without getting into dangerously deep water. The effect of the salt water and climate is so invigorating that one may keep on wet clothes for hours; in fact, until dry, and suffer no inconvenience.

Fishing is a constant delight, and the successful angler carries many different kinds and sizes of fish on his string.

The sunrises and sunsets are a constant joy, for each returning dawn is a fresh revelation of beauty. On a still morning the sense of peace is perhaps the dominant emotion. In the dim twi-

light of the early dawn, all nature seems to listen in a hush of expectancy. The stars are still visible overhead, not a ripple is upon the water, the first faint light in the eastern sky grows, and glows, and comes dancing in to greet the new born day, the sky takes on a thousand tints of changing color, and the responsive sea becomes a mighty opal of glossy silver and burnished gold. The awakened fish begin to move; a school of mullet, hotly pressed, leap from the water, their scales glistening an instant in the sunlight, before they fall back with a tinkling splash. The big fish are making a morning catch, and the inert, reverent silence is broken again and again, as they dart hither and thither in search of their prey, driving them from the water like a shower of silver leaves.

In the evening one hears the curlew calling to his fellows, or the plaintive cry of the kildee, flitting on the shore, and sees the flight of the gulls, the porpoise playing in the harbor, or the passing in stately procession of the silver king, or tarpon. Sometimes at night the flames and smoke of prairie fires make startling figures on the incarnadined sky. Often, before a storm, the waters become charged with phosphorus, and every darting fish leaves a trail of fire, and every disturbance of the water becomes a burning flame. Storms are frequent when the winds come out of the east, lashing the white crested waves to fury, and driving them upon the shore in a mad, o'erleaping race. Ah! then it is one

feels the stir of life! when far overhead the petrels go by on the wrack of the storm, when the winds come with a steady and increasing force, that strips the trees of their leaves and bows them to the earth. When the dun, impenetrable sky bends lower and still lower, and the driven waters rush from their boundaries over the land. It is a great thing to meet the mighty deep thus face to face, to know it, feel its kinship to the soul of man, and to love it in all its moods. The never failing gulf breeze brings health and sleep and healing, even in the sultriest months, and makes one realize what a beautiful place the world is.

These little resorts of Houston, so near life's turmoil, and yet so far from it, where, lulled by the murmur of the waves and the song of the winds, we close our eyes to fall hen to pleasant dreams. Other resorts for the Houstonians during the heated season are Galveston, famous for its surf bathing and for its miles and miles of gulf beach, smooth and glistening, and almost as hard as a ball room floor. It is renowned for its beautiful homes, its broad white streets, its literary culture, its library, its many charities, for the hearty good will, the real kindness and human feeling that meets you at every turn. In Galveston you get the finest oysters in the world, fresh on the half shell, and the red snapper from the deep waters of the gulf, pompano, June fish, Spanish mackerel, flounder, trout, are among the many fish caught in the waters off the Texas coast, and lobsters, shrimp and crabs abound.

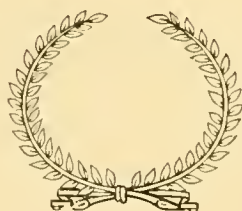
No sight is fairer than the long, unending beach of the gulf, lighted by a tropical moon, the singing of the sea, the fragrant and caressing night winds, the scent of oleander, magnolia and jasmine, the mocking birds, moon inspired, pouring out their hearts to the night. What wonder if the summer rover, coming to port in Galveston, stays on, and never again weighs anchor.

Corpus Christi, a beautiful town on Corpus Christi bay, the residence section of which is on an immense bluff or table land, which stretches back into the prairie and holds a commanding view of the bay. Rockport, famous for tarpon fishing; Port Lavaca, where beautiful sea shells, coral, sea beans and sea weed can be found, and the ruins of Fort Esperanza. Port Arthur, on Sabine lake, is remarkable for the fact that it was made a port and connected with deep water by cutting a channel to, through and alongside of Sabine lake, a part of the channel having been cut through the open prairie. Sabine Pass, Matagorda, Velasco, have each a place in Texas history, and in the Texan heart, though space forbids further mention.

But of Palacios, a lovely town on Palacios bay, included in the survey of the intercoastal canal, has been selected as the finest site on the coast for the annual encampment of the Baptist Young People's Union of Texas. Hundreds of visitors throng the well kept hotels in the summer, and many Northern tourists make the little city a merry winter resort. It is here that Mary Hunt Affleck Chapter, U. D. C., is doing fine work as a splendid organization of patriotic women. The following beautiful verses from the pen of our gifted poet and writer, Mary Hunt Affleck, are exquisite and carry with them the murmur of the waters:

"When morning lights Palacios by the sea,
All nature thrills with song of bird and bee;
And skies are flushed with tints of rose and gold,
And cool winds blow where sweetest blooms
unfold;
And harps Aeolian, through the breezes sigh,
And bluest waves 'neath white sailed boats drift
by;
And all humanity from care seems free,
When morning lights Palacios by the sea."

SUBURBS *of* HOUSTON



By MRS. W. G. LOVE



BOULEVARD, HOUSTON HEIGHTS

SUBURBS OF HOUSTON

By MRS. W. G. LOVE, *Editor*

HOUSTON HEIGHTS.

The history of Houston Heights reads like a fairy story, in which a magician waved his magic wand and wonders have sprung into existence.

Sixteen years ago that which is now Houston's largest and most important suburb was a primitive forest, one and one-half miles from the Grand Central depot.

Houston Heights was founded by Mr. O. M. Carter, who has ever been a pioneer in development and industrial enterprises. The plans for the location and development of the suburb were originally conceived by him, and they have been wrought out under his guidance and direction, so that the Houston Heights of today may be said to be the result of his foresight and business judgment.

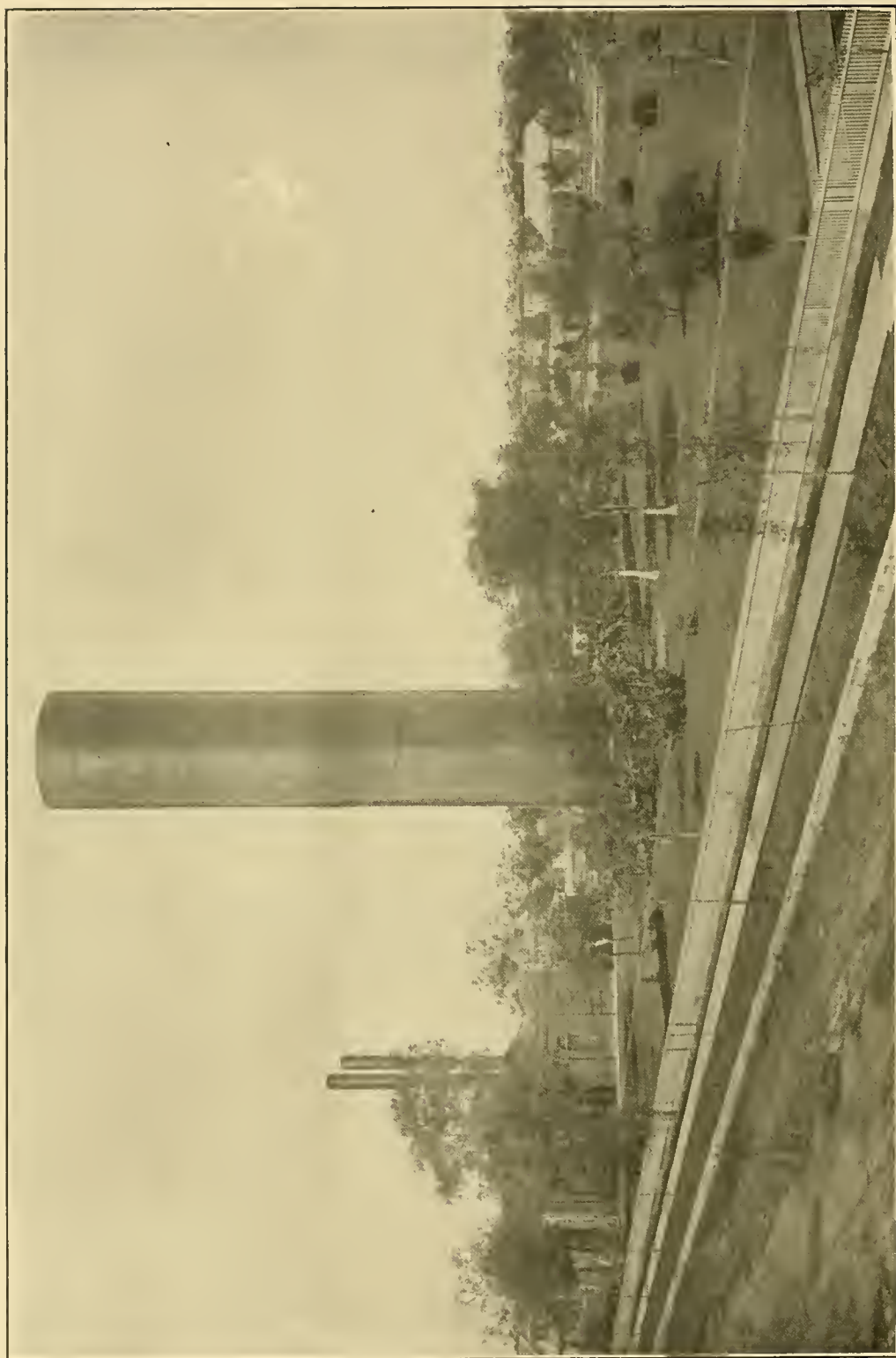
In August, 1890, Mr. Carter and some Boston friends purchased what was then Houston's two street railway systems, operated by mule power, and combined and reconstructed the two systems, equipped with electric power. In connection with the enterprise of developing an efficient street railway system, Mr. Carter foresaw that Houston was to be the great city of Texas, and that a large residence and manufacturing suburb, properly located and wisely planned and developed, would meet the requirements of the growth of the city. The Omaha and South Texas Land Company, of which Mr. Carter was the president and principal owner, and Mr. D. D. Cooley the treasurer, purchased a tract of land of 1,765 acres, which is now known as Houston Heights. This tract of land was platted and sub-divided for a residence and manufacturing suburb, so arranged as to separate the business and manufacturing section from the residence property.

The company began operations to develop the suburb in May, 1892. Eighty miles of streets and alleys were cut through the forest land, the Boulevard and other streets were macadamized,

an electric street railway system was constructed, extending from the suburb to Houston; a steam railroad was constructed, connecting with the Houston and Texas Central, to meet the requirements of manufacturing industries; a water plant supplying pure artesian water was constructed; many handsome residences were built along the boulevard, and buildings and equipments for manufacturing industries were erected. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars were expended by the company in improvements upon the property before a lot was offered for sale. Mr. S. D. Wilkins, who still lives at the Heights and was for many years its postmaster, purchased the first lot.

The panic of '93 came on when the property was to be put on the market, and interfered with the company's plans of development. In a few years the company liquidated its debts and divided the property between its stockholders. For several years after the panic there was but little sale for the property, but Mr. Carter never lost faith in the final result of the venture and he finally bought out practically all the other owners and continued the work of development. As the city of Houston grew and extended, the advantages of Houston Heights became more and more apparent, until it is now a part of the city of Houston in all respects, except that it has a separate municipal government.

The name Houston Heights came from its continuity to the city and its altitude, being sixty-two feet above sea level. It is in the shape of a rectangle, two and a half miles in length, ranging almost due north and south, and one and a quarter miles in width, east and west. The boulevard is the principal street. It divides the Heights north and south. One of the beautiful and distinctive features of the boulevard is the esplanade, adorned with forest trees, as nature planted them, in grand and unstudied grace.



HOUSTON HEIGHTS WATER WORKS PARK

The census of 1908 shows that this suburb has a population of more than 6,000. In 1896 the Heights was incorporated, and Hon. W. G. Love was elected its first mayor, serving three successive terms. Mr. John A. Milroy, the next mayor, served eight years. Both of these men labored zealously for the upbuilding of the town. Under their administrations the municipal government was most excellent. Mr. D. Barker is the present mayor.

The schools are regarded as among the best in the state, and the Houston Heights high school is affiliated with the state university.

There are six churches, all prosperous and doing a great work, in the suburb. Fraternal Hall is the largest of the public buildings. The lower floor is used as a hall and the second floor for lodge rooms for secret orders, which are well represented here. The Christian Sanitarium, a beautiful place located on Nineteenth avenue, was formerly the Houston Heights hotel, but has been converted into one of the most modern sanitariums in the city. The most popular places of amusement for the general public are the natatorium and the baseball park. The social and intellectual life of the Heights center around two large clubs, the Houston Heights Social Club and the Houston Heights Literary Club, both women's clubs. A weekly paper is published, which enjoys well deserved popularity. The citizens enjoy all the conveniences that are to be had in the city—telephones, good car service, electric lights, pure artesian water, the daily papers, quick delivery from the city or local stores—all commodities necessary to the housekeeper are in easy reach.

The negro settlement is separated from the best resident districts, and no property is sold

to negroes outside of the reservation made for them. In the manufacturing districts are located the Textile Mills, which employ many hands; the Consumers Oil Mill, the Roberts Cotton Oil Mill and other industrial enterprises. The electric light and water plant, situated on Nineteenth avenue, adjoins the only park to be found in the suburb. This park is beautifully kept and is one of the show places of the Heights.

The popularity of Houston Heights is attested by the permanency of its residents. Mr. D. D. Cooley built the first home that was erected in the suburb, sixteen years ago, and has lived here from that time. Mr. and Mrs. Cooley have been identified with every movement for the good of the place. Mr. C. A. McKinney, who came as financial manager of the electric street railway company, but who is now assistant cashier of the South Texas National bank, built a lovely home shortly after Mr. Cooley's house was built. Mr. McKinney served many years on the school board at the Heights, and was the earliest promoter of Sunday school work in the place. He has always been deeply interested in the betterment and advancement of the children. Mr. John A. Milroy was another early settler. He has been actively identified with the development of the Heights from the beginning, and much of the success attained is due to his tireless energy and business sagacity. He is a patriotic gentleman, much respected by all who know him. It would be impossible to name all the prominent people who moved here after the first few years, as this place is indeed a city.

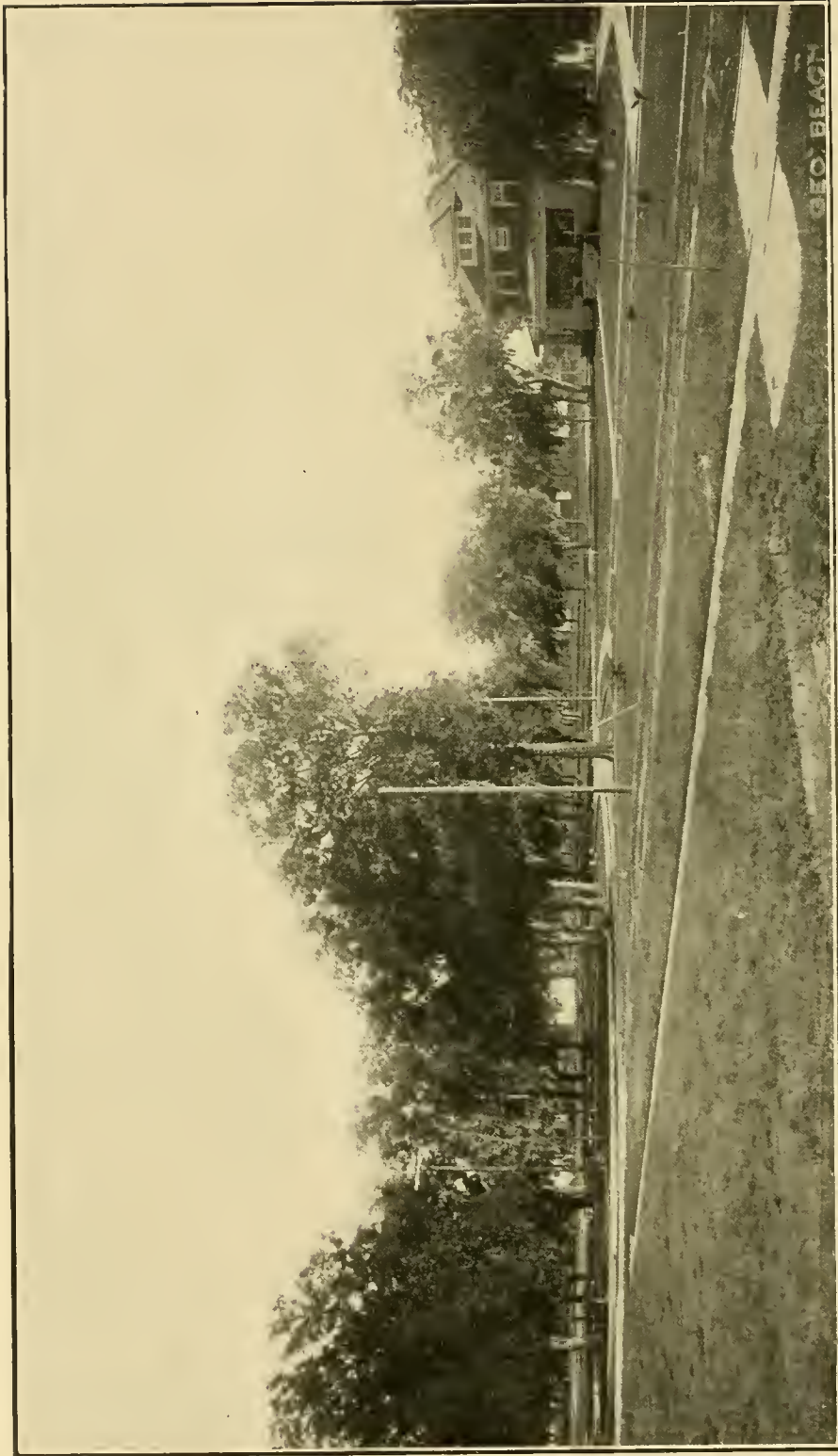
In conclusion, the Heights is the largest resident and industrial suburb of Houston. Nature made it beautiful, and the class of its citizens has made it a cultured town.

EDGEWOOD.

Edgewood is another of Houston's promising suburbs. This addition is three blocks from the new Allen school. It is reached from the city by the La Branch car line. It is owned by the Edgewood Realty Company, of which Mr. Jesse H. Jones is president. This is also a small addition, embracing only twelve blocks. It extends from Hadley street to Tuam, and from Chenevert street to Chartres. All the streets are

graded and cement walks are laid. All modern conveniences, such as electric lights, good water, telephones, gas and sewerage, are supplied to the residents.

Among those owning homes in Edgewood are Professor W. G. Smiley, Professor Shofstall, Hon. D. E. Garrett, Mr. David Bush, Hon. J. E. Niday, Mr. Oscar Reyneau, and many other prominent citizens.



VIEW IN HYDE PARK, SHOWING ROBERT E. LEE CIRCLE AND PLAZA

HYDE PARK.

Of the many additions that have been made to our city's residence district within the past few years, Hyde Park stands pre-eminent for natural beauty and artistic development. Furnished by nature with many magnificent oak trees, it was so planned and improved as to save every tree and use them with the best possible effect in the small parks and plazas with which the addition is provided.

The addition is quite large, containing seventy-three acres. It is located in the southwest part of the city, where are found our best residences. It is owned by the Hyde Park Improvement Company, the stockholders being numbered among our leading citizens. The officers are: Captain J. C. Hutcheson, president; W. I. Williamson, vice president; J. C. Hooper, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Hooper has had the general management of the company since its organization. The planning, platting and improvement of the addition having all been done under his personal direction. The ground is naturally of a sandy nature, drying up very quickly after rains, with very little mud even during our rainy season. The location is the highest around the city, being about twelve feet above Main street at McGowen avenue. The county has just completed a large ditch to the west and north, which carries off the water very rapidly to Buffalo bayou. This gives all parts of the addition excellent and rapid drainage.

It was the purpose of the company from the beginning to make this addition high grade, exclusive residence property, and to this end certain restrictions and requirements were incorporated in the deeds that make it certain it will always be such. The most important restriction is that only one residence shall be erected on a quarter of a block of ground. Another is that the minimum cost of improvements is fixed so that, while it does not permit a cheap grade of residence, it is not so high as to exclude all but the very rich. There are other restrictions, such as no business houses are allowed, and all barns and outbuildings are so located as to prevent them from ever becoming offensive to adjacent residents.

The streets are wide, all the principal ones being shelled, and have four foot cement sidewalks on both sides. The company, by paying a liberal bonus to the Electric Company, secured the extension of the Louisiana car line to the center of the addition. They also put in their own water plant, which supplies perfectly pure water to the most distant parts of the addition at a very low rate.

The picture will give a fair idea of the beauty of Hyde Park, but to be fully appreciated, one must visit this lovely suburb. No fairer spot can be found for a home. Nature and the skill of man have combined to make perfect this ideal spot.

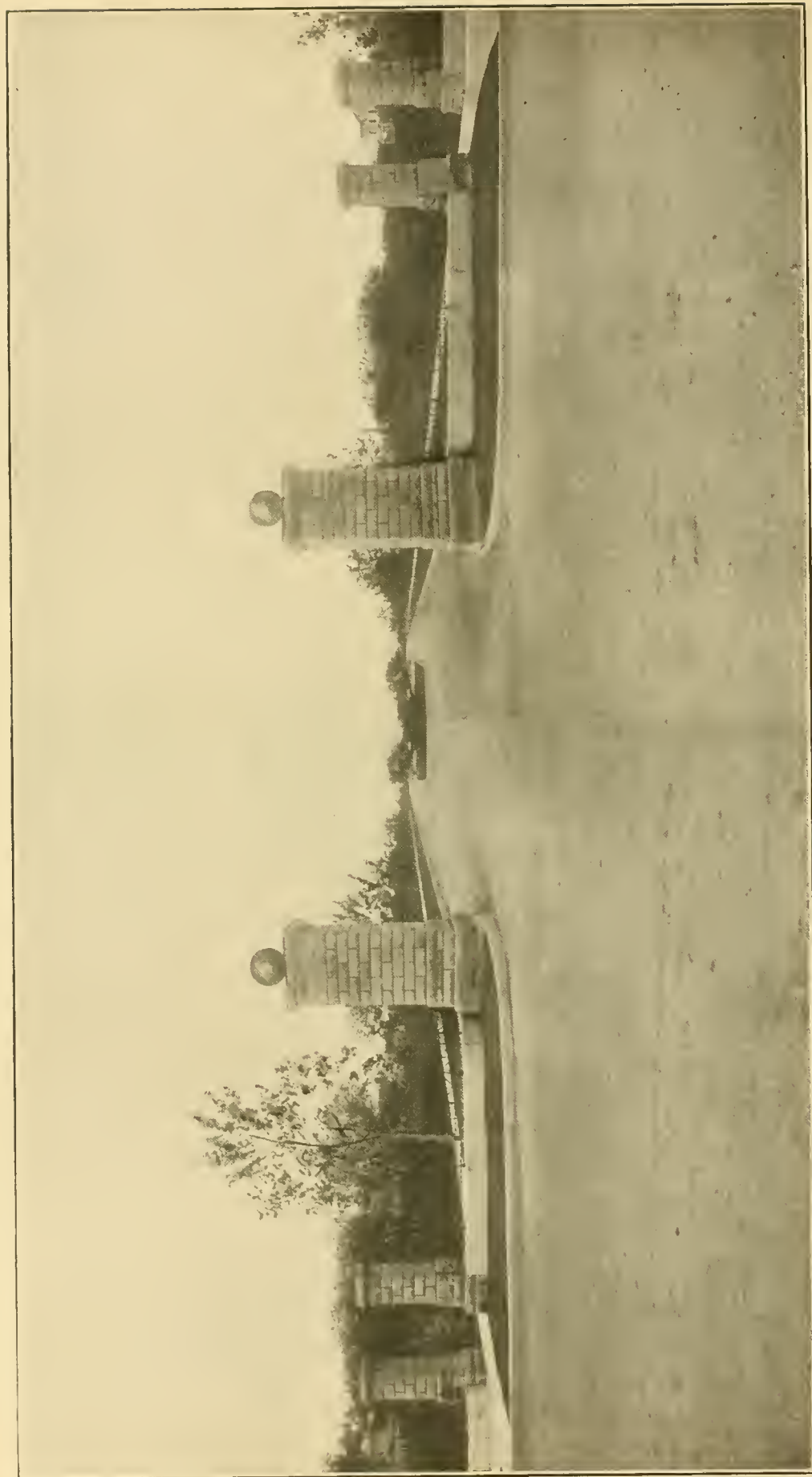
KENILWORTH GROVE.

Kenilworth Grove is joined on the west by Southmore, the two forming one of the most attractive additions to Houston. This addition, which is among the newest to the city, is owned by Messrs. H. F. MacGregor, G. J. Palmer and F. J. De Merritt.

Although young, the future of this suburb is bright, and it is predicted that in a few years this locality will be one of the most popular residence suburbs.

The high standing of the gentlemen who are interested in promoting this addition, the char-

acter of the residents who have already bought homes here, and the natural surroundings of the place, contribute to the making of this suburb. Mr. MacGregor and his associates stand high in the business world. These men have always made a success of every enterprise they have undertaken. They realized that this ground was an excellent one to build a residence suburb of high quality. Their policy has been one of great merit. From the beginning restrictions were made to protect the home owner and insure a residence neighborhood with buildings



GATEWAY TO CORTLANDT PLACE

erected uniformly, so that the value of one is not impaired by another jutting out in front of it.

This suburb is well shaded by beautiful oak trees and a most valuable feature is the fact that a natural slope and sandy soil afford better drainage than exists in many parts of our best

car line, one of the best regulated lines in the city, is available.

Many prominent citizens of Houston make their homes here. Among those who have purchased sites in this addition are: Joe Chew, E. R. Johnston, Dr. J. J. Portwood, W. D. Hume,



KENILWORTH GROVE—CAROLINE BOULEVARD

residence districts after hard rains. The streets are graveled and cement walks are laid. All conveniences are provided for the residents, as good water, sewerage, gas, electric lights and good car service are to be had. The South End

E. P. Crowe, A. E. Schaeffer, M. L. Wormack, W. L. Van Liew, H. W. Carver, Dr. C. H. Edge, Guy Harris, Paul W. Joplin, E. Necco, J. J. Clede, F. L. Friedland, J. A. McEnnis, Charles Poeddecker, H. Mulch, J. C. McKalip and others.

CORTLANDT PLACE.

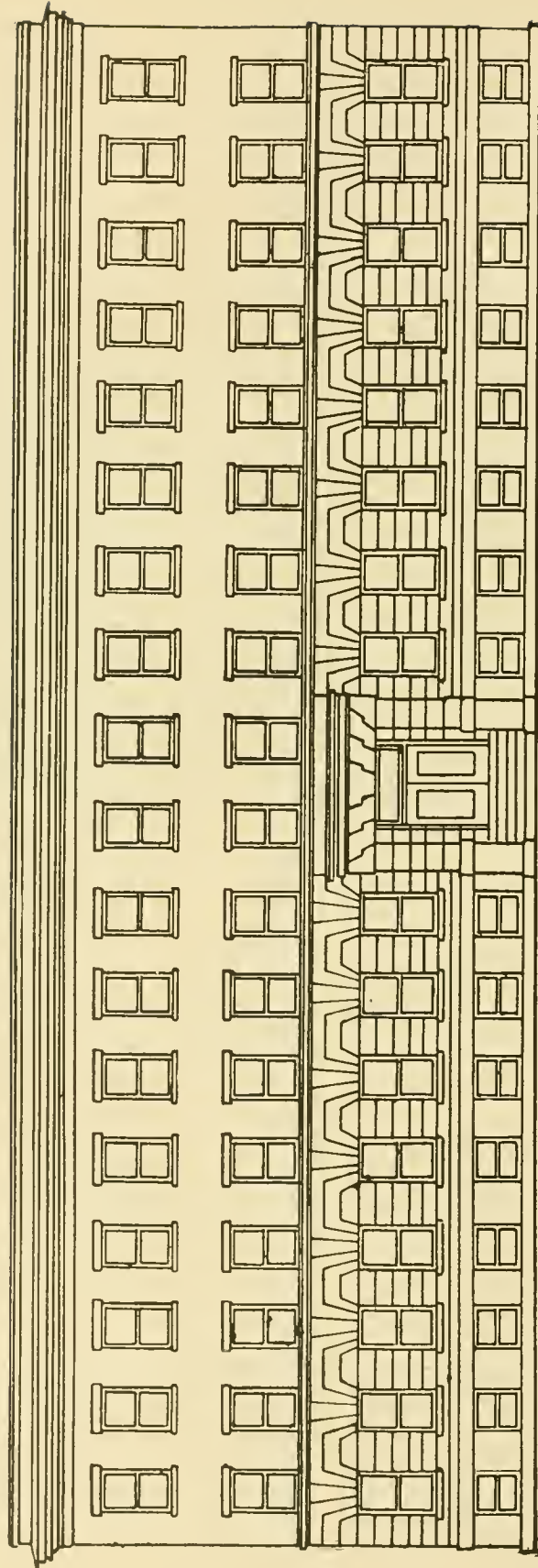
Cortlandt Place is also one of the attractive additions to our city. It is situated between Westmoreland and Avondale, one block from the South End car, and three blocks from the Hyde Park street car.

It has a circular entrance, opening into a triangular park, in which are growing vines and trees. The effect as presented is one of the most beautiful in the country. It is laid out with a hundred and ten foot boulevard through the center. There are only twenty-six lots in the entire enclosure, and every lot fronts on the boulevard. While a small addition, it presents a beautiful picture to the eye, with the central

boulevard, containing parks or ellipses, in which are planted palms and flowers.

This suburb is located in a pleasant part of the city, beautifully drained, and all the space within the enclosure is paved completely. The residents enjoy all the modern improvements that are found in the city.

The directors have placed around it such restrictions as will insure that the addition will be kept up to the standard. No inferior houses are constructed, no fences mar the beauty of the place, and no stores or shops are found within the limits of Cortlandt Place.



130 F.T.

HOUSTON COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, SOUTH HOUSTON

SOUTH HOUSTON.

The Western Land Corporation purchased a tract of 1,375 acres of land nine miles south of the city of Houston, a little more than a year ago. This company platted and laid out a town site and this property was put on the market at the beginning of the year. The new town was named South Houston, and this was intended as an industrial and residence suburb to Houston. Already many lots have been sold, a number of residences built, and several large factories erected. This will give an idea of the rapid growth of the place. At the beginning of the year there was nothing but a bald prairie, with a railroad running through it, and a sidetrack, to be seen. Now a busy town is rapidly springing into existence, and four passenger trains stop daily at South Houston.

But the promoters realized that to build a prosperous town, more than industries had to be encouraged, so Dr. J. L. Dickens, a prominent

Southern educator, was induced to open a girls' school here. A frame building was erected as temporary quarters for the Houston College for Young Ladies, to serve until a permanent structure of brick and concrete could be built. The foundation has been laid for this college, and as soon as the building is finished it will be occupied by the school. The building is to be of brick and concrete, and fireproof throughout. The interurban car line will run directly past the front of the college, thus making it easily accessible from the heart of the city of Houston. Dr. Dickens' school opened October 6, with a small enrollment. However, it is believed that it will be a large school when the college building is opened.

A public school building of four rooms is being built also. Great hopes are entertained by the promoters that this will be Houston's great suburb.

BRUNNER.

By MRS. FRANK ELLER

Only a few years ago the present site of Brunner was in a wooded tract of land. With its lovely shade trees and natural drainage the owners saw that, with so many natural advantages, it would be easy to build a city, which in a few years would prove a valuable addition to Houston. But, alas! like many other plans made by men, they failed, as the factories failed to develop. But Mr. Brunner, the owner, platted this land into town lots, with wide streets and avenues. Some lots were sold to individuals, but the majority of the lots were sold to the Michigan Loan Company, who built nice, comfortable homes to sell to the people who were beginning to see the beauty of this suburb.

A few years later Mr. Shepherd bought ten acres on the bayou, and built a dam, expecting to erect a large flour mill, but financial trouble caused this plan to fail also. The ruins of the dam are still there, and every boy in and around Houston knows of this fine swimming pool, known as "Shepherd's dam."

But even this discouraging start has not kept Brunner from growing. While it has never been loomed to any extent, there has been a steady growth, until now it is next to the largest suburb of Houston, with a population of several thousand. Washington street and Brunner avenue are paved with rock and shell, and a bridge is being built over White Oak bayou connecting Brunner with Houston Heights.

A fine street car service carries the people to and from Houston. Brunner has many handsome residences, surrounded by lovely grounds, besides a number of modest little cottages. A nice eight-room brick school building accommodates the children of this growing suburb.

There is a substantial fire station, thoroughly equipped with chemical engine and hose cart, centrally located.

The Methodist church, of which Rev. Charles Bell is pastor, has a nice church building, to which they are building an addition, and when completed will be the handsomest church in

Brunner. The Baptist church, W. W. Burr, pastor, is well organized, with a large membership. The Apostolic Faith tabernacle has a block of ground, which was donated by Mr. Layne. The Woodmen have a very convenient hall, located on Brunner avenue. There are a num-

ber of stores of different kinds, and some very good store buildings. Brunner has some very flattering prospects, among them a park and an electric plant. With these prospects, and the splendid class of people there, Brunner hopes to double her population in the next ten years.

FAIRVIEW.

By MRS. GRACE MCCORMICK

Fairview was laid off in 1893. It lies between Baker and Pacific streets, on the north and south, and Milby street and the Southern Pacific tracks on the east and west.

The Louisiana car line passes through Fairview to Hyde Park, offering convenient transportation to the city. The service is very good, and the station on Genessee street is quite a

pleasant waiting room. The high appreciation in which this suburb is held is readily shown by the many elegant residences and pretty cottages found here. Schools and churches are in convenient reach of all. Fairview is essentially a home addition and little encouragement is given to trades people to open stores within its limits.

PORT HOUSTON.

Port Houston is the youngest of Houston's suburbs. It is now thought by many that this port will prove to be of immense commercial value to Houston, because of the deep water facilities created by the United States government, in dredging a deep water channel from Galveston to Houston. This new suburb is located three and one-half miles from the court house, on the north side of Buffalo bayou, at the head of deep water navigation, where the United States government has completed a basin for the ships to turn in, and where the city of Houston is now constructing large docks and wharves.

The Turning Basin Development Company,

consisting of a number of our most representative business men, who own the town site, has already started substantial improvements at the new port. The streets are being graded and will later on be shelled. A modern hotel is under construction. A lumber yard is being installed, and cement walks are being laid.

Houston has always been the railroad center of Texas. Now that deep water has been given to the city, it is sure to develop into one of the greatest inland ports of this country. Port Houston will in time become a business center and this suburb develop into one of the most important of the city.

WESTMORELAND.

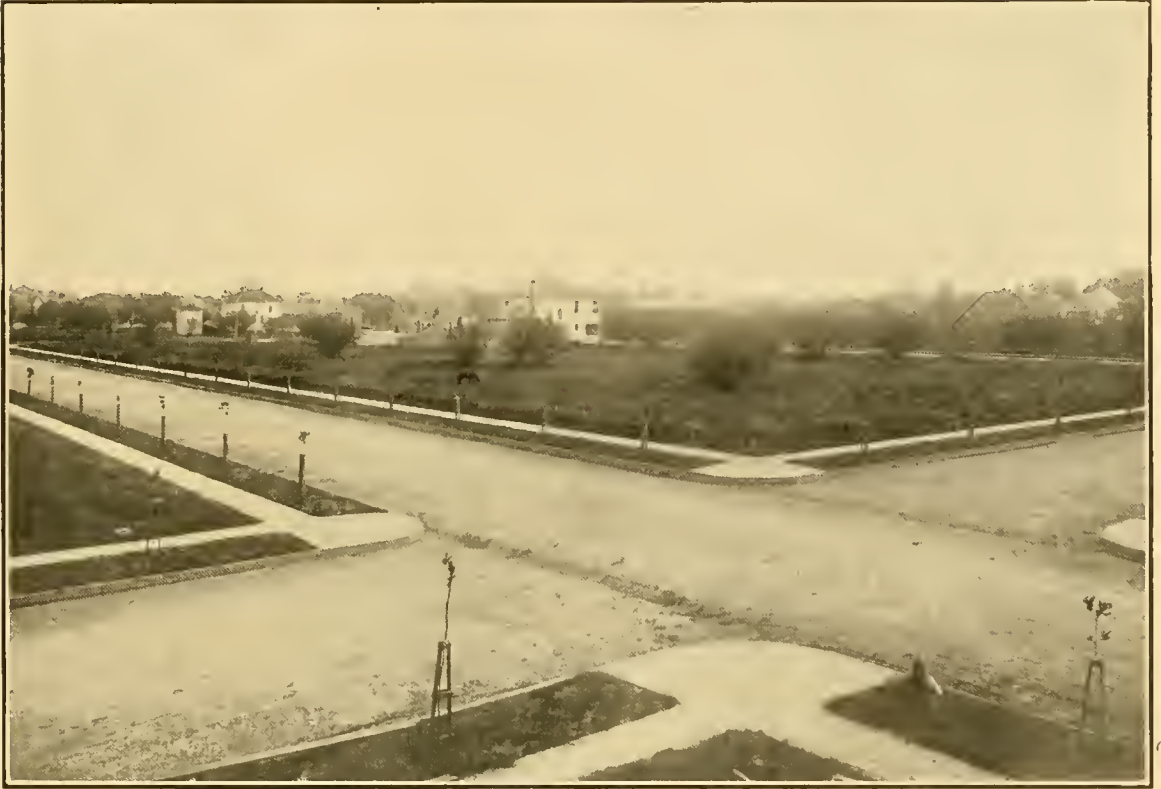
Westmoreland, a South End suburb, has been a boon to homeseekers desiring to be rid of the noise, dust and heat of the city. This site was originally occupied by florists' gardens. The residents take great pride in well kept grounds, and the past association with flowers has influ-

enced the owners to keep lovely flower gardens. It is so beautifully planned and so entirely built up that it is hard to realize that six years ago no homes were here.

Westmoreland boasts that she has no unsightly corner groceries and noisy street cars within her

gates. However, it is very convenient to have them just without the gate. Westmoreland has no identity except locally. It has no clubs or schools, but it has a great many club women and

many school children, who go into the city to club and school, respectively, as many think the true suburbanite should.



A VIEW IN AVONDALE

AVONDALE.

By MRS. J. W. NEAL

This addition is considered one of the choicest and best equipped in the city of Houston. So different from all others is it, that it is well to give an explanation and description of its many advantages.

Avondale has an elevation of 60.7 feet above the bayou. The land has a natural fall of 1.7 feet to an elevation of 57 feet above the bayou. The lowest point in Avondale is three feet higher than Main street, while the highest point is six feet higher than Main. The natural drainage provided by nature has been improved upon by the scientific hand of man.

All of the walks and curbs of Avondale are of a pleasing shade of red. This color makes

a beautiful blend with the green lawns and trees with which the place will be profusely provided.

All roadways of this addition have a surface of the best shell, eight inches in uniform thickness, from curb to curb.

Avondale has water, sewerage, gas and electric lights, all pipes and poles being placed in the alleys.

There are ten blocks and seven fire plugs, which insures great protection against fire. Avondale has three avenues, Avondale, Hathaway and Stratford, the first named being the center street. This addition is destined to be the beauty spot of Houston.



ENTRANCE WOODLAND HEIGHTS

WOODLAND HEIGHTS.

By MRS. M. SHEEHAN

Of all the suburbs of Houston, Woodland Heights is just what its beautiful name implies. It is located on the highest tract of country around Houston, and its grand old trees, together with new ones that have been planted, give it a parklike appearance, and suggest ideal, cozy places for "home, sweet home." It is but a fifteen minutes' ride from the heart of the city. On emerging from Houston avenue, there is a steady incline along some beautiful bits of

opposite side of the street leading to Woodland Heights, and it is fair to presume that these beautiful grounds, composed of hills and glens, will be improved and embellished. They prevent,



RESIDENCE IN WOODLAND HEIGHTS



NATIVE OAKS IN WOODLAND HEIGHTS

natural scenery, which only require the magic touch of care and cultivation to transform into bowers of beauty.

Temperance and San Jacinto parks are on the

also, objectionable places springing up in the neighborhood.

Just a year ago the site of Woodland Heights was an uncultivated tract of one hundred acres of rich, sandy soil and good natural drainage, and now it is an exceptionally healthy, beautiful residence addition, of which Houston may be justly proud.

The Wilson Realty Company are the promoters of Woodland Heights, and have spared no

money, care, foresight and safeguards to make this addition ideal in every respect. They have laid it out into broad, beautiful, well graded streets, with fine concrete walks and curbing. The entrance gate is truly stately and beautiful. It is built of solid stone, in the old Spanish mission style, in very harmonious proportions. It is composed of three gateways, a large central one for vehicles and smaller ones on either side for people.

Thirty-five cozy homes have been built during the year. Most of the houses have been erected by the company, ranging in price from \$2,000 to \$50,000. Even the cheaper ones are models of

constructed within its precincts, which might impair the serene, peaceful, clean, parklike appearance and character of the place, and this, too, without any inconvenience to the people, because the suburb is so near to the city and the car service excellent.

Light and water power and fire protection have already been installed, and good service assured, and other modern improvements are bound to follow soon.

A fine brick and concrete school house, on commodious grounds, is now in process of construction. It is to contain eight rooms, large, airy halls, furnished with every modern equip-



RESIDENCE IN WOODLAND HEIGHTS

fine architecture, solidity and good taste, and the more expensive ones are proportionately finer, grander and more stately. Judging from their appearance, well kept grounds and improvements that have been made in so short a time, the owners are evidently people of means, good taste and refinement, which insures, in a measure, a perpetuity of like conditions and a steady increase in value. The houses are largely occupied by the owners, which guarantees additional improvements instead of deterioration, as is the case with rental property.

From the very outset the company decided to allow no business house of any kind to be con-

ment, and large enough for all immediate needs.

Intelligent people are realizing more and more the moral, as well as physical advantages accruing to themselves and families by having suburban homes, away from the noise and disturbing influences of the busy city.

Therefore, it is safe to predict a rapid development and sale of the remaining ground in Woodland Heights, where office and business men may erect homes in the true sense of the term, without taking any risk in their investments. Facts substantiate these statements, and the outlook for beautiful Woodland Heights is very promising indeed.

BROOKE-SMITH ADDITION.

This pleasant suburb lies about two and one-half miles northeast of the city of Houston, and one-half mile due north of Woodland Heights. This addition owes its origin to Mr. Brooke Smith, a capitalist of Brownwood, and was opened for the inspection of the public about three years ago. Blocks and streets were laid out, and streets graded. Brick sidewalks were laid, leading in all directions. Tracks were laid over certain streets in the addition, and to a certain point connecting with the Houston street car system. On this track a motor car is operated, which is a great convenience to the residents.

A great many pretty cottage homes have been built in Brooke-Smith and are occupied by a

thrifty class of Houston's working men. Mr. George V. Archer, who is one of Mr. Brooke Smith's local agents, has a beautiful two-story home on one of the prettiest streets.

There are two churches accessible, Baptist and Presbyterian. Children attend school at Beauchamp Springs, and, in the near future, there is to be erected a fine and commodious building to accommodate the increasing numbers in this school district.

Lots are sold on the easy payment plan, and are reasonable. This is slowly and surely growing, as are the many other residence additions to Houston.



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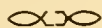
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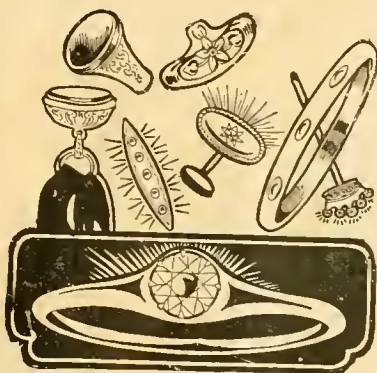
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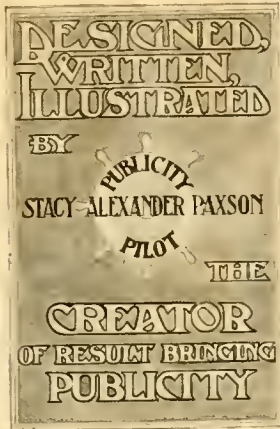
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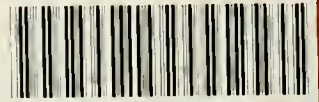
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